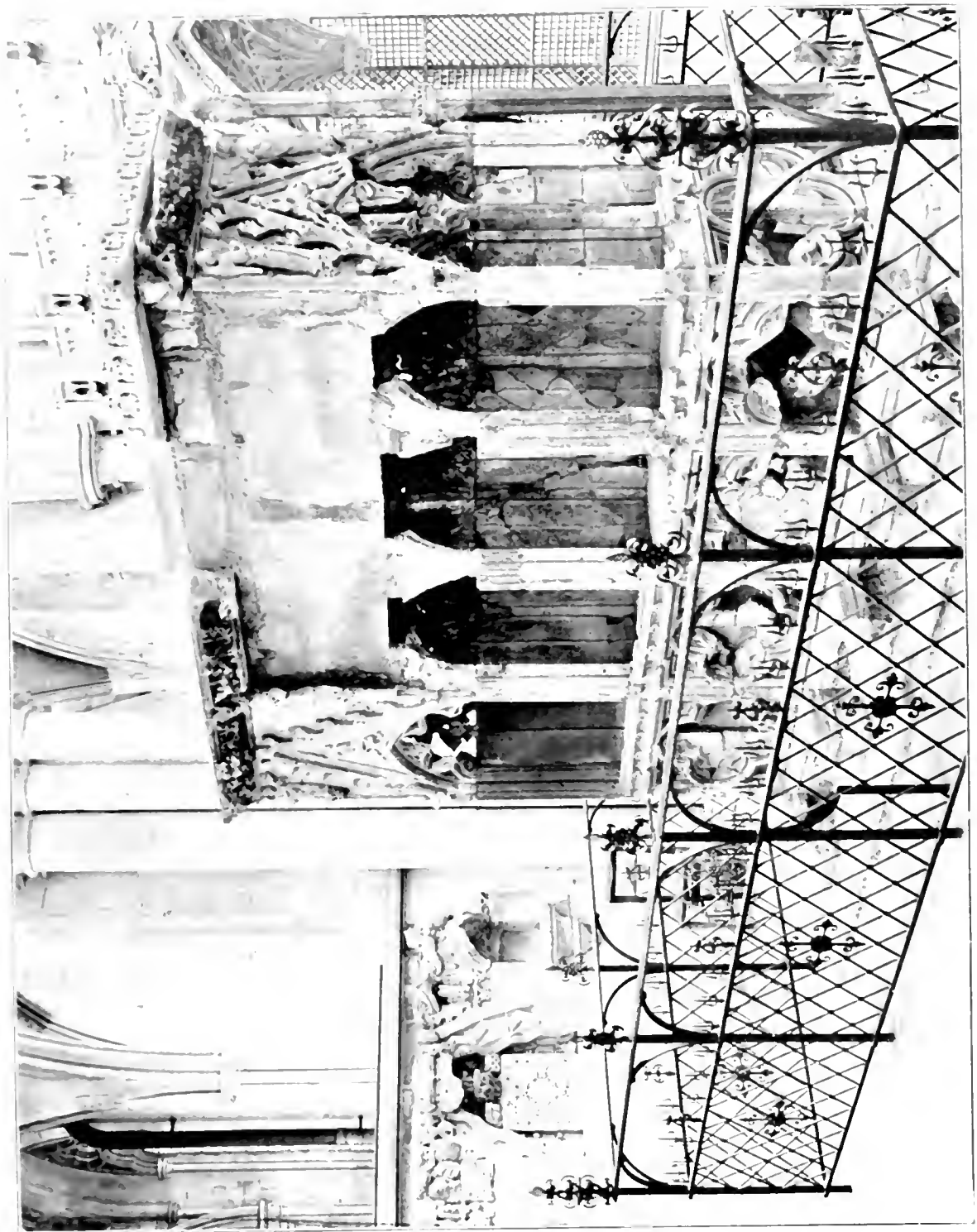




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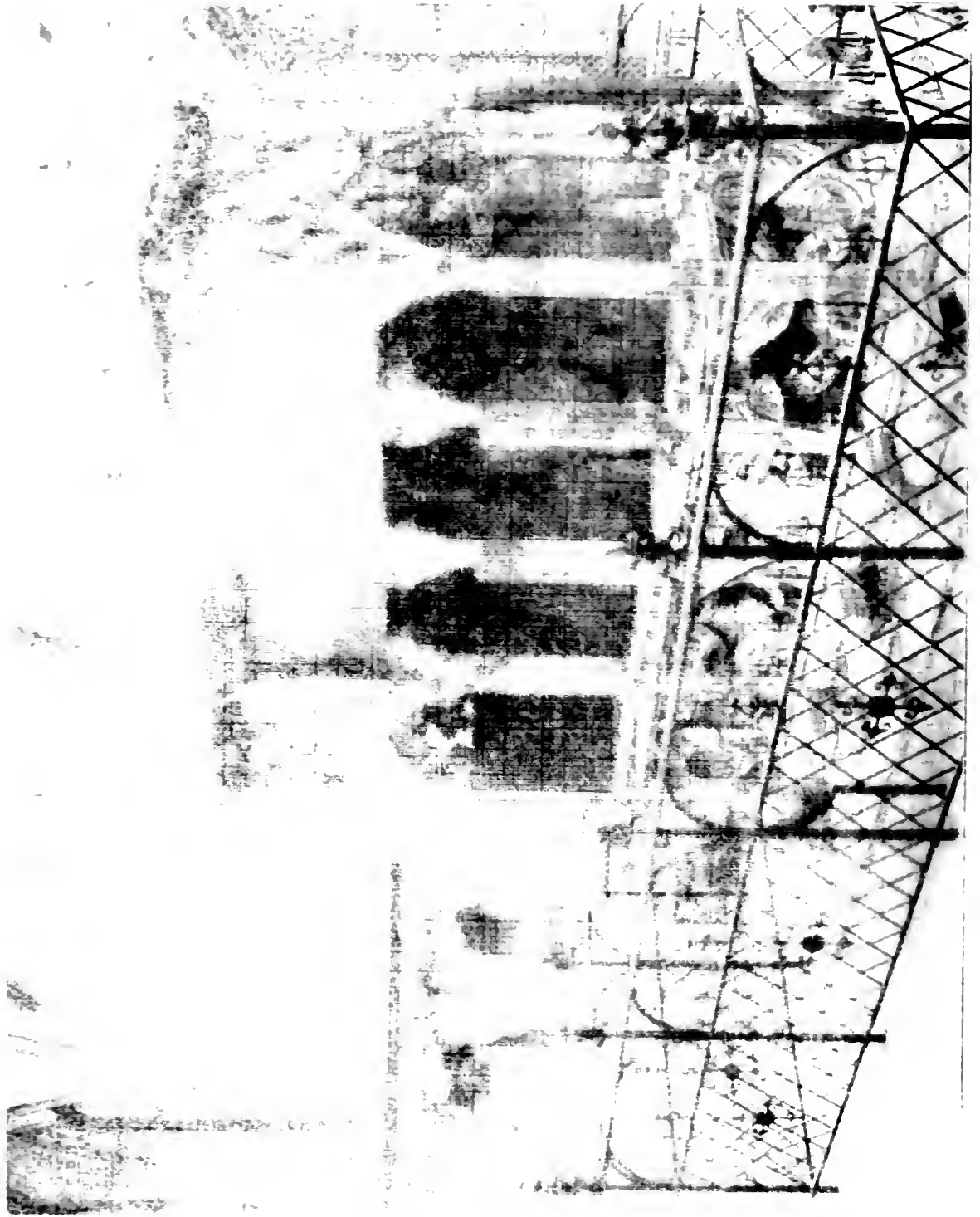


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P R E F A C E.

A FEW informal words will not, I trust, be out of place by way of introduction and may help to explain both the arrangement of these pages and the manner in which the monuments have been recorded.

This volume contains (in addition to the terms of appointment and official report) a general historical introduction; an illustrated Inventory, with a concise account of the monuments visited; a list of monuments that the Commissioners have selected as especially worthy of preservation; a glossary of architectural, heraldic and archaeological terms; a map showing the topographical distribution of the scheduled monuments, and an index.

Under the heads of parishes, arranged alphabetically, will be found a list of their respective monuments. The chronological sequence chosen is not perhaps scientifically perfect, but it has been found a workable basis for classification. The order adopted is as follows :—

- (1) Pre-historic monuments and earthworks.
- (2) Roman monuments and Roman earthworks.
- (3) English ecclesiastical monuments.
- (4) English secular monuments.
- (5) Unclassified monuments.

In addition to dwelling houses, the English secular class (4) includes all such earthworks as mount and bailey castles, homestead moats, etc. To the section of unclassified monuments (5) are assigned undateable earthworks, as, for instance, unopened tumuli.

Each category of monuments, as explained in the Official Report, has been under the care of separate Sub Commissions, with Lord Plymouth, Lord Balcarras, Professor Haverfield, and myself as Chairmen.

The descriptions of the monuments are of necessity much compressed, but the underlying principle on which accounts of any importance are based is the same throughout. Thus, in the case of ecclesiastical monuments, the description begins with a few words on the situation and material of the monument, together with a statement as to the historical development of its various parts. A second paragraph calls attention, when necessary, to its more remarkable features. This is

followed by a concise description, mainly architectural, of its details. A fourth paragraph deals with the fittings of churches in alphabetical order, while the concluding sentence gives a general statement as to structural condition. The accounts of less important buildings, whether secular or ecclesiastical, are still further compressed, and, in the case of secular monuments, consist sometimes of a single paragraph.

The illustrations are derived from photographs taken expressly for the Commission, and reproduced by H.M.'s Stationery Office, whose work, I think, deserves special recognition. They have been chosen rather for their educational than for their æsthetic value. Had appearance alone been made the test of selection, many more might have been easily included. The map at the end of the Inventory shows the distribution of the monuments, and incidentally throws some light on the concentration of population in the county at various times before the year 1700.

The index follows the rules laid down by a small Committee of the Commission, whose members, with a view to assisting in the co-ordination and correlation of archæological indices generally, adopted in a great measure the conclusions of the Index Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies.

In a work of such intricate detail there must be mistakes. But I hope these are neither numerous nor serious. Each account has been carefully checked, and nothing is mentioned that has not been personally examined. A further guarantee of accuracy lies in the fact that Mr. W. Page (General Editor of the Victoria County History) has served as a member of each Sub-Commission, and that Mr. C. R. Peers (Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries) has himself revised the reports of our investigators. Nevertheless, I shall heartily welcome any corrections that may be sent to me, with a view to their possible inclusion in some future edition of this volume.

BURGHCLERE.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND OFFICIAL REPORT.

WHITEHALL, 28TH OCTOBER, 1908

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

EDWARD, *R. & I.*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor HERBERT COULSTOUN, BARON BURGHCLERE;

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor ROBERT GEORGE, EARL OF PLYMOUTH, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin HAROLD ARTHUR, VISCOUNT DILLON; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

DAVID ALEXANDER EDWARD LINDSAY, Esquire, commonly called Lord Balcarras;

SIR HENRY HOYLE HOWORTH, Knight Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland;

SIR JOHN FRANCIS FORTESCUE HORNER, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order;

JAMES FITZGERALD, Esquire, Companion of the Imperial Service Order, Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Commissioners of Our Works and Public Buildings;

JOHN GEORGE NEILSON CLIFT, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the British Archaeological Association;

FRANCIS JOHN HAVERFIELD, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford;

EMSLIE JOHN HORNIMAN, Esquire; and

LEONARD STOKES, Esquire, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Herbert Conlston, Baron Burghclere (Chairman); Robert George, Earl of Plymouth; Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon; David Alexander Edward Lindsay (Lord Balcarres); Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth; Sir John Francis Fortescue Horner; James Fitzgerald; John George Neilson Clift; Francis John Haverfield; Emslie John Horniman, and Leonard Stokes, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said enquiry :

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents authorise you to call in the aid and co-operation of owners of ancient monuments, inviting them to assist you in furthering the objects of the Commission; and to invite the possessors of such papers as you may deem it desirable to inspect to produce them before you.

And We do further give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three

or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

And for the purpose of aiding you in your enquiries We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved George Herbert Duckworth, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-seventh day of *October*, one thousand nine hundred and eight, in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

EDWARD R. & I.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, To Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell (commonly called the Honourable Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell), Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Secretary to Our Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings,

GREETING!

Whereas We did by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight appoint Commissioners to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation :

And Whereas a vacancy has been caused in the body of Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, by the death of James Fitzgerald, Esquire :

Now Know ye that We, reposing great confidence in you, do by these Presents appoint you the said Sir Schomberg Kerr McDonnell to be one of Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, in the room of the said James Fitzgerald, deceased.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the tenth day of *April*, 1909; in the ninth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

H. J. GLADSTONE.

WHITEHALL, 30TH MAY, 1910.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING!

Whereas it pleased His late Majesty from time to time to issue Royal Commissions of Enquiry for various purposes therein specified :

And whereas, in the case of certain of these Commissions, namely, those known as—

The Ancient Monuments (England) Commission,

.....

the Commissioners appointed by His late Majesty, or such of them as were then acting as Commissioners, were at the late Demise of the Crown still engaged upon the business entrusted to them :

And whereas We deem it expedient that the said Commissioners should continue their labours in connection with the said Enquiries notwithstanding the late Demise of the Crown :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in the zeal, discretion and ability of the present Members of each of the said Commissions, do by these Presents authorize them to continue their labours, and do hereby in every essential particular ratify and confirm the terms of the said several Commissions.

And We do further ordain that the said Commissioners do report to Us under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of such of their number as may be specified in the said Commissions respectively, their opinion upon the matters presented for their consideration; and that any proceedings which they or any of them may have taken under and in pursuance of the said Commissions since the late Demise of the Crown and before the issue of these Presents shall be deemed and adjudged to have been taken under and in virtue of this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the twenty-sixth day of *May*, one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

R. B. HALDANE.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF ENGLAND.

REPORT

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilization and conditions of life of the people in England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following First Interim Report on the work of the Commission since its appointment.

2. We venture, before entering more fully on the matters under review, respectfully to offer our most sincere condolence on the great loss which Your Majesty and the Nation have suffered through the lamented death of His late Majesty of Revered Memory.

3. We further desire humbly to submit our deep feelings of loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty on Your Accession, and we gratefully acknowledge our re-appointment to continue the important and enduring task which His late Majesty had entrusted to us.

4. The Commission was first appointed on 27th October, 1908, and the first meeting was held on the 10th November following. Since that date 35 meetings of the Commission and Sub-Commissions have taken place.

5. The earlier meetings were devoted to the consideration of the method in which the work of the Commission would best be carried out. It was at these meetings that we became conscious of the debt we owe to the experience and enthusiasm shown by the late Mr. Fitzgerald, whose untimely death we most sincerely deplore.

6. At its third meeting on 17th December, 1908, the Commission accepted a scheme suggested by the Chairman, in which were embodied various proposals received from the Commissioners themselves. Under this scheme it was agreed that the work should be sub-divided, and should be allotted according to the nature of the monuments to be investigated.

7. Four Sub-Commissions were accordingly appointed by the Chairman, with instructions to deal with the following categories of monuments:—

- (1) Pre-Roman monuments and earthworks other than Roman.
- (2) Roman monuments and Roman earthworks.
- (3) English ecclesiastical monuments.
- (4) English secular monuments.

8. The Sub-Commissions in question were constituted by Lord Burghclere with the following Chairmen:—

The Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Ecclesiastical Sub-Commission;
Lord Balcarres, Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Earthworks;
Professor Haverfield, Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Roman
Monuments; while Lord Burghclere himself took charge of the Sub-
Commission on Secular Monuments.

9. The Secretary to the Commission was appointed Secretary to the various Sub-Commissions, and has acted as the co-ordinating link between them.

10. It was further agreed that the County should be the unit of publication, and that the civil parish should be the unit of record within the County.

11. Hertfordshire was selected as the first of the Counties to be investigated.

12. It was recognised from the outset that it would be necessary to regard the enquiries into this County in the light of an experiment, designed to reveal the method by which we should best be able to conduct our investigations into the remaining counties of England.

13. At the beginning of the financial year 1909-10 we were in a position to appoint our staff of investigators, and preliminary instructions were then issued as to the manner in which the monuments of the County were to be noted and catalogued.

14. In the ensuing months the Sub-Commissions met frequently to supervise the work of the investigators, while the Commission was summoned from time to time to discuss the more important recommendations of the Sub-Commissions.

15. We append to this Report a list (Schedule A) of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in the County of Hertford which may reasonably be accredited to a date anterior to 1700.

16. This list has been referred for revision to the local Archæological Societies, to the County Council, and to the clergy and schoolmasters in each parish. Our endeavour throughout has been to frame authoritative and scientific accounts of the Monuments under review, and we are satisfied that no important example within the given period has been omitted.

17. We further append a list (Schedule B) of those of the monuments in the County which, in our opinion, are especially worthy of preservation.

18. A fuller account of the monuments mentioned in these lists, with illus-

trations, will be found in the Inventory which we have issued, under the advice of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, as a separate Stationery Office publication.

19. Additional details, including various plans and sketches which we have collected but have not thought it necessary to publish, will be preserved, together with a set of the photographs taken of all the monuments visited, and we hope that in due course it may be found possible to make these Records accessible to students of archæology and architectural detail.

20. We have from time to time been asked for advice and assistance with respect to the preservation of monuments which have been threatened with destruction. In these cases we have tried to give such help as lay within our power. But, we are agreed that, having regard to the conditions under which we carry on our work, it would seriously impair the efficiency of our enquiry were it expected that we should at any moment interrupt its settled course in order to report upon the nature and value of threatened monuments in counties outside the immediate purview of the Commission.

21. Cases, however, occur where it is desirable to deal at once with imperilled monuments of historic importance, and we are of opinion that the time has come when such cases (which may often arise outside the immediate scope of our labours, or be beyond the powers of our Commission to control) should be dealt with by a Government Department acting with the assistance of a permanent Advisory Board.

22. In conclusion, we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to:

- (1) The owners of houses and other property in the County, who, without exception, have welcomed the visits of ourselves and our investigators to the monuments in their possession.
- (2) To the Bishop of St. Albans, who courteously gave us a general introduction by letter to all the clergy in his diocese.
- (3) To the clergy, who have freely opened their churches to our inspection.
- (4) To the parochial schoolmasters, who have given us special assistance in the revision of our preliminary lists.
- (5) To the secretaries and members of the East Hertfordshire Archæological Society and the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Archæological Society, for their revision of the completed lists of monuments submitted to them.
- (6) To Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, for the assistance given in visiting and reporting on the earthworks of the County and in training an investigator of earthworks for the service of the Commission.
- (7) To Mr. C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the County Council, who furnished the Commission with copies of the calendared Sessions Rolls for the County.
- (8) To Mr. H. R. Wilton Hall, Honorary Librarian of the County Museum, who supplied a List of the Topographical Books of the County, and also revised the completed schedule of monuments.

23. We wish further to add that we received great assistance with regard to the scope and method of our enquiry from the evidence of Mr. C. H. Read, LL.D., President of the Society of Antiquaries, who, up to this date, is the only witness who has appeared before us.

24 The Commission also owes a deep debt of gratitude to the following Assistant Commissioners, who have freely placed their expert and technical knowledge at the disposal of the Commission :—

- (1) To William Page, Esquire, F.S.A., General Editor of the Victoria History of the Counties of England, who has acted as a member of each of the Sub-Commissions, and is largely responsible for the general introduction to the Inventory.
- (2) To C. R. Peers, Esquire, F.S.A., Official Inspector of Historical Monuments under Your Majesty's Office of Works, and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who has served as a member of both the Ecclesiastical and Secular Sub-Commissions, and has himself visited practically all the Ecclesiastical and Secular Monuments recorded in our Inventory; and
- (3) To A. G. Chater, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, who has supervised the collection of detail with regard to Earthworks, and who is serving upon the Sub-Commission dealing with this type of monument.

25. We desire further to express our acknowledgment of the good work accomplished by our executive staff in the persons of Mr. J. Murray Kendall, Mr. J. W. Bloe, Mr. C. C. Durston, Miss E. M. Keate, and Miss G. Duncan.

26. Finally, we wish to record our unanimous appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. George Herbert Duckworth, whose ability, resourcefulness and unfailing energy have been of the highest value to the labours of the Commission.

27. We are now engaged on the monuments of the County of Buckingham, which will form the subject of our next Inventory.

Signed :

BURGHCLERE (*Chairman*).
 PLYMOUTH.
 DILLON.
 BALCARRES.
 SCHOMBERG K. McDONNELL.
 HENRY H. HOWORTH.
 J. F. F. HORNER.
 J. G. N. CLIFT.
 F. HAVERFIELD.
 E. J. HORNIMAN.
 LEONARD STOKES.

GEORGE H. DUCKWORTH
 (*Secretary.*)

14th June, 1910.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

Hertfordshire is one of the smaller counties of England bordering on the Midland plain. Although seldom exceeding a height of 600 feet above sea level, the land on the west and north is high and forms a part of the Chiltern range. The southern and eastern fringe of the county is on London clay, but the rest, except for pockets of clay, is on chalk well covered with soil. The north is undulating down land, and has always been a corn growing district. Here are conspicuous those clumps of trees dotted on the hill tops which are so typical of down land, and here windmills and thatched cottages are found, while in the south there are water mills and tiled cottages. The west formed a part of the Chiltern Forest, and is the land of the beech and the oak, while the middle, south and east were portions of the great Middlesex forests, the characteristic trees in which are the elm, the ash and the oak, and in the central parts the beech. There is historic evidence of various kinds to show that much of this forest land remained uncleared even beyond the 14th century, and in judging the civilisation of the district in various ages this feature must always be borne in mind. Even at the present day 26,568 acres of woodland are registered in the Agricultural Returns for the county. Since the Norman Conquest, on the other hand, the proximity of Hertfordshire to London has added an artificial feature, signally affecting the natural character of its southern portion. This part of the county from early times has had a residential aspect. Country houses, parks and pleasure grounds have been common, and wealth won in London has increased the prosperity of its population.

For convenience, the district now comprised in the county is in the following pages referred to as Hertfordshire, but it must be remembered that the county was probably not formed till the reign of Edgar (957-75) and the first mention of it as a shire is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 1011.

PALÆOLITHIC AGE.

Ancient and historical Monuments begin with the advent of man. The earliest evidences of the human race, those of the Palæolithic or Early Stone age, consist chiefly of flint implements. Some of them, and many such have been found in Hertfordshire, are beautifully wrought. The commonest forms are flakes employed probably as knives and scrapers, while the more carefully made oval, ovate and pointed implements were used for all purposes and were held in the hand without handle or shaft. Man of this period was a hunter. He lived in caves or the rudest of tree huts beside lakes or rivers for his water supply, and so far as we know he neither reared cattle nor tilled the soil. In Hertfordshire, Palæolithic implements have been found sparsely distributed over the county. The most important discovery of this date was that of a number of implements, mostly of the pointed type, found throughout a deposit of brick earth in the bed of an ancient lake at Hitchin.* A more interesting discovery perhaps was

* 'Palæolithic Deposits at Hitchin and their relation to the Glacial Epoch.' *Proc. Royal Soc.* LXL, 40 (1897).

made at Caddington, recently transferred to Bedfordshire. Here Mr. Worthington G. Smith found a factory of Palæolithic implements with stores of worked and unworked flints, broken and unfinished tools and refuse heaps.

NEOLITHIC AGE.

Geological and climatic conditions appear to have made a complete gap in the history of this country between the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages. During the great and unknown period which the latter age covered, many improvements in the condition of man must have occurred. Towards the close of it, at all events, he lived in villages of huts or 'hut circles,' and sometimes in dwellings built on piles in lakes and rivers. He reared cattle and made camps for his own and their protection. He tilled the ground, wove the material for his garments, and made pottery. His implements were still of stone, many of them ground and polished, and his tools and weapons (which included the bow) were far more varied than those of his predecessor of the Palæolithic age. He buried his dead in long chambered barrows. So far as the evidence of the remains of this period hitherto discovered in Hertfordshire show, Neolithic man made his dwelling on the high chalk lands in the north and north-west parts of the county. Here the open downs would be more suitable for his agricultural and pastoral habits than the lowlands in the south and south-east which were then probably covered with dense wood. Implements of this period have, however, been found along the valley of the Lea about Hertford and Ware and in the valley of the Colne in the neighbourhood of Rickmansworth, where settlements possibly existed on account of the waterways or the fishing and hunting.

BRONZE AGE.

After the Neolithic age came the Bronze age, which is reckoned approximately to have begun in Britain about B.C. 1800. With the use of metal, a much higher civilisation could be obtained, more serviceable tools and weapons could be wrought and more elaborate personal ornaments could be made. Some of the remains of this period reached a standard of artistic merit which it would be difficult to surpass. It may be that the use of bronze in this county was introduced by a new race who overpowered the Neolithic inhabitants. The conditions of life were much the same as in the previous age. The Bronze age people, however, buried their dead in round barrows, instead of the long barrows used in the Neolithic age. The remains of the Bronze age in Hertfordshire, though scantier than those of the Neolithic, occur in the same districts and for the same reason as that already assigned. The most important recorded find is a hoard of about 40 bronze implements discovered at Cumberlow Green in Rushden.

LATE CELTIC PERIOD.

The date of the first use of iron, 'man's greatest step along the path of progress,' in Britain is uncertain. There was probably a period of some centuries when iron was not unknown, but bronze continued to be the metal principally employed. Its full use did not, perhaps, begin till about B.C. 500.*

During the later part of this period there was an invasion of Belgic tribes, tall, fair-haired people from north-east Gaul, who overran the south-east of Britain,

* *British Museum Guide to early iron age antiquities*, p. 1.

including what is now Hertfordshire. In the first century B.C., Cassivellaunus was the prince of the Belgic tribe of the Catuvelauni, miscalled by the MSS. of Ptolemy Catyeuchlani, whose territory extended into the present counties of Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham and Bedford. Cæsar, in his second invasion (B.C. 54), directed his march to the chief stronghold of this prince, which he eventually took. It is a reasonable conjecture that this stronghold was Verulam, near St. Albans, and, indeed, it answers well to the description given of it by Cæsar.* The Trinobantes, another Belgic tribe whose chief town was at Camulodunum or Colechester, inhabited the present county of Essex and probably the eastern parts of Hertfordshire.

Besides Verulam, it would seem from the number of ancient British coins and other objects found, that there were 'Late Celtic' settlements in the county at Braughing, Welwyn and Hitchin.

The 'Late Celtic' people developed a native art of high merit. Its chief characteristic was a wonderful mastery of line, and although the modelling of human and animal forms was weak, the boldness of the designs approached the classic. This art was adapted principally for metal work and pottery, and survived and developed through the Roman occupation. Some specimens have been found in Hertfordshire, but considering the prominence of the 'Late Celtic' people in the county, many may yet lie hidden in the ground. Bronze helmets have been found at Verulam and Tring, and other objects at Verulam and Welwyn. Some tapering 'cordoned' urns, probably copied from prototypes in metal and characteristic of this period, have been discovered at Hitchin.

Perhaps it was this people who brought coinage from Gaul into south-east Britain about B.C. 200. The coins were at first rude imitations of the gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon and being uninscribed, there is considerable doubt as to their date. The earliest inscribed coins are those of Tasciovanus, bearing his name and 'Ver.' for Verulam, which were struck at Verulam in gold, silver and bronze from B.C. 30 to A.D. 5. A considerable number of these and other early British coins have been found in Hertfordshire.

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD.

In A.D. 43 began the conquest of the country by the Emperor Claudius under Aulus Plautius. The history of that conquest does not concern us, but we may briefly describe its results on what is now Hertfordshire and the character of the civilisation which, in consequence, overspread the district for 350 years.

The chief Romano-British town in the region was Verulam. This must have become Romanised at a very early date, and consequently during the revolt of the Iceni under their queen, Boadicea, in A.D. 62, received the full fury of the Britons, who probably left it in ruins, like the 'colonia' at Colechester and the trading town at London. Tacitus speaks of Verulam at this date as a 'municipium' or town whose citizens held the Roman political franchise, and enjoyed privileges of self government. If destroyed, it rose from its ashes and, though overshadowed by 'Londinium,' seems to have been always a considerable place. Its buildings, though as yet imperfectly known to us, indicate some wealth and splendour and cover an area nearly two miles in circumference.

Among these buildings may be mentioned the forum, lately excavated in part, which seems to have been like similar buildings elsewhere. This forum may have been

* *De Bello Gallico*, Bk. II, 21.

laid out before A.D. 62, when the place received municipal rank. From the evidence discovered during its excavation, it was manifestly destroyed by fire at some time, but whether this conflagration occurred in 62, or later, is not known. Certainly it was afterwards repaired (though somewhat roughly) and partially re-built. The Roman theatre, the foundations of which have been found to the west of the building last referred to, is notable as the only Roman theatre which has yet been discovered in Britain. There are also extensive and substantial remains of town walls whose precise age is uncertain. The town can hardly have been walled when the Iceni took it in A.D. 62. It has been pointed out that in the western provinces of the Roman Empire, town walls began generally to be erected or re-erected after about A.D. 250, when barbarian invasions were becoming frequent. The walls of Verulam may well have been erected late in the history of the Empire. They were manned, probably, not by Roman soldiers, but by the citizens of the town. In any case, these walls are among the most noted relics of the Roman age surviving in the south-east of England. They deserve and demand adequate preservation and attention.

These remains are, of course, only fragments of former splendour. Systematic excavation would, beyond all doubt, add vastly to their number and enlarge our whole knowledge of the history of this Romano-British city and, indeed, of Roman Britain generally. At present it can only be said that the town seems to have survived throughout the Roman period. It was still inhabited by Romanised Britons when Germanus came to this island in A.D. 429 to combat the Pelagian heretics, for (so his biographer relates) he saw the shrine or tomb of St. Alban, and that can hardly have been anywhere but at Verulam. It must have been conquered by the English some years later. When Gildas wrote in the sixth century it had long been lost, and its site has remained bare and unoccupied to this day. On the arrival of the English, they built their houses, as was their custom, outside the Roman walls, on the hill at Kingsbury to the northward, and this settlement in time gave place to the present town of St. Albans.

The next most important Romano-British settlement to Verulam in the county was probably Braughing, near the crossing of Ermine Street and the Roman road from Colchester and Bishop's Stortford to Biggleswade. Here are apparently traces of a settlement of uncertain size. Its name is unknown: Bertram, in the forged itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, calls it 'Ad Fines,' but without authority. Some remains of a tessellated pavement in a plantation called Larksfeld, and a cemetery in a field called Wickhams to the south of the railway station have been discovered. Coins, including British of Tasciovanus and Cunobeline, and pottery are constantly turned up here, but few records of them seem to have been kept. On the whole the remains seem to be rather numerous for a single country house or farm, though exploration is needed to reveal their exact nature. Roman settlements have also been ascribed to Cheshunt, Baldock, Royston and Bishop's Stortford, but on inadequate evidence.

'Villas,' that is, country houses or farms of Roman date, have been discovered near King's Langley Station in the parish of Abbot's Langley, at Boxmoor House in Bovington, at Boxmoor Railway Station in Hemel Hempstead, at Sarratt, at Youngsbury in Standon, at the Rectory, Welwyn, and at Purwell Mill in Great Wymondley, and probably at Wigginton. It is likely, from the quantity of Roman coins, pottery, etc., which have been brought to light in many parts of the county that other Romano-British dwellings lie hidden underground. Pottery kilns have been discovered at Hitchin and at Radlett near Alden-

ham, the latter being of interest as it revealed the name of a local potter 'Castus,' presumably a Romanised Briton. The Roman rule over Britain ceased about 410, and the province became a prey to the Picts from the North and the Saxons from over the seas.

To sum up, the Roman remains of Hertfordshire present a fair specimen of the more civilised parts of Roman Britain. Of military occupation, there is no trace. Instead, a good-sized country town, a number of country houses and farms around it, and an adequate supply of roads. The town was built in Roman fashion and, although its inhabitants were not Romans but Romanised Britons, contained the public buildings proper to a Roman municipality. The rural dwellings, so far as they have been excavated, show, like the town, Roman patterns, Roman mosaic floors, Roman warming-systems, and so forth, but were doubtless also inhabited by Romanised Britons rather than by actual Romans. They are not very numerous. In a woodland area estates may well have been very large and houses and villages comparatively few. But in some other counties, such as Warwick and Buckingham, which were also woodland districts, the traces of houses in the country are far less. One feature is beyond mistake. The influence of London has not yet begun. The forests which lay round the north of London have not yet been pierced, Verulam is an independent town, not (as to-day) an annexe of the capital, and the country houses and farms around it are rural dwellings and not residences of wealthy Londoners.

PRE-NORMAN EARTHWORKS.

In the present state of our knowledge of the subject it is dangerous to give any opinion as to the date of pre-Norman earthworks. It may, however, be remarked that the fine hill fortress called Ravensburgh Castle, near the northern escarpment of the Chilterns, in Hexton parish, is probably the best specimen of a pre-Roman camp in the county. It commands a remarkable view to the north-east over Bedfordshire, and, being protected by deep ravines on three sides, it must have been a formidable entrenchment. Of the earthworks and site of Verulam, the chief town of the Catuvelauni who arrived in Britain late in the Early Iron Age, it may be said that within that area no object of a date before the 'Late Celtic' period has yet been found. The earthworks at the Auberys, in Redbourn parish, resemble those at Verulam on a smaller scale. The camp at Arbury Banks, in Ashwell, has been almost obliterated.

The object and date of the great dykes at Beach Bottom, the Devil's Dyke and the Slad at Sandridge are quite unknown. Grims Ditch or Graemes Dyke, portions of which pass through Tring, Wigginton, Northchurch and Great Berkhamstead, is supposed to be part of a great boundary bank which goes through Buckinghamshire by Lee, Woodlands Park, Great Hampden and Lacey Green on to Bradenham. So many gaps, however, occur in its course that the purpose of it is difficult to understand. The fosse is on the south-east side, so that it was probably made by those holding the land on the north-west. Hence its origin has been attributed to a people retiring before those Belgic invaders who made Verulam their chief town. A vallum at Cheshunt, called the Bank, is said to have formed the boundary between Mercia and Essex.

There are about thirty round barrows scattered over the county, and one long barrow in Therfield parish. Of the former the following have been opened:—Easneye, near Ware, by Sir John Evans, who supposed it to be pre-Roman; Six Hills, in Stevenage, one at Youngsbury in Standen, and another in Knebworth.

which are said to be Roman; and Broxbornebury, opened by Sir John Evans, who thought it was Danish.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

The Saxons probably made their way into the eastern side of the county in the latter part of the 6th century from the east, by way of the Rivers Lea and Stort and their tributaries. It was, however, a long time before they penetrated into the forest lands of south Hertfordshire. The western side of the county was, probably in the first half of the 6th century, within the territory of the Chilternsætna,* who inhabited the Chiltern country in Bucks, and are mentioned in the Tribal Hidage. At what period this side of the county was subdued by the Saxons is not definitely known, but the country adjoining Watling Street and Akeman Street was too important to be left long in the hands of the Britons. Burials, probably of the first half of the 7th century, at Wheathampstead and Redbourn, parishes bordering on Watling Street, possibly point to a connection with Kent.† That at Wheathampstead brought to light a bronze ewer, which is unique as regards this country, and that at Redbourn is the only Saxon barrow examined in the county, and was supposed to have contained the relics of St. Amphibalus. It is related by the monks of St. Albans that their patron saint in 1178 directed the way to two mounds called the Hills of the Banners, where the people used to meet, and indicated one as the burial-place of St. Amphibalus. Excavations were made by the monks, and the bones of the supposed saint discovered, carried off with reverence and enshrined in the Abbey Church, where the pedestal for his shrine still remains. A minute description is given of the mounds and the position of the bones and other objects, from which it is clear that the Hills of the Banners were two Saxon barrows, and the bones, supposed to belong to the mythical saint, Amphibalus, were those probably of a pagan Saxon.‡

The eastern side of the county lay in the kingdom of Essex, and we are told by the Venerable Bede that Sebert, King of the East Saxons, and all his people, were converted to Christianity in 604 by Mellitus, afterwards their bishop. On the death of Sebert, however, in 616, the people reverted to paganism, and did not again become Christians till 649, when Segebert, their King, was baptized, and St. Cead became their bishop. On the western side of the county, which was in the Kingdom of Mercia, Peada, son of Penda, was converted to Christianity about 650, and shortly afterwards Diuma was consecrated the first bishop of the Mercians. The whole of the district now forming the county, so far as it was settled, probably became Christian soon after the middle of the 7th century.

The division between the Mercian diocese of Dorchester, afterwards Lincoln, and the East Saxon diocese of London, was in all probability identical with the boundary between the East Saxon and Mercian kingdoms. The diocesan boundary, as regards Hertfordshire, passed from Royston down Ermine Street to Throcking, then by the Rib to its junction with the Lea, thence approximately to the county boundary at Northaw. This gives the larger portion of the county to the Mercians.

ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Few existing towns or villages in Hertfordshire can show a continuity of habitation from a time before the coming of the Anglo-Saxons. Professor Skeat points out that all the suffixes to place names in the county (upwards of thirty in number)

* See Mr. Reginald Smith in *Victoria County History, Herts.* I, 251.

† *Victoria County History, Herts.* I, 255-6.

‡ *Archaeologia XXXIII*, 264.

are of Old English origin, which he states 'at once shows how peculiarly English the inhabitants of this county were in early times before the Conquest.*' He remarks further, 'that in the overwhelming number of instances the place names of Hertfordshire belong to the speech of the Early Mercian Angles.'

Professor Maitland† calls attention to two distinct types of vills or towns, one the nucleated or concentrated village, which owes its origin to Germanic settlers, containing a cluster of houses in the midst of its fields; the other, which may be a survival of Celtic arrangements, or, it may be added, the result of later settlements in a forest district, consisting of small groups of houses or hamlets scattered over a parish. Hertfordshire can show many examples of nucleated villages, particularly on its north-eastern side, where there yet remains so much unenclosed land. The typical Hertfordshire village is formed of a collection of houses (usually including a smithy, a survival of the earlier community) erected round a triangular green, the meeting-place of its inhabitants. Here may often be found a pond, the village well and the pound, and sometimes on the green or close at hand, as at Aldbury, Brent Pelham, Great Amwell, Datchworth and Thorley, the stocks and the whipping-post. The lock-up, as at Shenley and Anstey, where it forms part of the liegate, still occasionally exists. The village fire-hook, a survival of the time of half-timbered and thatched houses, yet hangs on the church house, now the police-station, at Welwyn.

In many instances the church lies a short distance from the village, and adjoins the court or hall which in almost all Hertfordshire parishes retains the Anglo-Saxon title of 'bury,' as Wallingtonbury, Thundridgebury, etc. This arrangement originated probably at the time when the lord of the settlement built the church on the demesne land which surrounded his dwelling, and the parish priest was dependent upon him. In other cases the church is either in the middle or at one end of the village, an arrangement which occasionally occurs in Hertfordshire at places where in early times there was no resident lord, such as in the lands of the Abbots of St. Albans and Westminster in the west of the county.‡

The interesting group of unenclosed parishes, Bygrave, Clothall and Wallington, are excellent examples of mediæval vills, although there is now little or no survival of the village community. They show the enclosed pastures lying immediately round the village, and beyond them the great common arable fields without hedges, but divided by turf balks or unploughed strips of land, covering in the case of Clothall about 600 acres. The original villages, except in the forest districts, in order that they might be surrounded by their territories, are usually to be found a little way off the high roads. As the traffic through the main roads increased, inns and houses sprang up along the road frontage near to the original villages. Some of these roadside settlements, made in the 12th and 13th centuries, and even earlier, have grown into towns which completely overshadow the ancient villages. Instances of this are to be found at Royston (not a parish till 1540), formerly in Therfield parish, Buntingford in Layston, Whitwell in St. Paul's Walden, Street town as distinguished from Church town at Redbourn, and also, among many other places, at Stevenage, Braughing, Graveley, and Watton-at-Stone.

* *The Place Names of Hertfordshire* (East Herts. Arch. Soc.), 12.

† *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 15; see also Meitzen, *Siedelung und Agrarwesen der Germanen* II, 119, etc.

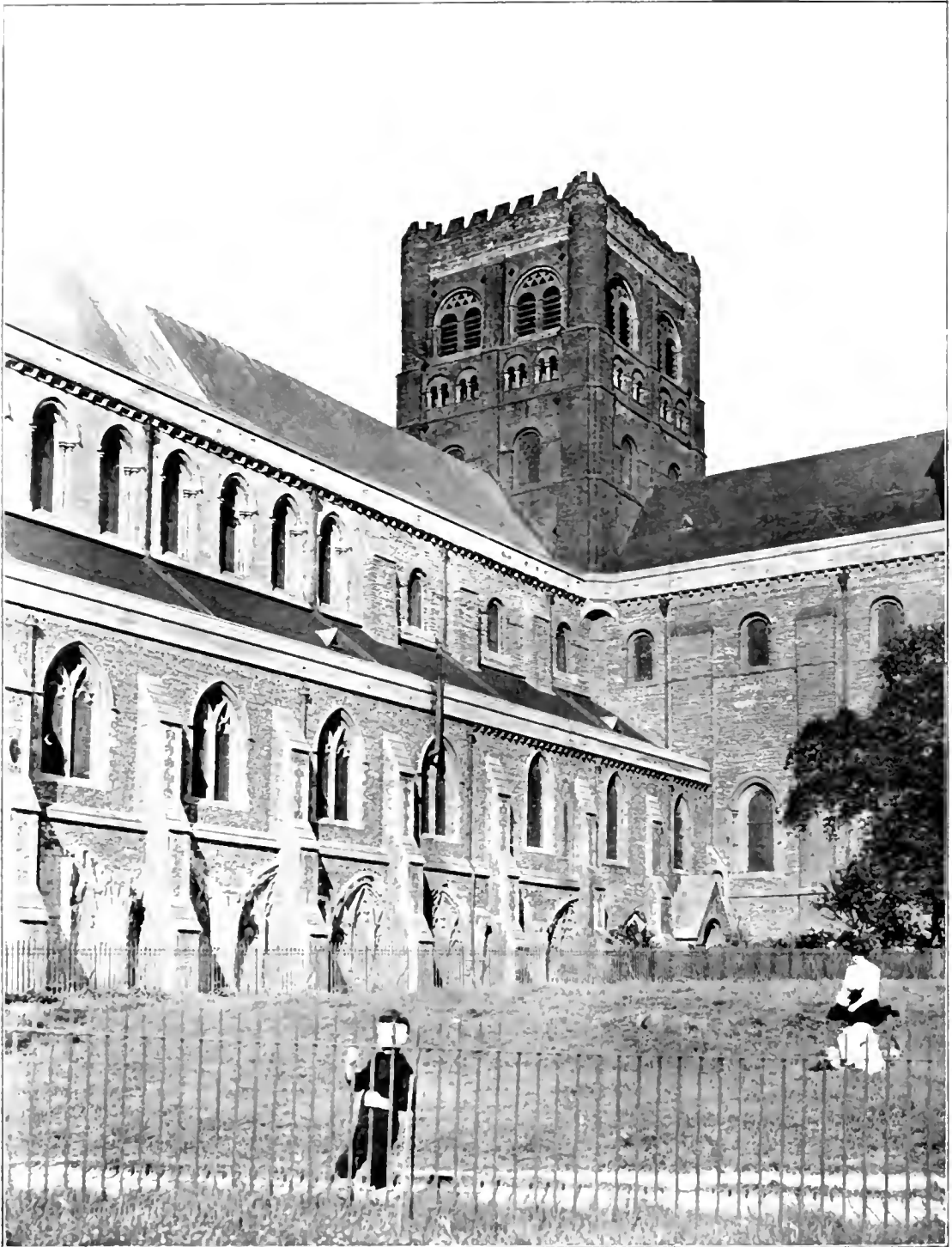
‡ It may be that the type of vill, with the hall and church adjoining separated from the village, was the earlier Saxon arrangement, as it occurs mostly on the eastern side of the county, where the settlement was earlier. The type with the church in the village is more frequent in the Hundred of Cashio and the Danish Hundred of Dacorum, on the western side, where the settlements were made in forest land and were probably later. This point cannot, however, be decided upon the evidence of a single county.

Towns came into existence where opportunities of trade arose such as those which occurred at a crossing of roads, a ford or bridge, a castle, a religious house, or a place of pilgrimage. Trade being the essential qualification for a town, the market place was the most important spot within it. On one side of the market place, which is usually triangular, generally stands the church, and on the others the moot, or town hall, and the houses and shops of the townsmen. The three most important of the early boroughs are Hertford, St. Albans, and Berkhamstead, while Cheshunt, Ashwell, and Stanstead Abbots were becoming considerable market towns at the time of the Domesday Survey. Hertford consisted of two separate towns, both built by Edward the Elder in 913, the one on the north and the other on the south of the Lea.* Each had its market place, that on the north at the Old Cross and that on the south on the site of the present market place. A similar arrangement of towns on the opposite banks of a river existed at York, Nottingham, Stamford, Buckingham, and elsewhere, and in some cases one town was inhabited by a Saxon, and the other by a Danish community. St. Albans, we know from the St. Albans Chronicles, was established by Abbot Wulsin about 950. The original plan can still be traced. Immediately north of the Abbey precinct a large triangular market place was laid out, reaching, at its southern end in the present High Street, from the west side of French Row to the east side of Chequer Street, and northward up St. Peter's Street. The market place was at an early date much built over at first by stalls and then by permanent shops. Around it and along the roads, leading one to the west and another to the south, houses were built with back premises extending to a ditch called Tonmans Dyke, which formed the old borough boundary. The old borough of Berkhamstead apparently stood near the church at Northchurch, and was of importance in the Saxon period, receiving as it did, privileges from Edward the Confessor. The present borough apparently arose under the walls of the Castle in the 11th or 12th century. Here again we have the church at the south end of a triangular market place, which has been encroached upon by a row of shops as at St. Albans. The present market towns of Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Tring, and Watford have all grown up as such since the Conquest, but similar developments can be traced in most of them.

FOUNDATION OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

The end of the 8th century marks an important episode in the history of Hertfordshire which has influenced its history ever since. The prosperity of the Mercian Kingdom reached its height in the reign of King Offa II., who, when an old man, desired to found a monastery in atonement for the murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, the suitor for the hand of his daughter, Elfleda. Being uncertain where to fix the site of the proposed religious house, it is related that, while at Bath, an angel visited him in a dream and enjoined him to raise the relics of St. Alban and place them in a more worthy shrine. He therefore started for the Roman city of Verulam with Higbert, Archbishop of Lichfield, and his two suffragans, but on arriving he found that the site of the Christian church there had been forgotten. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the appearance of a ray of light which guided them to the spot. The relics of the saint were found and carried to the little church built by the British converts on the site of the martyrdom, which had been preserved from destruction by the pagan English owing to its smallness. Offa

* *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Rolls Series), II. 78. There was however an earlier town at Hertford.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.

(CENTRAL TOWER (11TH CENTURY) FROM THE SOUTHWEST.)

restored this little church and then took a journey to Rome to obtain from Pope Adrian I. privileges for his proposed monastery. On his return, in 793, he founded the monastery, which he and his son Egfrith endowed with great possessions in its vicinity, retaining, however, the site of the city of Verulam and lands on its north side. The abbey was what is known as a double monastery, that is, it included both men and women; but the nuns who lived in the almonry were only allowed into the greater, or probably the outer, church. It was founded under the Benedictine rule, which at that time meant merely that the monks lived a close communal life, sleeping in one dormitory, in distinction to the separate cells and the hereditary character of the Celtic monasteries. Of what the Saxon church and monastery consisted, or what it was like, we do not know. We have mention of a greater church, which may imply the preservation of the little church of the early British converts and of a cloister and almonry. The only remains of the Saxon church now existing are the baluster shafts in the north and south transepts.

The fortified town of Kingsbury, to the west of St. Alban's Abbey, was probably established before the foundation of the abbey, for although its site almost adjoins the abbey precincts, it was not included in the original endowment. It did not finally become the possession of the abbey till the 12th century. Kingsbury was destroyed about 1000, with the exception of a fortified bastion at the south corner, which was not demolished till the reign of Stephen. Although much built over in modern times, the earthworks can still be traced.

THE FORMATION OF PARISHES.

As has already been suggested, the settlement of Hertfordshire, particularly of the western side, was for the most part late. The formation of parishes began at the end of the 7th or early in the 8th century, was going on during the hundred years preceding the Conquest, and continued till long after that date. About 950, the Abbot of St. Albans built the churches, and probably at the same time created the parishes of St. Peter, St. Michael, and St. Stephen in the district round the abbey. It was soon found that the church of St. Peter was inadequate for the needs of that great parish, and the chapelries of Sandridge, Ridge, and Northaw were probably formed within it in the 12th century. Shortly after the assessment for Pope Nicholas's Taxation (1291) these chapelries had become separate parishes. Berkhamstead St. Peter, Bushey and Flamstead were carved out of Berkhamstead St. Mary or Northchurch, Watford and Redbourn respectively in the 12th century, and Thundridge out of Ware in the 13th century; while, according to Pope Nicholas's Taxation, Pirton was a chapelry in Ickleford, Great Wymondley in Hitchin, and Wigginton in Tring. Ippolitts was apparently formerly in Hitchin parish and Great Amwell included the greater part of Hoddesdon and probably St. Margaret le Thele. Elstree did not become a parish till the 15th century, and until recently Totteridge remained a detached chapelry of Hatfield and Bayford of Essendon.

With the exception of the St. Albans churches above referred to, Bushey and one or two others, we have little documentary information as to the date of the first erection of Hertfordshire churches.

DANISH INVASION.

Hertfordshire, north of the Lea, was included in the Danish Territory about 885*, and the Danes harried the country between the Lea and St. Albans in the time

* Thorpe, *Ant. Laws and Inst. of Engl.* I. 66

of Athelstan (925-941). The Danish invasions, however, left few permanent marks in Hertfordshire beyond the towns at Hertford and the survival, possibly, of place names such as the Hundred of Dacorum, Danesbury, Daneswich, Danes End and Odsey.

EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

A few years hence it may be possible to show the remains of a Romano-British church brought to light in the impending excavation of Verulam, but at present the oldest fragments of Christian architecture in the county are the turned stone balusters in the transepts of St. Albans Cathedral, which may perhaps be assigned to the end of the 5th century. They are of Barnack stone and are doubtless re-used material from the Roman city close by. This, however, is no argument against the probability of the import of similar oolite freestone into the county in Saxon times; and, indeed, the only two Hertfordshire churches which can show the Saxon "long and short" quoins at their angles—Reed and Westmill—have these quoins of Barnack stone. The most easily obtainable freestone—a clunch of various degrees of softness, of which the Totternhoe stone of Bedfordshire is typical—stands the weather badly, and may be the cause of the disappearance of many other masonry-built Saxon churches. Reed, which preserves the north doorway and all four angles of its Saxon nave, is probably an early 11th-century building, and Westmill is not likely to be of very different date. At Walkern the walls of the nave are probably Saxon, and in the south wall is an early figure, formerly, it would seem, over the Saxon south doorway, which was destroyed by a 12th-century arcade. A cable-moulded impost used up in the arcade is probably also Saxon, and another like it occurs at Little Munden, where Saxon work also exists. At Great Amwell the existence of a double-splayed window in the apsidal sanctuary is hardly sufficient to prove a pre-Conquest date, but evidence of a very uncommon and early type of building is to be found at Northchurch, the mother parish of Great Berkhamstead. The characteristic feature is a square chamber at the west end of the nave, equal in width to it, but with thicker walls: the Saxon church of Daglingworth in Gloucestershire, and the Old Minster, of doubtful but early date, at South Elmham in Suffolk, are other examples. Roman brick quoins and arches occur in a group of early churches, St. Michael's and St. Stephen's at St. Albans, Sandridge, and Great Gaddesden; but none of these, with the possible exception of St. Michael's, are likely to be older than the close of the 11th century at earliest. It must, however, be noted that a good many churches in the county probably preserve in their narrow naves the dimensions of simple aisleless buildings of Saxon date, now superseded by later work.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

The Norman Conquest brought great changes to this county, as it did elsewhere. After the Battle of Hastings, William marched northward and, crossing the Thames at Wallingford, laid waste the country till he came to Berkhamstead. Here, there can be little doubt, he hastily threw up the nucleus of the earthworks which form the castle, and here the Norman Conquest 'received the formal ratification of the conquered.' Edgar Atheling, Aldred Archbishop of York, Earls Edwin and Morcar, with all the chief men of London, came to Berkhamstead to meet the Conqueror, 'and then from necessity submitted when the greatest harm had been done; and it was very imprudent that it was not done earlier as God would not



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL

EAST WALL OF SOUTH TRANSEPT, CATHEDRAL, WITH SANCTUARY SHAPE

better it for our sins: and they gave hostages, and swore oaths to him; and he promised them that he would be a kind lord to them.* William then went on to Westminster, where he was crowned 'on Mid-winter day.'

Notwithstanding his promises to be 'a kind lord,' William continued to lay waste the country and dispossess the chief landowners. We learn from the Domesday Book, as Professor Maitland and Mr. J. H. Round have observed, that Hertfordshire before the Conquest had been 'the home of liberty'—a land of sochmen or tenants of a peculiarly free kind, particularly in the north-east of the county. We do not know what had become of these tenants when the Domesday Book was compiled (1086), but Mr. Round suggests that they had probably sunk to the level of villeins.

NORMAN CASTLES.

The Normans had come as conquerors with a determination to enrich themselves at the expense of the conquered. They brought with them new ideas and new methods, and, obtaining wealth by exaction from the English, they expended large sums in building churches and castles. They introduced a new type of military fort or castle, consisting of a mound, or 'motte' as it was termed, raised to a height of from 10 feet to 100 feet, upon which stood a timber tower with access by a steep bridge over a fosse or ditch which surrounded the 'motte.' Attached to the 'motte' was generally one or more baileys or courts, also surrounded by a fosse or ditch. It was not till some fifty years or more later that this type of castle received masonry defences. Two of these castles with which the Conqueror designed to encircle London were situated in Hertfordshire, namely Berkhamstead and Hertford. The earthworks of Berkhamstead, which, it would seem, William had already thrown up, were probably strengthened, and the castle was handed over to Count Robert of Mortain, half-brother of the Conqueror, who here, as Mr. Round thinks, had his personal residence.† The earth and timber defences continued till 1155, when the castle was in the charge of Thomas Becket, then Chancellor and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Entries on the Pipe Rolls at this date show that the masonry work, including the circular keep and the existing curtain walls of the bailey, was then built. One of the charges against Becket when he fell into royal disfavour was as to his expenditure on Berkhamstead Castle. The castle was afterwards attached to the Duchy of Cornwall and so became the property of the Princes of Wales. Besides the 12th-century curtain walls the sites of gates and towers can still be identified.

We have little information about the early history of Hertford Castle, but the earthworks are probably of the time of the Conqueror. Large sums of money appear on the Pipe Rolls from 1170 to 1174 for the works of the castle and the king's houses in it, and it may perhaps be inferred that this was the date at which the masonry castle was built. Of the mediæval castle a length of plain flint walling, with part of an octagonal turret and a brick gatehouse of later date, alone remain.

With the exception of the Bishop of London's castle at Weytemore in Bishop's Stortford, the origin of which is unknown, the lesser castles of the county came into existence possibly at the time of the Anarchy in Stephen's reign (1135-54), when many adulterine or unlicensed castles were built. They are all in the northern and eastern side of the county, within the sphere of influence of the unscrupulous

* *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Rolls Series), II, 168-9.

† *Victoria County History, Herts.*, I, 280.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, who obtained from Stephen in 1141, and later from Maud, the offices of Justice and Sheriff of Essex and Herts and of London and Middlesex, together with the custody of the Tower of London. Thus, with his stronghold at Walden, now Saffron Walden in Essex, a little over the Hertfordshire border, he had almost supreme power in this compact and all-important corner of England, a supremacy which enabled him to authorise the erection of such castles. These were possibly some of the strong castles around London which, in 1141, the Empress Maud gave him licence to retain.*

These castles seem to have been of the nature of manorial strongholds, their sites having been chosen rather as the chief seats of their owners than for any strategical reasons. The only castle in the district of which Geoffrey de Mandeville had not control was Waytemore or Bishop's Stortford, lying in the direct route of communication from London to Walden. Of this little more than the foundations of the keep now remain. All his endeavours to obtain possession of it through the Empress Maud proved fruitless.

It was, however, during the Barons' War of John's reign that the Hertfordshire castles took a prominent part. Berkhamstead and Hertford were in the King's hands, but the great landowners for the most part sided with the barons. John seized Bishop's Stortford Castle in 1207 on account of the bishop's opposition to the election of Stephen Langton to Canterbury, and may have dismantled it, as the bishop received licence to repair it in 1213. Berkhamstead and Hertford castles were in 1216 besieged by Louis of France and the barons, and both places were considerably damaged by siege engines.

The two most important of the lesser castles were Benington and Anstey. Benington had been the head of a Saxon Lordship which was held before the Conquest by the thegn Æthelmar. William I. granted it to Peter de Valognes, and it became the head of the Valognes barony in Hertfordshire. Roger de Valognes was apparently a partisan of Geoffrey de Mandeville and was present with him at Stephen's celebrated Easter Court in 1136. On the Pipe Roll for 1177 is a charge for 100 picks for throwing down the keep (*turrim*) of Benington, which points to the keep having been at that time of stone, for, had it been of wood, it would probably have been burnt, and picks would have been unnecessary for its demolition. The stump of a small 12th-century keep still remains.

Anstey Castle is a formidable stronghold. The great mount with its deep ditches still filled with water is perhaps the finest example of a 'motte' in the county. Unfortunately its early history has not been traced. At the time of Domesday, Count Eustace of Boulogne held Anstey in his own hands, and tradition has it that he built the castle. By the end of the 12th century it was held by a family bearing the name of Anstey. In 1218 Nicholas de Anstey was given till mid-Lent to throw down the castle so that nothing should remain of it except that which was built before the Barons' war.† What was destroyed may have been the masonry keep, indication of which apparently came to light during some excavations made in 1903 by Mr. R. T. Andrews and Mr. W. B. Gerish. In 1225 the castle was in the King's hands and the custody of it was given to the Archbishop of Canterbury.‡ Dionisia, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Anstey, married William de Munchensy and their daughter and heir Dionisia married Hugh de Vere.

* Round, *Geoff. de Mandeville*, pp. 164n, 174, 175.

† Close Roll, 2 Hen. III.

‡ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1216-25, 543.

Walkern Castle was the head of the St. Clare barony in Hertfordshire. Hamo de St. Clare was present with Geoffrey de Mandeville at Stephen's Easter Court in 1136, and it may be to him that the castle is due. It passed with his grand-daughter to the Lanvales. There is no masonry now to be seen, and probably none ever existed.

Pirton Castle ('Toot Hill'), which was the head of the Limesi barony in Hertfordshire, and passed by an heiress to the Oddingsells, has a large but not very high 'motte,' and the remains of a puzzling series of banks and ditches which enclose the church. Nothing is known of its history, and there is no evidence that it ever had any masonry defences.

Great Wymondley Castle, which adjoins the church, was probably the head of the Argentine barony in Herts. John de Argentine sided with Stephen, and may have thrown up the castle in the time of the Anarchy. There is no evidence that it ever had masonry walls.

The little castle near Barkway seems to have belonged to the Scales or Eschallers family who had a manor there named after them, and now known as Challers.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

The wave of religious enthusiasm, partly aroused by the Crusades, which swept over Europe in the 12th century, has left in most parts of England a record of its existence in the ruins of monastic buildings containing some of the finest architecture of which this country can boast. In Hertfordshire, however, few such marks of its influence exist. The great Benedictine monastery of St. Alban, with its immense possessions in the south and west of the county, the Benedictine monks of Westminster, and the canons of St. Paul, with their possessions in the north and east, excluded all houses of Cistercian monks and other orders of regulars. Cells of St. Alban's Abbey were founded in the 12th century at Sopwell, Hertford, Redbourn, St. Giles in the Wood and Markyate, but no vestiges of them now apparently remain, except the stones of Sopwell embedded in the wall of the Tudor park along the London Road, St. Albans, which show 12th and 15th-century details. Small houses of Benedictine nuns were also founded at Cheshunt, Flamstead and Rowhenny in Great Munden, a cell of Westminster Abbey at Sawbridgeworth, and a little alien priory at Ware. A house of Austin or Black Canons was founded at Royston, a preceptory of the Templars at Temple Dinnesley in Hitchin, and a commandery of Hospitallers at Standon, while lazar houses were established at St. Julians and St. Mary de Pray, both near St. Albans. Of none of these, except Royston Priory, does anything remain, nor is any of the work at Royston—the eastern part of the priory church, now the parish church—of the 12th century.

Few houses of regular monks were founded in England after the 12th century, but a house of Austin Canons was founded in the 13th century at Little Wymondley in this county, some remains of which still exist in the farm house there. Those who, in that century, desired to found religious houses, usually established friaries or hospitals. But the same influence which kept out the Cistercian order limited the introduction of friaries into the county. The Dominicans, Friars Preachers or Black Friars, who arrived in England in 1220 were the earliest to establish themselves in Hertfordshire. They had a house at King's Langley, the ruins of which, dating from the beginning of the 14th century, still survive. They were followed by the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, at Ware, of whose buildings the frater and the

great hall remain, much altered, and the Carmelites, or White Friars, at Hitchin, where portions of the cloister exist. Hospitals were also founded in this century at Baldock, Clothall and Royston, and others later at Anstey, Berkhamstead and Hoddesdon, but no remains of their buildings are now in existence.

With the 14th century came the founding of colleges and chantries. Of the former there was a small house at Stanstead le Thele or St. Margarets, built in 1315. Chantries were also established at this period, sometimes at an altar in a parish church, and occasionally at a chapel some distance off. They existed in almost every parish in Hertfordshire, and continued to be founded till the close of the reign of Henry VIII.

HOMESTEAD MOATS.

Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of England during the reigns of Richard I., John and Henry III. (1189-1272), there was a growing demand for land by a wealthy middle class. Large landowners who had been impoverished by the Barons' Wars gladly met this demand by subinfeudation. New manors were created and knights' fees split up, a system which brought confusion and led to the enactment of the Statute of 'Quia Emptores' in 1290. The tenants of these new holdings, who required security for their possessions in those disturbed times, were the makers of many of the homestead moats, of which there are 139 in the county, mostly on the eastern side. Some of these are possibly earlier than the reign of Richard I., while, on the other hand, many are considerably later, as the practice of constructing moats continued into the 16th century. The moats were always wet, and consequently were usually placed on low ground, but they are occasionally found on high land fed by springs. Their shape was generally four-sided, although they vary considerably in this respect. The earth from the moat was thrown on the inside and spread over the island thus formed, upon which was built the house, with its barns and cattle sheds. Religious houses, as Wymondley Priory, founded at the beginning of the 13th century, and Colney Chapel, in Shenley, founded towards the end of the 12th century, were often surrounded by moats.

THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

Three of the principal battles in the Wars of the Roses took place in Hertfordshire. The first was fought at St. Albans on 22nd May, 1455, and ended in a victory for the Yorkists. The alarm for it was rung from the clock tower there, which, with its original bell, still exists. The second, which resulted in favour of Queen Margaret's forces, was also fought at St. Albans on 17th February, 1460, and the third at Barnet on Easter day, 1471. This last battle, in which Warwick the King-maker was killed, replaced Edward IV. on the throne. A monument erected in 1740 is supposed to mark the spot where Warwick died. With the mingling of the red and white roses in the Tudors, Henry VII. was enabled to dismantle Berkhamstead Castle and allow Hertford Castle to fall to decay.

ECONOMIC DISTURBANCES.

Throughout the 14th century Hertfordshire was convulsed with economic and industrial disturbances. In the early part of the century serious trouble between the Abbot of St. Albans and his tenants aroused a feeling of unrest throughout a great part of the county. In the middle of the century (1349) the Black Death



ST. ALBANS

THE CLOCK TOWER, 1103-1112.

made great ravages on all classes. At St. Alban's Abbey, out of about sixty monks, forty-seven died of it. The plague was followed by the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, and St. Albans was one of its principal centres. Houses and mills were burnt and court rolls and other records destroyed. The doors of the Great Gate of the Abbey at which the populace clamoured, survive, stored away in the abbey church. John Ball, the priest famous for the text of his sermon, 'When Adam delved and Eve span, where was then the gentleman,' William Gryndcobbe, a substantial citizen of St. Albans, and some dozen other leaders, were hanged at St. Albans. The rebellion was quelled but the rebels' cause, the manumission of the villeins, was gained as a natural result of the economic progress of society. The effect of these industrial disturbances was to make agriculture which required labour unprofitable, and hence in the 15th century the landowners began the well-known system of inclosing, for the purpose of converting the arable lands into pasture. Thus, as sheep farms did not require the labour which was necessary for tillage, the lack of labourers in the fourteenth century was converted into the great dearth of employment in the sixteenth.

The conversion of arable land into pasture was severely felt in Hertfordshire. Six hundred acres were inclosed in 1426 to form Moor Park, and in 1428 a large area was taken to form Bushey Hall Park. About 1440 Robert Whittingham built a large house at Pendley, in Tring parish, and inclosed much land for pasture, for which purpose he destroyed 'a great town' where there were 'above thirteen ploughs, besides divers handicrafts-men as tailors, shoemakers and card-makers, with divers others.' The inclosures diminished the number of small landowners, and consequently lessened the number of cottages in the villages. At the same time they brought into existence the sheep farmer, for whom a better type of house, often situated some way from the village, was required. They also caused accumulation of great wealth in the hands of the graziers, owing to the flourishing condition of the wool trade; the expenditure of this wealth on Hertfordshire churches is apparent in the architecture.

The inclosure riots at Northaw and Cheshunt in Hertfordshire in 1548, according to John Hales, were the beginning of the insurrection which spread over all southern England in the following year.

POST CONQUEST ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

The most important architectural work in the county during the half-century after the Conquest was the rebuilding of St. Alban's Abbey, but there was no doubt as great an activity in this period with regard to the smaller churches here as elsewhere. Most of the simple buildings of the time have been enlarged again and again till hardly a stone of them remains to witness to their existence, but a certain number, beside those already noted, are still recognisable. Aspenden, Ippollitts, Norton, Redbourn and Tewin all contain work of the end of the 11th century or the early years of the 12th, and other early 12th-century work exists at Bengoe and Great Wymondley (the only churches in the county, except Great Amwell, with apsidal chancels), Great Munden, Stanstead, St. Margaret's, Willian, Wormley, Meesden, Pirton, Flamstead, Barley, East Barnet, Walkern and, perhaps, Codicote. Later 12th-century work is to be seen at Ickleford, Little Hornead, Knebworth, Stapleford, Stevenage, Weston, Hemel Hempstead and Sandridge, and to the closing years of that century belong the nave arcades of Abbots Langley.

Kimpton and King's Walden, where scalloped capitals and trefoiled foliage occur together, marking the last stage of the transition from the Romanesque style. Hemel Hempstead, a cruciform church of 1140-80, with a central tower and vaulted chancel, is the finest 12th-century parish church in the county, but before their rebuilding there must have been large churches of this period at Hitchin, Stevenage, Flamstead, Anstey and Wheathampstead, amongst other places.

The late 12th-century church of Sarratt has a very unusual and interesting plan, but has been much altered.

The great Abbey Church of St. Alban is the only one of the first rank in the county. Begun in 1077 and consecrated in 1115, it retains the central tower, transepts and nave of the original work in sufficiently perfectly condition to make it possible to judge of its general aspect when it left the builders' hands. The Roman bricks and flints of which it is built make for extreme simplicity of detail, and it was originally plastered and whitewashed within and without, and depended for its ornament chiefly on the painted masonry patterns which still exist on its walls. But in size it far surpassed its prototype at Caen, being one of the largest churches of its time, and before the end of the 12th century had been still further enlarged by Abbot John de Cella.

The doorways, chancel arches, fonts, etc., which are such notable features of 12th-century work in other counties, are but poorly represented in Hertfordshire. There is not one sculptured tympanum in the county, and the west doorway of Hemel Hempstead is the only doorway which is of other than ordinary merit; while the fonts are chiefly represented by the late marble type with plainly arcaded rectangular bowl carried on a central and four smaller shafts, which is common to many parts of England. The font at Anstey, however, is a notable exception, being carved with grotesque figures. A fine piece of wrought ironwork of this date also remains on the north door of Little Hornead, and possibly that on the south door of Codicote is of this period.

Thirteenth-century building is well represented in Hertfordshire churches, not only at St. Alban's Abbey in the beautiful work of Abbots de Cella and Trumpington, dating from the early years of the century, and of their successors, John de Hertford, Roger de Norton, and John de Berkhamstead, from 1257 onwards, but in many of the parish churches. The foliate capitals of the nave arcades of Flamstead, Great Gaddesden, and Offley, carrying on the story of the late 12th-century work already mentioned, are exceedingly beautiful, and features such as the chancel arches of Standon and Eastwick, and the fine arcaded windows of the Priory church at Royston, rise to a high level of excellence. The chancels of a large number of churches were rebuilt at this time, generally round the lines of older work, so that their width became equal to that of the nave, and this proportion is occasionally observed in churches which were completely built during this period, as at Gilston. Some of the largest churches in the county date from this century, as Great Berkhamstead, and it is clear that important churches such as Ware, Hertingfordbury, Hatfield, Tring, and Watford are but little larger now than they were in the time of Edward I. The addition of Lady chapels on the south side is characteristic of the period, and examples occur at Hatfield (south transept), and St. Michael's and St. Stephen's at St. Albans. Thorley is almost entirely of *c.* 1220, and the remarkable little church of Flannden, whose plan is an equal armed cross with an interior length of 36 feet, dates from *c.* 1230. A number of fine piscinae of this date exist in the county, and several good fonts, as at Stevenage and Standon, but the



ASHWELL: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
WEST TOWER, 14TH CENTURY, AND LYCH GATE, PROBABLY 15TH CENTURY

most remarkable survivals are the remains of a wooden chancel screen of *c.* 1270 at Gilston, and some misericords of slightly later date at Anstey.

In the fourteenth century, as in those preceding it, St. Alban's Abbey was the scene of the finest architectural work in the county. The early years of the century saw the completion of the Lady chapel with its vestibule and the new pedestal of St. Alban's shrine, work which, apart from its beauty and richness, has a special architectural interest, since it furnishes the earliest dated example of net tracery in England. The fall of part of the nave in 1323 led to its rebuilding in very beautiful style during the next twenty years, and to the second half of the century belong the rood screen in the nave and the door which once opened to the east walk of the cloister. Elsewhere in the county the best example of the time is the cruciform church of Anstey, which, with the exception of the lower stage of the central tower, was gradually rebuilt between 1300 and 1350. Brent Pelham is a simple and dignified aisleless church of *c.* 1350, and a good instance of the breadth of style which village churches of the period often show; the Lady chapel of Abbots Langley, *c.* 1300, is another case in point. The churches of Baldock, Sawbridgeworth and Stevenage have much work of the first half of the 14th century, and other good specimens are the north chapel of Ayot St. Lawrence (ruined), the south chapel of Great Berkhamstead, the north transept of Wheathampstead, the chancel of Flamstead, and the nave arcades of Puttenham and St. Paul's Walden. Benington has some rich work of *c.* 1320 in the north arcade of the chancel, and there are many examples of the beautiful window tracery of 1300-1350, as at Standon, St. Albans, St. Paul's Walden and elsewhere. Evidence of exact date, apart from considerations of style, is found at Flamstead, north-east window of north aisle, 1332; North Mimms, North chapel, 1328; Buckland, built 1348, and the chancels of Sandridge and Abbots Langley, 1396-1401. The stone chancel screen of Sandridge, under-building the early chancel arch of Roman brick, is particularly interesting, and at North Mimms an abandonment of a projected central tower may be one of those traces of the Black Death which are to be seen here and there in all parts of England. At Great Hornead work seems to have been broken off about the same time. Of the later years of the century, *c.* 1340-50, the splendid church of Ashwell, on the Cambridgeshire border, is a notable example, but is rather an outlying specimen of East Anglian type than characteristic of the county. Among the fonts of this century may be mentioned the fine one at Ware and those at Little Hornead and Olney.

Very little woodwork of this period remains; the roof of the eastern part of the north aisle of Hitchin belongs to the middle of the fourteenth century, some tracery of *c.* 1320 is used up in the pulpit of Graveley, and there is a very fine early 14th-century chest in the room over the vestry at Broxbourne. The stalls at Stevenage may also date from the end of this century.

The later phases of Gothic architecture, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, are well represented in the county both in masonry and woodwork, a large majority of the church towers belonging to this period. Bishop's Stortford has a fine church begun probably about 1400, and its west tower was being built in 1430-35; the nave arcades of Ware are further examples of good early 15th century building, and those of St. Peter's, St. Albans, *c.* 1440, are of very good proportion. At Tring the nave arcades, though the pillars have been renewed, are worthy of note for the grotesque carvings in the spandrels, from which slender shafts rise to the clearstorey. Cheshunt church was rebuilt between 1418 and 1448, and the church of Newnham was repaired *c.* 1430, during the first abbacy of John of Wheathampstead, the famous abbot of St. Albans. The tracery of the east window at Newnham is of unusual

character for the time, and may owe its design to the *magister operum* of the Abbey. At St. Albans the most important pieces of 15th-century work are the feretrar's chamber, *c.* 1400, and the splendid high altar screen, *c.* 1480. Redbourn has a south chapel of *c.* 1450, with a cornice of moulded red brick probably of somewhat later date, *c.* 1480; there is similar work in the old vicarage at Rickmansworth, but it is of very rare occurrence in the district. Broxbourne has a good 15th-century church, and an interesting two-storeyed vestry of 1522. Caldecote has a small village church entirely of the 15th century, with a tower set over the west bay of the nave, and Watton church is another instance of a 15th-century rebuilding. The nave arcades there, as at Barkway, are very well designed. Cottered has very fine and well-proportioned windows of this time, but here, as elsewhere in the county, the loss of the original glass destroys the full effect of the 15th-century tracery. Furneux Pelham has a south chapel of 1518, and Wyddial a north aisle and arcade of red brick of 1532. A large number of fonts of this period remain in the county, one of the finest, perhaps, being that at Hitchin; there is another good example at St. Stephen's, St. Albans, and at the same church there is a fine lectern of early 16th-century date.

There are several late survivals of Gothic work in the county, as Oxhey chapel, 1612, the tower of Rickmansworth, 1630, and the curious red brick church of Buntingford, 1615. Stanstead Abbots has a red brick north chapel of 1577, the Essex chapel at Watford is of 1595, and the Salisbury chapel at Bishop's Hatfield of 1610. The south arcades of the last two chapels, and the arcade between the chancel and south chapel of Aspenden, 1622, are good specimens of Jacobean work, and the south porch of Broxbourne is 17th-century work of simple and dignified character, not unworthy of Inigo Jones himself.

A considerable number of 15th and 16th-century wooden screens still remain in the Hertfordshire churches, the best being perhaps those at Hitchin, but only a few, as at Redbourn and Kimpton, retain the coved canopy below the rood loft, and not a single loft has been preserved. A good deal of plain oak seating of this period remains, and the pulpits at Hitchin and Walkern are of *c.* 1500. At Digsweil there is a little early renaissance woodwork of *c.* 1540, the only survival in Hertfordshire churches of a peculiarly interesting phase of the history of English architecture, but the number of Elizabethan and Jacobean pulpits is fairly large. In Hunsdon church is a very fine early 17th-century screen, there is another at Wyddial, and the 18th-century chancel screen of St. Paul's Walden has fortunately escaped the modern Gothic 'restorer.'

Many churches retain their 15th-century roofs, though none can be compared with the splendid East Anglian work; but those of Bushey, Puttenham, Braughing, and Hitchin, among others, are worthy of mention.

Spires are not common in the county, the absence of stone spires being explained by the scarcity of good freestone, and with a few exceptions, such as the fine spire at Hemel Hempstead, the wooden spires are small. The commonest form is a short but slender leaded flèche known as the Hertfordshire Spike, which is not a very satisfactory finish to a square tower of masonry. In the north-east of the county a larger variety of this occurs, the flèche springing from an octagonal lantern; the best example is perhaps that on the fine tower of Ashwell church. The central tower of St. Albans Cathedral had at one time a 'spike,' and a very interesting record exists of the erection there early in the 13th century of a tall octagonal wooden spire, which has long since vanished.



BENINGTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.
INTERIOR OF CHANCEL LOOKING NORTH-EAST,
SHOWING 14TH AND 15TH-CENTURY ARCHES AND TOMBS



ST. STEPHEN'S (ST. ALBANS):
CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN.
LECTERN: 16TH-CENTURY.

The sepulchral monuments of the county are numerous, and in many cases of great interest. There are a considerable number of mediæval effigies, ranging between the 13th and the early part of the 16th centuries, of which three are of alabaster. There are two small figures, probably denoting heart burials, one of *c.* 1290 at Letchworth, the other of *c.* 1340 at Therfield, and there was formerly a small wooden effigy at Ayot St. Lawrence. The earliest figures are those of knights at Bishop's Hatfield, Hitchin, Eastwick, and Walkern, the last being a Purbeck marble figure wearing a helm over a coil of mail; all are of the 13th century. There are 14th-century effigies at Albury, Aldenham, Anstey, Benington, Great Berkhamstead (alabaster), Hitchin, Little Munden, and Royston (alabaster), and 15th-century figures remain at Aldbury, Ayot St. Lawrence, Benington, Bovington, Flamstead, and Little Munden.

Of the brasses, the earliest are those of John Pecok and his wife, *c.* 1330, and a cross-brass without inscription, *c.* 1350, at St. Michael's, St. Albans, the brasses of Richard and Margaret Torrington, 1356, at Great Berkhamstead, with several others in the same church, Robert Albyn at Hemel Hempstead, two symbolic roundels at Albury, of *c.* 1340, that of Sir Philip Peletoot, 1361, at Watton (much restored), and that of Thomas Horton, priest, of *c.* 1360, at North Mimms. This, like the splendid brass of Abbot de la Mare at St. Albans, of *c.* 1370, is Flemish work. The late 15th-century brass of Sir John Say at Broxbourne is notable for retaining much of its coloured inlay, and a little remains on that of Sir Robert Clyfford, 1508, at Aspenden.

A certain number of early tomb slabs have been preserved, the most interesting being one of black marble, richly carved in late 13th-century style, in Brent Pelham church. It is, by tradition, the monument of a mythical 11th-century hero, Piers Shonks. At Sawbridgeworth there is an early 14th-century slab of Purbeck marble, with the incised figure of a woman, and 14th-century slabs, with inscriptions still legible, exist at Tewin, Watton, Sawbridgeworth and elsewhere. In Watton there is also an alabaster slab with incised figures, inlaid with black composition, to John Boteler, 1471, and his two wives, and another alabaster slab, on a tomb of Elizabethan date, to a lady of the Barford family is at North Mimms.

The finest monuments in the county are, of course, the tomb chapels at St. Albans, of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Abbots Ramryge and Wheathampstead (or perhaps Wallingford), but others of note are Edmund de Langley's tomb at Kings Langley (from the destroyed Friars' church), Sir Richard Whittingham's at Aldbury (from Ashridge), the two tombs on the north side of the chancel at Benington, etc., and there are imposing 16th and 17th-century monuments at Hunsdon, Broxbourne, Hertingfordbury, Bishop's Hatfield, etc. The late 15th and 16th-century raised tombs of Purbeck marble, generally with canopies, which seem to have been made in large quantities in London, occur at Aldbury (Sir Ralph Verney, 1546), Aspenden (Sir Robert Clyfford, 1508), and Sawbridgeworth (uninscribed). A few late 17th-century headstones to graves exist in some of the churchyards on the eastern side of the county.

The remains of mediæval stained glass are not important. There are 14th-century fragments at Buckland, Clothall and Offley, while 15th-century glass, more or less perfect, is to be seen at Much Hadham, Little Hadham, Caldecote, St. Peter's at St. Albans, etc., and part of an interesting 15th-century Jesse window at Barkway.

St. Albans Cathedral has a very remarkable series of wall paintings of 13th to 16th-century date, but with this exception there is little work of the kind in the county, the only remains of much interest being at Abbots Langley, Bengoe,

Flamstead, Much Hadham, Sarratt and Widford. Paintings of St. Christopher occur at Cottered and Ridge.

The glazed floor tiles, of which a few survive here and there in the county, belong for the most part to a type probably made in London in the 14th and 15th centuries, but in the chancel of Meesden there are some early 14th-century shaped tiles of a far rarer and more interesting kind, of which the best examples are to be seen in Prior Crandene's chapel at Ely.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES.

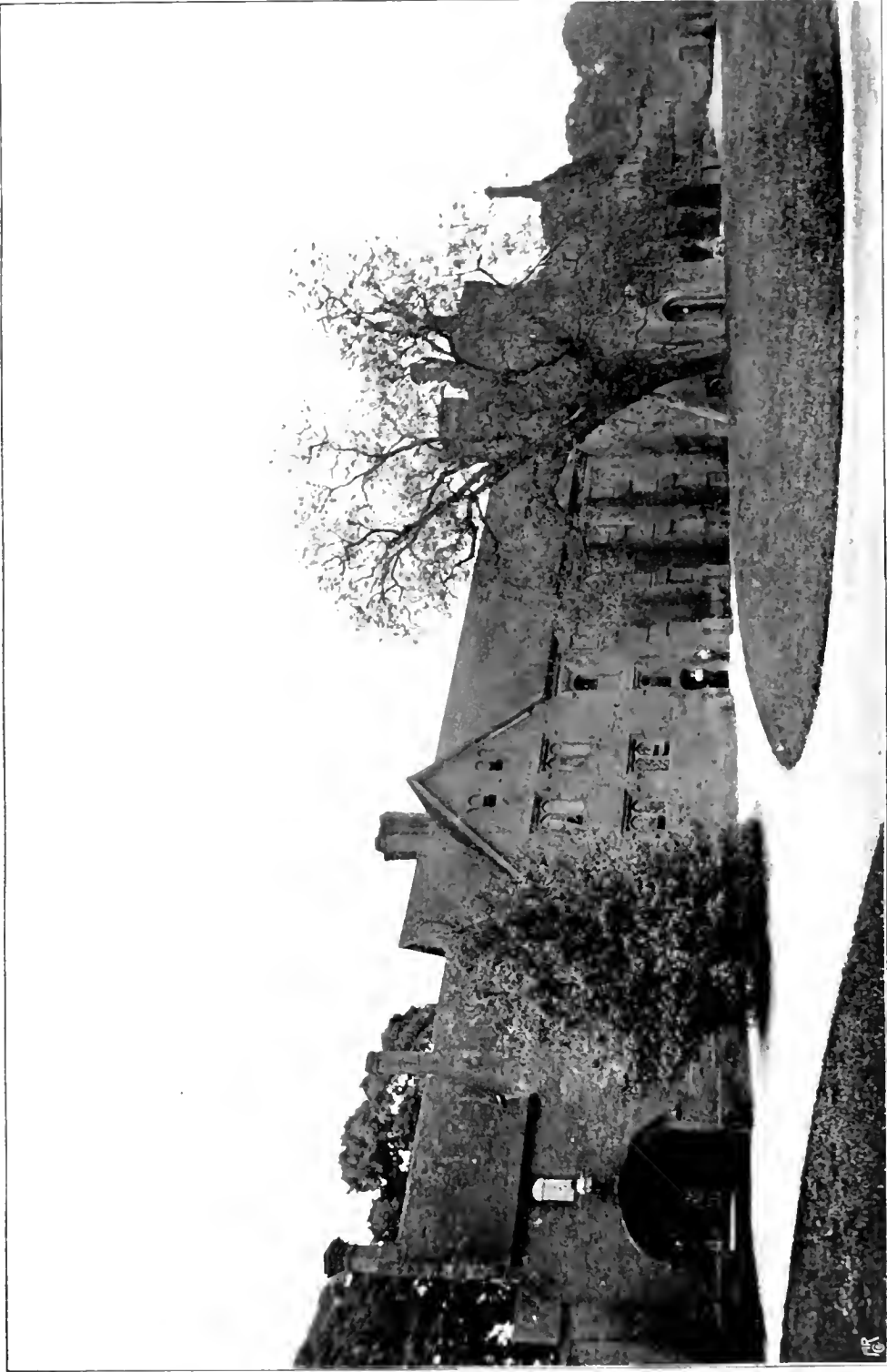
The dissolution of the monasteries greatly affected Hertfordshire where so much land was held by religious houses. Wolsey began by dissolving the little nunnery of St. Mary de Pray in order to endow his Cardinal's Colleges; then followed the dissolution of the smaller houses in 1536, and on 5th December, 1539, the great abbey of St. Alban was surrendered to the crown. The abbey church, the longest in England, with the exception of Winchester and Glastonbury, was sold to the mayor and corporation of St. Albans in 1553 and was converted into their parish church, the parochial chapel of St. Andrew being pulled down. The maintenance of its great fabric frequently baffled the resources of the townsmen, till its restoration was undertaken by public subscription and otherwise in the 19th century, before the church assumed the dignity of a cathedral in 1877. The dissolution of the colleges and chantries under the Act of 1547 caused further destruction of historical monuments in the county and placed more land in lay hands.

The fall of the religious houses gave an opportunity to a wealthy middle class to acquire estates, build houses, and found families. Hertfordshire had many attractions for this class, notably its nearness to London, the fertility of its soil and the favour shown to it by royalty. Henry VIII. acquired Hatfield House from the Bishop of Ely and resided there on frequent occasions. There also Mary spent some unhappy years after her mother's divorce, as lady-in-waiting to her infant sister. Edward VI. and Elizabeth spent much of their childhood at Hatfield, and Elizabeth must have had both pleasant and painful memories of that historic residence. There it was that under a tree in the park (according to Sir Robert Naunton) Sir William Cecil and others told her of her accession to the crown, whenupon she fell on her knees exclaiming *A Domino factum est illud et est mirabile in oculis nostris*. Henry VIII. occasionally visited Tyttenhanger, a house of the abbot of St. Albans, and Moor Park, a residence of Wolsey. He repaired Hertford Castle, and there and at Hunsdon House and Ashridge his children frequently stayed.

SCHOOLS AND ALMSHOUSES.

With the dissolution of the religious houses and chantries the care of the aged and education of the young were considerably diminished. Some of the hospitals which escaped suppression survived as almshouses. In Hertfordshire the practice of building almshouses did not come into use till the 17th century. Good examples of these, mostly of red brick, are to be found at St. Peter's, Cheshunt, Hitchin, Buntingford, Baldock and Flamstead.

Hertfordshire can boast of three pre-Reformation schools. At St. Albans a school existed as early as the 9th century, and in the 12th century it is said that there scarcely could be found in England a better school or one fuller of scholars. In the reign of Edward VI. the Lady Chapel of the abbey church was appropriated



HATFIELD HOUSE

STABLES (REMAINS OF OLD PALACE): LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

to the use of the school, and there it continued till 1871, when it was moved to the Great Gate House of the monastery. Berkhamstead School was built by Dr. John Incent, dean of St. Paul's, in 1544. His long red brick school house, with the master's house at one end and the usher's at the other, still remains. There was a school at Stevenage in the 14th century, but the present buildings are of the 16th century and modern.

There are 17th-century school buildings at Buntingford, Cheshunt, Hertford, Stanstead Abbots, and Ware.

RESTRICTION IN BUILDING.

The Act of 1589 forbidding the building of cottages without assigning four acres of land to each of them* was evidently passed in the interest of the commoners, but it entailed great hardship upon the agricultural labourer, and every possible attempt was made to evade its provisions. It was not repealed till 1775,† although it does not seem to have been enforced after the early part of the 18th century. During the time it was in existence there was little development in the villages. Cottages were occasionally rebuilt, but few were erected upon new sites. Under the provisions of the Act justices of the peace were empowered to license the erection of cottages on the waste land for paupers, hence it is that so many cottages at the present day exist on the road-side waste.

SECULAR ARCHITECTURE.

The lack of good building stone, which tells against the survival of early ecclesiastical buildings, is even more destructive to secular work. Timber, its substitute, though durable enough, is more easily destroyed than masonry, and though it is possible that in the framework of some Hertfordshire houses portions as ancient as the 13th century may survive, they cannot now be identified, and, apart from the scanty remains of the castles, no secular building now standing in the county shows details of earlier date than the second half of the 14th century.

The Abbey Gatehouse at St. Albans, rebuilt soon after the great storm of 1363, and the Clock Tower, also at St. Albans, built *c.* 1410, are the two oldest existing secular buildings to which a definite date can be given. Of actual dwelling houses a considerable number dating from the 15th century are still recognisable, especially in the towns, where more may yet remain to be discovered. At St. Albans, indeed, the destruction of part of the old Fleur-de-Lis Inn some years ago revealed an early 14th-century two-light window of wood, now in the Hertfordshire Museum, but nothing of so early a period appears to exist elsewhere.

The great mediæval houses of the county, such as the Palace at King's Langley and the Earl of Salisbury's house at Bushey, are utterly gone, and those which incorporated or occupied the site of suppressed monastic buildings, such as Ashridge, Markyate, Sopwell, and Beechwood, are now destroyed or rebuilt. The splendid country house of the Abbots of St. Albans at Tyttenhanger, and Wolsey's house of the 'More' at Rickmansworth, perished in the 17th century; the palace of the bishops of London at Much Hadham was altered and re-cased in the same century, while of Bishop Morton's palace of Hatfield, the western wing remains, and is to-day the finest piece of mediæval brickwork in the county.

* Stat. 31, Eliz. cap. 7.

† Stat. 15, Geo. III. cap. 32.

Another notable survival is the 15th-century hall of the Great House at Cheshunt, now cased in 18th-century brickwork and standing forlorn among acres of market gardens. Hunsdon House, originally built in 1447, is so much altered and repaired that little of its historical interest exists; it is of red brick, with early 16th-century additions, but a good deal of the old work was destroyed in 1804.

Of smaller houses there are, however, a fair number which can show 15th or early 16th century work, the vast majority being timber built. Two exceptions to this rule are the old rectory at Therfield and Hinxworth Place, both built of wrought stone. Neither is complete; at Hinxworth the much altered hall and part of one wing of an H-shaped house remain, and at Therfield there is only the east wing of what was probably a house of similar plan. Of the two, Therfield Rectory is by far the more important, the work being very good of its kind. On the first floor are a solar and a chapel, and on the ground floor a doorway, now opening westward into an 18th-century building, demonstrates the former existence of a 15th-century building in this position, presumably the hall.

The usual mediæval plan of an open-roofed hall with two-storeyed wings at each end (the H plan) is the type to which the 15th-century country houses chiefly belong, though only two halls of this date, those of the Palace at Hatfield and of the Great House at Cheshunt, remain open to the roof. Part of the hall roof at Cotttered Lordship, now a farm-house, still exists, though the hall is divided into two storeys, while at Thorley Hall there is one bay of a fine hall roof of *c.* 1430, also hidden by an inserted floor.

The majority, however, of the 15th-century houses of the county are found in the towns. There are three or four in Hitchin with halls originally open roofed, while others belong to a different type, having the principal room or hall on the first floor. The Brotherhood House at Hitchin is a good instance of this, and an outlying example is John of Gaddesden's House at Little Gaddesden.

It is very difficult to give a date to the many small timber-built houses and cottages which occur throughout the county, though a considerable number may be of the 15th century. In many parishes houses of this description abut on the churchyard and are probably the old church houses. The fine range of timber-built houses, now used as the village school, on the south side of Standon churchyard, probably dates from the end of the 15th century, and may belong to this category.

The 16th century was an age of great houses, of which Hertfordshire had its share, though, as has already been said, time has dealt unkindly with them. They were as a rule in four ranges built round a rectangular courtyard, and remains of such houses exist at The Lordship, Standon, built in 1546 by Sir Ralph Sadleir. Little Hadham Hall, built *c.* 1575 by the Capels; Berkhamstead Place, built *c.* 1580 by Sir Edward Carey, and Gorbamby, built 1563-80 by Sir Nicholas Bacon. At Standon part of the west wing remains, with a gateway flanked by turrets; and at Hadham all the west wing, with a gateway of similar design but in more perfect condition, and part of the south wing remain. Both these houses are brick built, with mullioned square-headed windows, while Berkhamstead Place, of which only the north-west wing remains, is built of flint with a chequer work facing of flint and clunch. All three are still inhabited. Gorbamby, on the other hand, has been a ruin for over a century, and nothing but the walls of the brick-built hall, with a beautiful two storeyed porch of stone, and parts of the west wing, with the base of an octagonal stair-turret, exist. Another great house, the Rye House at Stanstead Abbots, has fallen on evil days, and retains little more than



TEVIN.

QUEEN HOO, FROM THE SOUTH; 16TH-CENTURY

the 16th-century gatehouse. The fashion of varying the brickwork with lozenge patterns in darker bricks, characteristic of the first half of the 16th century, is to be seen in the gatehouse of the outer court at Hadham Hall, at Clintons in Little Hadham, and at Queen Hoo, Tewin; and in the latter part of the century stepped copings to the gables came into use, as at Hadham Hall, the Brick House at Great Hornead, Furneaux Pelham Hall, and elsewhere. The brick chimney shafts of this date are often of excellent design, being octagonal, with moulded caps and bases, and shafts ornamented with lozenges, spiral curves, etc.; the Hertfordshire examples are chiefly found on the north-west side of the county. Taken as a whole, the early brickwork of Hertfordshire is not as fine as that of Essex or Suffolk, due allowance being made for the small number of brick houses of the best period. The late 15th-century brick cornices of Redbourn Church, and the similar work in the old vicarage of Rickmansworth, are the only examples of a very decorative treatment which is common enough in Essex. An instance of an open-roofed hall divided into two storeys occurs at Much Hadham Palace where the 16th-century roof is blocked by 17th-century floors.

In the smaller 16th-century houses brick and timber continued to be the usual materials. The H type continues to be common, but many of the simpler buildings are of the L type, which did not go out of fashion till the 18th century. Their most prominent feature is the big chimney stack between hall and kitchen, taking the hall and kitchen flues and those of the first floor rooms over them. Many of the country inns date in part from the 16th century; a well-preserved example of *c.* 1540, with the original doors still hanging in its arched gateway, is the Crown and Falcon at Puckeridge, near Braughing. The Peahen at St. Albans was till lately a very interesting early 16th-century building, but is so no longer, and in most of the larger towns, but particularly at St. Albans, moulded beams of 16th-century date are to be seen in the ceilings of many houses which have been refronted in the 18th or 19th century.

The splendid house of the Cecils at Hatfield, finished in 1611, is the finest secular building in the county, and overshadows all other works of its time, but there is a large number of houses of less importance, the most noteworthy being North Mymms, built by Sir Ralph Coningsby *c.* 1600; Rothamsted, a 16th-century timber-built house, enlarged, probably for the second time, *c.* 1650; Highdown, Pirton, built of flint and stone, with stone window mullions, and dated 1613; Tyttenhanger, rebuilt about 1654; Salisbury Hall, Shenley, *c.* 1680; Mackerye End and Turners Hall, late 16th-century houses, enlarged in the 17th century; Ayot Place, 1615; Letchworth Hall, *c.* 1620; Pirton Hall, Brent Pelham Hall, and many others.

The great Cecil house, Theobalds, is now represented only by an angle of one of its buildings, and 'King James's Palace,' at Royston, whatever may have been its original condition, is now a building of moderate size. Nearly all these houses are built of brick, and generally speaking, red brick becomes the normal building material during the 17th century, though there are many survivals of the old fashion of timber construction. The traditional open-roofed hall goes out of use with the rise in the standard of comfort, and during the century the transition from mediæval to modern house planning is nearly accomplished. The modified H-plan is still that most commonly used, and the L-plan for smaller buildings, but variations from the established types become frequent, and reflect the new conditions created by the rise of the individual architect, of whom Inigo Jones is the first English example, and the disappearance of the 16th-century 'surveyor.' Abnormal buildings like the Brick House at Great Hornead are, however, outside

any scheme of classification, and must be due to the fancy of an eccentric owner.

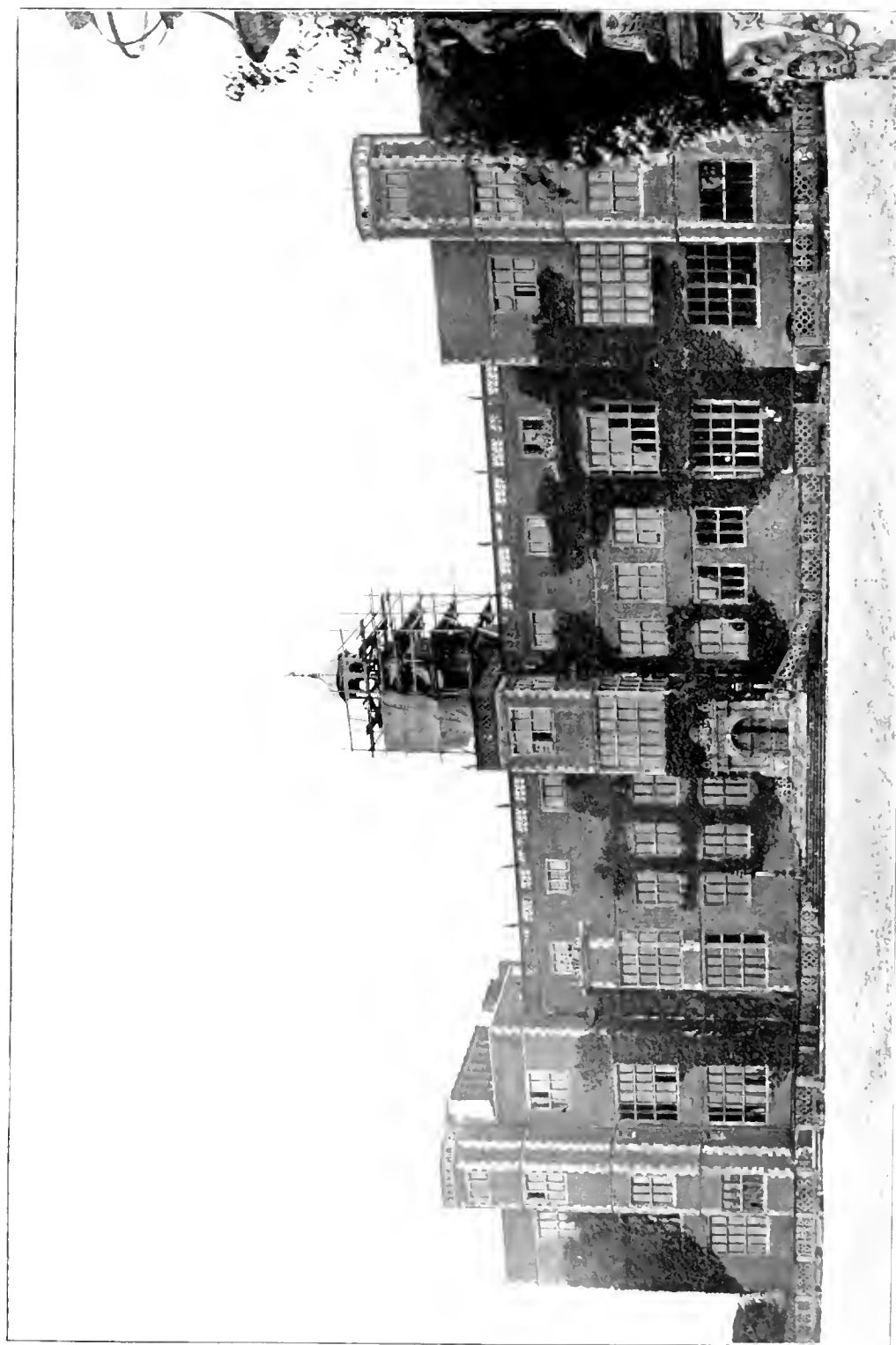
Carved and moulded wood chimney-pieces, screens, and panelling were to be found in all but the smallest houses, and fortunately a good deal of fine woodwork yet remains, though every year becoming rarer by reason of Wardour Street and its agents. Except in the best houses, there is not much ornamental plaster-work of this century, as far as regards the interiors, but towards the end of the century external pargetting becomes common, showing a variety of types of combed work and ornamental panelling in low relief, and many house fronts bear conventional devices of crowned eagles, fleurs-de-lis, roses, 'carbuncles,' etc., of such similarity of style that they clearly have a common origin in the stock-in-trade of a local plasterer.

From the time of Elizabeth onwards, Hertfordshire, like other home counties, became a resort for rich London merchants, and a fair number of the fine houses which they built have survived, though now for the most part involved in the expansion of the city from which their builders sought to escape. Such houses are peculiarly liable to destruction at the present time, being entirely out of keeping with their surroundings, and their careful enumeration is, therefore, a matter of much importance.

Eighteenth-century buildings do not fall within the scope of the Commission, and must be passed over with a mere reference to the number of fine specimens in the towns and countryside, well deserving of full notice in the records of county societies, and of careful preservation by local authorities.

CONDITION.

The condition of the monuments of Hertfordshire is, on the whole, good. The County Council and the Urban District Councils are alive to the advantage of preserving the ancient monuments in the county, and have exercised their powers by acquiring and protecting, among others, Waltham Cross (Cheshunt), the remains of the cross at Kelshall, and Waytemore Castle (Bishop's Stortford). The majority of the churches are in a sound state of repair; many, perhaps, have suffered less from neglect than from over-zealous restoration, too often carried further than was required by either practical or artistic considerations. The Totternhoe stone or chunch used in the old work weathers badly, and this has led to the patching of external stone-work with plaster or cement, which is an unsatisfactory mode of repair, since it is, at the best, of a temporary nature, and when it fails, as in the course of time it is bound to do, the cement in peeling off carries some of the old stone-work with it. Thus, from the practical and, of course, from the artistic and archæological points of view, this use of cement is to be regretted. The old churches at Ayot St. Lawrence and Thundridge, and the ancient chapels at Chesfield in Graveley, Flaunden near Hemel Hempstead, Long Marston in Tring, Minsden in Langley, and St. Mary Magdalene in Northchurch for some time have been disused and are in ruins. There is a tendency to neglect the remains of these buildings, which, in the case of Ayot St. Lawrence and Flaunden, are of peculiar interest. The church of St. James, Stanstead Abbots, is also now disused, and there is a danger of its being likewise neglected. Some careful repairs are needed on the churches of Ashwell, Hinxworth, Kelshall, King's Walden, Letchworth, Redbourn, Wallington, William and Wyddial, and the unrestricted growth of ivy is doing damage to the walls of the churches of Aspenden, Little Horstead, Throcking and elsewhere.



HATFIELD HOUSE,
NORTH FRONT, 1667-1611.

The ancient secular buildings which remain are, for the most part, well cared for, but the repairs and alterations carried out in the early part of the last century and later have tended to detract from the interest of many of them from the archaeologist's point of view. The walls of Berkhamstead Castle and the remains of the Royal Palace and Dominican Friary at King's Langley require attention. A not uncommon cause of damage to secular buildings, more especially the smaller houses of *c.* 1600, is the constant demand for old panelling, staircases and mantelpieces, despite the fact that these fittings lose much of their charm and value when transferred to buildings of later or modern date.

The remains of the walls of the Romano-British town of Verulam, near St. Albans, are fairly well protected, but the trees and vegetation growing over and near them require watching, as they may endanger the masonry. Many of the earthworks have been much damaged in the past, but there is little destruction threatened at the present time except at Ravensburgh Castle, where young trees and undergrowth have recently been planted, which in time will do considerable harm and largely destroy the archaeological interest of this very fine fortress.

BRITISH AND ROMAN ROADS.

ICKNIELD WAY: An old road or route can be traced across Hertfordshire, along the scarp of the downs in the north of the county. Its antiquity is shown by the fact that parish and county boundaries follow its course for 18 miles out of 22½ miles, the total length of its route in the county, and that it has been known since the 12th century as Icknield Street. The course of the route, as generally understood, is that given on the Ordnance Survey Map. It enters the county near Mortgrove in Hexton parish, and forms the parish boundary between Hexton and Lilly. It then becomes the county boundary on the north of Offley parish and the parish boundary between Offley and Pirton to Punches Cross. Thence it runs a little to the north of the River Oughton to Ickleford village. Passing to the south of Willbury Hill it follows the line of the parish boundary between Holwell (detached) and Norton on the north, and Walsworth, Letchworth and Willian on the south, almost to Baldock. It skirts the north of Baldock town and forms the boundary between the parishes of Bygrave and Ashwell on the north and Clothall, Wallington and Sandon on the south. Thence it becomes the county boundary to the north of Kelshall and Therfield (except for half a mile on the north-west of Kelshall, where the county boundary lies just north of the road) till it reaches Royston parish. It passes through Royston town, and on leaving the parish it again forms the county boundary to the north of Barkway and Barley parishes, and so passes out of the county.

WATLING STREET: This road leaves London by the Edgware Road, enters the county at Elstree, and passes through Radlett to St. Stephen's village. There the present road branches off to the north-east to St. Albans, while the Roman road has been traced continuing across the fields to Verulam, which it entered at the East Gate and passed out at the West Gate. For a short distance it follows the Gorhambury Drive, and its course can be traced across the fields to Bow Bridge on the main road from St. Albans to Dunstable, which it then joins and passes out of the county at Markyate.

AKEMAN STREET: A small part of this road from Aylesbury through Tring and Berkhamstead to Boxmoor can be traced. The modern road southward from Boxmoor is too erratic in its direction to suggest Roman construction.

ERMINE STREET : The Roman road from London to Lincoln enters the county at a hamlet called Bull Cross in the parish of Cheshunt, a little east of the Great North Road, and follows the existing road to Flamstead End. Here it disappears for a couple of miles and is found again at Cold Hall in Broxbourne parish, and can be traced through the woods to a point near the parish boundary between Broxbourne and Hoddesdon. Thence it follows the existing road by Elbow Lane and Hertford Heath to Little Amwell, then by a cart road to Rush Green Farm and a hedge to a lock on the River Lea, which it crosses, taking a more easterly direction to Bury Field and joining the North Road at Ware Vicarage. It follows the North Road to Braughing, where the Roman road from Colchester probably crossed it, and so on northward by Buntingford to Royston, where it leaves the county.

STANE STREET : This road from Colchester is so called in its eastern parts. It enters the county at Bishop's Stortford and can be traced by pieces of roads, foot-paths and parish boundaries through Little Hadham to Braughing, where it crosses Ermine Street and passes by Hare Street in Cottered Parish, through Clothall to Baldock, and then along the high road to Biggleswade in Bedfordshire.

There may have been a road connecting Verulam with Colchester. In general its course has been lost, but portions of a road from Sandridge through Coleman Green to Ayot and Welwyn may give some indication of it. This road might be expected to join the Stane Street at Braughing. Another road branched from Watling Street westward.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Among the books and calendars of documents consulted in compiling the Inventory, the following were found most useful :—Cussans' *History of Hertfordshire* (1870-1881); the *Victoria County History of Hertfordshire* (1902-1907); the *Transactions* of the East Hertfordshire Archæological Society and of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society (1884-1908); Sir John Evans' *Archæological Survey of Hertfordshire* (1892); *The Sessions Rolls of Hertfordshire* (1581-1698, pub. 1905); and the *Chronicles of the Monastery of St. Albans* (from the 8th to the 15th century; Rolls Series, pub. 1863-1873). Some use has also been made of Haines' *Handbook of Monumental Brasses* (1861); Andrews' *Monumental Brasses in Hertfordshire* (1903); North and Stahlschmidt's *Church Bells of Hertfordshire* (1886); and Keyser's *Buildings with Mural Decorations in Great Britain* (1883). The older county histories and numerous smaller local publications have also been examined.

SCHEDULE A.

AN INVENTORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD ACCREDITED TO A DATE ANTERIOR TO 1700, arranged by Parishes.

1. ABBOTS LANGLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxix. N.W. (b)xxxix. S.W.)

Roman:—

*^a(1). DWELLING HOUSE, about 200 yards N.W. of King's Langley railway station, was found about 1825.

Condition—No remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, stands on high ground a little N. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with Totternhoe stone dressings, and is roofed with tiles. The earliest part is the *Nave*, with its late 12th-century arcades. The *West Tower* was added c. 1200, the *South Chapel* early in the 14th century, and the *Chancel* was rebuilt c. 1400. In the 15th century the upper part of the tower, and possibly the outer walls of the *Aisles*, were rebuilt. In the 16th century the chancel arch was destroyed, and a skew arch was built at the E. end of the S. arcade of the nave to give better access to the chapel. The *South Porch* was added, or rebuilt, in the 18th century, and the present chancel arch was built probably about the same time.

The 12th-century arcades of the nave are especially interesting on account of their early date, and the windows of the S. chapel are fine examples of 14th-century work.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (39½ ft. by 14½ ft.†) has an E. window of three lights. In the N. wall are three windows of two lights each, with simple 15th-century tracery, restored, and a plain N. doorway. On the S. side a 14th-century arcade opens into the chapel; it is of two bays, with pointed

arches, octagonal shafts and moulded capitals and bases. The earlier chancel arch has been replaced by a much flattened arch, probably of the 18th century. The *South Chapel* (40 ft. by 22 ft.) has an E. window of three lights with tracery, and, in the S. wall, plainer two-light windows; all of the 14th century. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 19 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of two bays, with circular columns and square, scalloped and foliated capitals; E. of the S. arcade a 16th-century archway leads to the chapel. The clearstorey has two windows of two lights each on the N., and three on the S., all of the 15th century. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a plain doorway and two square-headed windows of two lights in the N. wall, and a similar window restored, in the E. wall. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has five windows like those in the N. aisle, and a 15th-century S. doorway. The *Tower* (16 ft. by 15 ft.) is of two stages, with 15th-century diagonal buttresses and an embattled parapet. The 13th-century tower arch is of two moulded orders with a chamfered label, and has half-round responds with square bases and foliated capitals, and in the N. and S. walls of the ground stage are 13th-century lancets. The W. window and doorway are of the 15th century. The *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are also of the 15th century; those of the chancel and chapel are modern.

Fittings—*Brasses and Indents*: in S. chapel, indent of Rauffe Horwode, 1498, and brasses of his two wives and six children: indent of a man in armour: in the nave, brass of Thomas Cogdell, 1607, and his two wives. *Font*: with octagonal panelled bowl and stem, bearing traces of paint and gilding, 15th century. *Glass*: in a N. window of the clearstorey, fragment representing the half-figure of St. Lawrence. *Monument*: on S. wall of chapel, to Anne Combe, 1640, of marble, with effigy.

* The letters *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., refer to the 6 in. Ordnance Survey sheets.

† *Dimensions*. Unless otherwise stated, the dimensions given in the Inventory are internal.

Paintings: on E. wall of chapel, remains of figures of two Bishops, and on S. wall a series of panels, defaced, 14th-century: near N. doorway in chancel, fragment of a painted figure: in N. aisle, table of Commandments, dated 1627. *Piscina*: in S. wall of chancel, with 14th-century head, otherwise modern.

Condition—Fairly good; the stonework of the windows is decaying in places, and the plaster is scaling off the chapel buttresses.

Secular:—

^a (3). HOMESTEAD MOAT, in the garden of the Manor House, large fragment.

^a (4). COTTAGES: one almost opposite the parish church, of timber and plaster, was built in the 17th century; two at Kitters Green, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church, are of brick and timber, and may be of the 17th century, with later additions.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). BRAKESPEARS, a farmhouse in the hamlet of Bedmond, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of the church, appears to be partly of 17th-century brick and timber construction, with contemporary internal partitions, but much of it has been rebuilt.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (6). THE LAWN, a house, now two cottages, in the hamlet of Hunton Bridge, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of the parish church, is said to have been a hunting lodge of Charles I., and was probably built c. 1642, a date which appears over one of the fireplaces. It is a rectangular building of two storeys and an attic, facing N. It was lengthened towards the E. in the 19th century, and all the walls are faced with modern brick; the roof is tiled. The central chimney stack and another at the back are built of thin, 17th-century bricks. The parlour of the easternmost cottage contains a wide fireplace, now filled in; over it is an elaborate decoration in plaster, consisting of the Royal arms, with the initials C.R. above and the date 1642 below them, and on each side a large fleur-de-lis; the design was originally enclosed by a band of ornament, but only part of it remains. The ceiling, a fine example of plaster work, is divided by two large moulded beams and subdivided into smaller panels each containing the Royal arms, or a unicorn, a crowned Tudor rose or a fleur-de-lis; two of the panels and part of a third have been destroyed by the erection of a staircase. The rooms in the upper storey of both cottages have old oak floors.

Condition—Good; much altered.

2. ALBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiv. S.E. (b)xxii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands on a hill at the E. end of the village. It is built of flint with clunch dressings; the roofs are covered with tiles and with lead. The *Chancel*, of c. 1230 is the earliest part. The *Nave*, *Aisles*, and chancel arch were rebuilt c. 1360, the *West Tower* was added c. 1450, and a little later the *South Porch* was built. In the 19th century a *Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* were added on the S. side of the chancel; the clear-storey windows over the S. arcade of the nave are also probably modern.

A late 14th-century altar tomb of a knight and lady is of especial interest as a fine example of the costume and armour of the period.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 16 ft.) has four lancets on the N. side, the westernmost being a low side window, and two on the S. side, all of the 13th century; in the E. wall are three modern lancets. The 14th-century chancel arch is of two moulded orders with jambs having alternate shafts and rolls; a modern archway in the S. wall opens into the vestry. The *Nave* (52 ft. by 15½ ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades of four bays, with details like those of the chancel arch; the arches of the two W. bays on the S. side are of plainer detail. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has 14th-century E. and W. windows of three lights, repaired, and three 15th-century N. windows, which have lost their tracery; the 14th-century N. doorway is blocked. In the *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) the E. window, now enclosed by the vestry and organ chamber, is of three lights, a W. window and three S. windows are of two lights; all are of the 14th century, but, except those on the E. and S.E., have been renewed. The *Tower* (13 ft. square) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses, an embattled parapet and a small, leaded needle spire; the tower arch is of three moulded orders with shafted jambs, and the W. doorway has a pointed arch in a square head, and traceried spandrels with roses. The *Porch* is of the 15th century, much restored, with windows in the E. and W. walls; the entrance has a pointed arch in a square head. The *Roofs* are modern, except three tie-beams and wall-plates in the nave, and the trusses of the N. and S. aisles, which are of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st and 2nd by Henry Jurden, of London (died 1470), 3rd by Robert Oldfield, 1607. *Brasses*: in the nave, a knight

in armour, his wife, three daughters and crest, late 15th-century, no inscription: of John Scrogs, 1592, his wife and child, on one brass; two shields and a skull above them: on S. wall of S. aisle, of Thomas Leventhorp, 1588, his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Barlee, and six children: also two 14th-century roundels with symbols of the Evangelists: on N. wall of N. aisle, three shields, detached, and a record of a 16th-century charity left by Anne Barley. *Chest*: in an outbuilding, iron bound, old and decayed. *Communion Table*: late 17th-century. *Door*: at foot of tower staircase, with 15th-century ironwork. *Font*: modern, but in the church is the Purbeck marble stem and one small shaft of a late 12th-century font. *Monuments*: in the N. aisle, fine altar tomb with panelled sides, and effigies in clunch of a knight in bascinet with hinge for vizor, ornamented aventail, short hauberk, ornamented leg and arm pieces of plate, ornamented gypon and plate gauntlets, head on helm with angel crest and lambrequin; and lady in sideless gown and wearing elaborate hairnet; late 14th-century, no inscription; the figures have lost their arms and hands except the upper part of the knight's left arm and the tips of his fingers: in the nave, floor slabs to Sir Leventhorpe Franke, 1657, and to John Scrogs and his wife Elizabeth, 1692. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1626. *Piscina*: in S. wall of chancel, 14th-century, with ogee trefoiled head, and hood-mould with crockets and finial; bowl modern. *Pulpit*: made up of early 17th-century panelling with the arms of Leventhorp and others inlaid in wood. *Rood Screen*: 15th-century, with tracery in the head; the closed panels below the middle rail are pierced by small circular holes. *Stoup*: E. of S. doorway of S. aisle.

Condition—The stonework of the S.E. window of the S. aisle and the jambs of the W. doorway of the tower are much decayed. The quoins and window tracery of the tower are all new. The church is now being repaired, the S. wall of the S. aisle has been rebuilt, and most of the windows have new external stonework.

Secular:—

^a(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, in the garden of Patmore Hall, fragment. To the S. and S.E. are indications of earthworks.

^b(3). UPWICK HALL, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of the church, is modern, but a stone on the E. front bears the initials and date TS 1646, and two ground floor rooms contain some oak panelling of that date: one of the doorways has an

oak frame with a flat Tudor arch, evidently earlier than 1646; in the gardener's cottage (see below) are two similar doorways.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). GARDENER'S COTTAGE, near Upwick Hall, is a fragment of an L-shaped building of late 15th-century date. It is a rectangular block with an overhanging upper storey, and faces N. The walls have plain upright timbers with plaster filling, and are without struts or cross-pieces, those of the lower storey being almost covered with weather-boarding. In the N. front is a blocked doorway with a flat four-centred arch, and there is another in a partition inside. Near the W. end is a red brick chimney stack, probably inserted in the 17th century, with two large fireplace openings back to back, spanned with wood lintels; the stack, which has been reduced in height, has square shafts set diagonally. In the roof is a 15th-century arched truss, but the window frames are modern.

Condition Poor; the whole building has sunk about a foot at the end, and looks unstable.

^a(5). HOUSE, S.E. of the church, is possibly of the 16th century, but much altered and patched in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. It is of two storeys, built of timber, partly plastered and partly brick-nogged; the roof is tiled, and ridged from end to end. The plan is rectangular, divided into tenements by cross partitions. The S. elevation was re-plastered late in the 17th, or early in the 18th century, in panels divided by cable-moulded styles and rails. The N. elevation is much patched and a straight joint towards the W. suggests a 17th-century addition. The E. elevation is close set with much-weathered, brick-nogged studding, possibly of the 16th century or even earlier, and over it sham angle braces have been painted. The W. elevation is plastered and in the gable is an oval panel in which, modelled in low relief, is a form of crowned carbuncle, apparently a local stock pattern of the 17th century. The inside of the house has been much altered. A few old metal casements with simple furniture remain.

Condition—Fairly good; much patched and repaired.

^b(6). ALBURY LODGE, a farmhouse about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, was built of timber c. 1600, but completely faced with brick, generally altered and enlarged in the 19th century. The roofs are tiled. The original plan was of a modified E type; the main block, facing E., probably contained a hall and

parlour, with extra parlours in the S. wing and domestic offices in the N. wing. On the W. is a projecting staircase wing, possibly original. The projecting porch on the E. has a wooden arched entrance with arabesques in the spandrels. Several rooms have original panelling, re-set, and on the first floor landing is a pilaster with arabesque panels. The small garden E. of the house has a 17th-century brick wall with a moulded brick plinth. In this is a gateway with a rusticated arch flanked by consoles, all in brick.

Condition—Good; much altered.

3. ALDBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxv. N.E. (b)xxv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST stands near the centre of the village. It is built of flint with stone dressings, the latter chiefly modern; the roofs are covered with lead. The narrow *Nave* probably retains the width of an original nave, a break in the masonry of the S. arcade marking its eastern limit. About 1220 the present *Chancel* was built on the E. of the older chancel, the area of which was thrown into the nave. The nave arcades and probably the *Aisle* walls are of early 14th-century date, but may replace older work. The eastern part of the N. aisle is wider than the rest, and this may be connected with the foundation of a chantry here in 1335. The *North Chapel* was built probably early in the 14th century, but has been much restored. The lower part of the *West Tower* is of late 14th-century date; the upper part was rebuilt in the 15th century. The *South Porch* with upper chamber was completely restored in the 19th century.

The Whittingham monument, with effigies and heraldic shields, and the screen enclosing it are especially fine examples of 15th-century work of this character.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 13½ ft.) has one 13th-century lancet window in the N. wall, and a second, low in the S. wall, restored outside. The N. arcade, the E. window, and a window and doorway in the S. wall, are modern. At the S.W. is a squint to the S. aisle. The *North Chapel* (27 ft. by 13 ft.) has an E. window of three lights, and a N. window of two lights; in both the tracery has been renewed. The *Nave* (56 ft. by 13½ ft.) has arcades of five bays with arches of two hollow-chamfered orders and octagonal pillars; the two eastern bays of the N. arcade are

modern; only the interiors of the clearstorey windows are old. The *North Aisle* (13 ft. at the E. end and 10½ ft. at the W.) has a 14th-century arch at the E. end opening to the chapel, and on the N.E. a window, originally of three trefoiled lights of the 14th century, with a fourth light added in the 15th century. In the N. wall are also two square-headed windows, each of two lights, and a plain doorway; in the W. wall is a window of two lights with tracery; all the stone work of windows and doorway is modern. In the *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) the E. bay is cut off by a 15th-century stone screen, enclosing a tomb, both brought from Ashridge in 1575. In the S. wall is a window of four lights, and on each side of the S. doorway a window of two lights, with another in the W. wall, all of modern stonework. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages, with embattled parapet; the tower arch is of the 14th century; the windows of the bell-chamber are modern. The *South Porch* retains its old stone benches and pointed entrance, much restored.

Fittings—*Bells*: 1st 1634, 2nd 1655, tenor 1683; framework 1681. *Brasses and Indents*: on E. respond of N. arcade in nave, of John Davies (?), 1478, small figure with inscription: in S. aisle, inscription recording the history of the Whittingham monument (see below) and its removal from Ashridge: in N. aisle, slab with indents of a shield and inscription. *Glass*: in window W. of N. doorway, remains of canopies and figure subjects, 15th and 16th-century. *Lectern*: wooden, 16th-century. *Monuments*: at E. end of S. aisle, raised tomb with effigies of Sir Robert Whittingham, 1471, and his wife, formerly at Ashridge; the knight is in plate armour with mail skirt, and wears a collar of SS and a short surcoat on which are the arms of Whittingham; his head rests on a helm. The sides of the tomb are panelled, and contain the following shields:—on the W. end, between female supporters, azure two cheverons or and a quarter argent with a paschal lamb gules, quartering Whittingham, argent a fesse vert, over all a lion's gules; on the E. end, an armed man between shields of Whittingham and Verney, azure a cross argent with five pierced molets gules thereon; on the N. side, five shields; (1) Verney quartering the coat on the W. end of the tomb, and Whittingham (2) an armed man standing, (3) Whittingham impaling Bockland, sable a garter between three square buckles or (4) as (2), (5) as (1); on the S. side, (1) as (1) on N., (2) Verney, (3) as (3) on N., (4) Verney, (5) Bray, argent a cheveron between three eagles' legs razed sable, quartered

with another Bray, vair three bends gules, with an escutcheon quarterly of Halliwell, or a bend gules with three goats argent thereon, Boteler, gules a fess chequy argent and sable between six crosslets or, Norbury, argent a chevron engrailed between three bulls' heads cabossed sable, and Sudley, or two bends gules: near the tomb are two funeral helms: in N. chapel, Purbeck marble altar tomb, with brasses of Sir Ralph Verney, 1546, his wife, twelve children and four shields: on N. wall of chapel, monument to Thomas Hyde, 1570, and his son, 1580: in N. aisle, coffin lid, much worn, with traces of a raised cross. *Niches*: at E. end of N. aisle, canopied, 14th-century: in outer wall at E. end of clearstorey, another, containing a defaced carving. *Painting*: on splay of N. window of chancel, slight traces of diaper pattern. *Piscina*: in N. chapel at S.E., with cinquefoiled head, c. 1400. *Plate*: includes vase-shaped secular cup, 1514, used as chalice. *Screen*: in S. aisle, enclosing the Whittingham monument, of pierced stone, imperfect, 15th-century (see above). *Seating*: incorporates a considerable amount of old material. *Sedile*: adjoining piscina in chapel, c. 1400; much scraped. *Tiles*: in floor of various parts of the church, mediæval, glazed. *Miscellaneous*: in N. aisle, carved stone corbel, apparently 13th-century: in N. wall of chancel recess with four-centred head, 15th-century. *Sundial*: in churchyard on wooden post, 17th-century.

Condition—Good throughout.

^b(2). HOUSE, about 100 yds. E. of the church, opposite the pond, probably built in the 16th, and altered in the 17th century. It is of two storeys, the upper projecting. The walls are of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. A room on the ground floor has a little 17th-century panelling, and a stone fireplace with a four-centred head and, scratched in one spandrel, the date 1516.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(3). COTTAGES AND ALMSHOUSES, in the village, are of the 16th and 17th centuries. Some of the cottages are of brick and timber; others, including the almshouses, are pargetted. The roofs are thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(4). STOCKS AND WHIPPING POST, E. of the churchyard.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^b(5). DENEHOLE, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the church.

^a(6). LINES OF ENTRENCHMENT, at Aldbury Nowers (or Ours): two, parallel.

4. ALDENHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. ^wxxxix. S.E. ^bxliv. N.E.)

Roman:—

^a(1). KILNS, two at Radlett, found 1898 in a sand pit, on the E. side of Loom Lane.

Condition—Nothing above ground; built over.

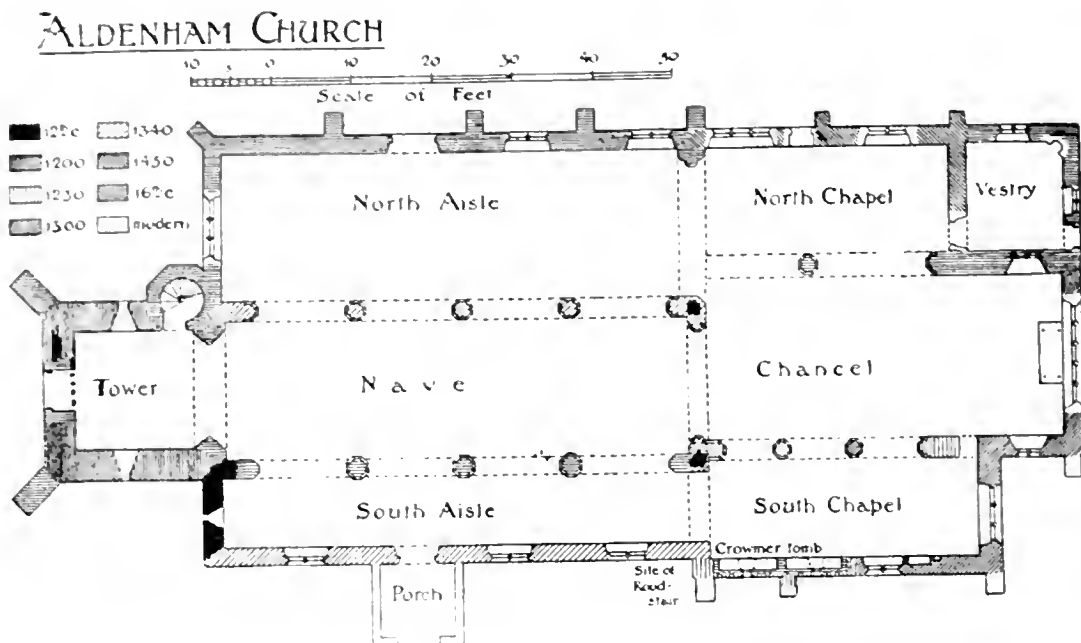
^b(2). BUILDING MATERIAL, found 1878 in making a bath, on the N. side of the grammar school on Boyden's Hill. (See also Sarratt.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(3). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, in the centre of the village, is built of flint with ashlar dressings; the roofs are covered with tiles and with lead. The W. window of the *South Aisle* is the only evidence left of a 12th-century church, to which a *West Tower* was added early in the 13th century. A little later the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *South Chapel* added to it, both being lengthened to the E. c. 1300. The S. arcade of the *Nave* and the greater part of the S. aisle were rebuilt c. 1340, and the *North Aisle* and N. arcade c. 1440. Late in the 15th century the upper part of the tower and the nave clearstorey were added, the tower arch was rebuilt and the nave re-roofed. The chancel was widened to the N. early in the 16th century, and the *North Vestry* was built c. 1530.

The church is of great interest on account of the varied dates of its development. The plan is unusual, as the widening of the chancel has thrown it out of centre with the nave.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (45½ ft. by 23½ ft.) has a modern E. window; in the N. wall is a 16th-century arcade of two bays with arches of two hollow-chamfered orders and octagonal capitals, pillars and bases; near the E. end is a two-light window of c. 1300, partly blocked. In the S. wall is a similar window, now of one light only; W. of it is a doorway, and an arcade of three bays with arches of two hollow-chamfered orders, and octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases; two bays are of c. 1260, and the third of c. 1300. Over the doorway is part of a 13th-century lancet window. The *South Chapel* (30½ ft. by 10 ft.) has an E. window of three lights with tracery, of c. 1300; in the S. wall are two 13th-century lancet windows and a two-light window of c. 1300. The *Nave* (60 ft. by 14 ft.) has a S. arcade of four bays with arches of two chamfered orders, and octagonal shafts with carved capitals, of c. 1340. The 15th-century N. arcade is a copy of the other, but with slightly different details. The clearstorey has windows of two lights with square heads. The *North Aisle* (19½ ft. wide) has three N. windows of two lights each, of c. 1450, and a



16th-century W. window of three lights. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a small 12th-century W. window, much restored, and three S. windows of two lights each, of c. 1340. The doorways in both aisles are modern restorations. The *Tower* is of three stages, with embattled parapet and small shingled spire. The windows of the ground stage are of early 13th-century date; the tower arch and the upper windows are of the 15th century. The *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are also of the 15th century, and the roof of the nave retains much of its original painted decoration.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight and a sanctus: tenor 1683, sanctus 1647. *Brasses and Indents*: in the chancel, of Lucas Goodyere, late 16th-century, with inscription; to Nicholas Chowne, 1569, inscription and arms only; of Edward Brisko, 1608, and his wife, with inscription; of a man and his wife, two sons and six daughters, 16th-century, no inscription; in the S. chapel, of Jane Warner, a child and part of inscription, 16th-century; of a civilian (head missing), his two wives and two children, early 16th-century, no inscription; of a civilian and his wife, early 16th-century, no inscription; of a woman, without inscription, 16th-century; indents of a man, his wife and children, 16th-century; with brasses of two other wives, imperfect, one with-

out a head and the other without feet: of a civilian, the head missing, 16th-century, no inscription; indents of a figure, three shields and a scroll; in the nave, a shield with the arms of Stepney and indents of a knight and another shield; indents of a man, wife and inscription, much worn; in the vestry, two pieces of a brass with part of an inscription of 1538, said to be to John Long and his wife, palimpsest, on a 15th-century plate. There are other indents in the S. chapel and N. aisle. *Chest*: in the tower, large, ironbound. *Communion Table*: now in the vestry, 17th-century. *Font*: of Purbeck marble, with a square bowl on a central stem and four shafts, 13th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the S. chapel, late 14th-century monument, consisting of two canopied altar tombs, each with the effigy of a lady; the arms and quarterings of Crowmer carved in the panelled front have been damaged by restoration; on the E. tomb, in front, (1) Crowmer, (2) a fesse on which three roses between six crosslets fitchy, (3) roughly incised cross, probably modern; on the W. tomb, in front, (1) a fesse between three saltires engrailed, (2) the same quartered with the second coat on the other tomb, (3) as (1) but with a label bearing crosslets fitchy; in the E. spandrel of canopy, coats (1) and (2) of the E. tomb, quarterly; in the W. spandrel, coat (1) of the W. tomb: in the same

chapel, coffin lid with cross and inscription, defaced, 14th-century: in the N. aisle floor slab of John Robinson, 1674, with incised figure and inscription. *Piscinæ*: in S. wall of chancel, modern, with old drain; further W., 13th-century recess without basin. *Plate*: includes cup of 1565, and another of 1635. *Screen*: at the W. end of the S. chapel, 15th-century, wood, made up with modern work; traces of painted decoration on the old part. *Miscellaneous*: in the vestry, four oak shutters, probably 16th-century.

Condition—Good throughout.

Secular:—

^a(4). HOMESTEAD MOAT, W. of Batler's Green.

^a(5). HOUSE, at Batler's Green, one mile E. of Aldenham village, was built c. 1560, of plastered timber and brick, but has been much enlarged and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries; the roof is tiled. The original plan is untraceable; the 16th-century part of the house is now L-shaped, the long wing facing E. and the short wing N. The wall at the N. end of the E. front is of brick, the rest being of timber with pargetting in large panels, much restored; some original brickwork remains on the S. and W. sides of the short wing. There are two gables on the E. front, with 16th-century barge-boards, one of a pierced guilloche pattern. Only one small window, high up in the N. wall, is original, and has moulded oak mullions and jambs; the oriel window of the hall, and the other windows of the 16th-century house have modern casements. The large central chimney retains its original base. In the hall, now enlarged, is a fireplace with a segmental brick arch of two orders; there is a similar fireplace in the W. part of the hall, formerly a separate room; a part of the ceiling is of open timber work with massive moulded beams and joists; the walls are panelled in oak up to the white plaster frieze. At the S. end of the main block are two more rooms; in one is a fireplace resembling those in the hall, and there is some oak panelling in a small room on the N. The room at the S. end of the house is said to have been formerly a granary, and contains a modern staircase, in which some old timber-braces have been used as balusters. Some of the walls on the first floor have exposed timbers, and in one room is a fireplace similar to those in the hall. In the grounds, S.E. of the house, is a large brick and timber out-building, possibly also of the 16th century.

Condition—Good throughout; the old work is carefully preserved.

^b(6). ALDENHAM HOUSE stands in a park about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of Aldenham, and 1 mile N.W. of Elstree village. It was practically rebuilt in the 18th century, and enlarged in the 19th century. The following 17th-century fittings remain: in the *Entrance Hall*, panelling, now grained and varnished to imitate new oak. In the *Pine Room* on the mezzanine floor, a carved and panelled oak overmantel from Elstree Hall (now demolished): in a passage on the same floor, a dado of oak panelling: in the *West Room* on the first floor, another 17th-century overmantel, also from Elstree Hall; the stonework of the fireplace bears the date 1529, but the detail of the carving is at least a hundred years later. In the *Pillar Room* on the same floor, a piece of 17th-century carved panelling is used as an overmantel.

Condition—Good.

^b(7). DELROW HOUSE, in the hamlet of Delrow, about a mile S. of Aldenham Church, is a two-storeyed building of plastered brick; the roofs are tiled and gabled; the plan is L-shaped. A house was built here by William Hutchinson in 1666, and a rain-water head bears that date.

Condition—Good.

^b(8). COTTAGE, opposite Delrow House, of late 16th-century date, appears to have been originally part of a large building. It is of two storeys, the upper projecting. The walls are of closely-spaced vertical timbers and plaster; the roof is tiled. At the back is a large brick chimney stack with two shafts, on the S.E. side is an oriel window, and on the S.W. front an original door.

Condition—Good.

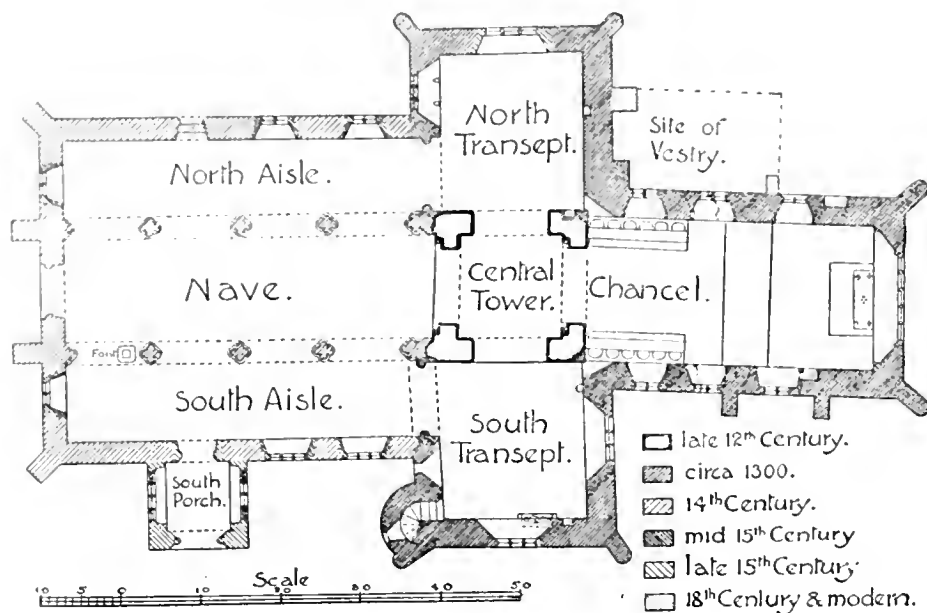
5. ANSTEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)ix. S.W. ^(b)ix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). THE PARISH CHURCH (dedication unknown) stands on high ground about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile S.W. of the village, a little below the crest of the hill. It is of cruciform plan, built of flint rubble with clunch and Barnack-stone dressings, and is roofed with lead. The earliest parts are the central tower and about two-thirds of the nave, which belonged to a church of late 12th-century date. The present *Chancel* and the *North* and *South Transpts* were built outside the original chancel and transepts late in the 13th and early in the 14th century, when a *North Vestry* was also built, which has since been destroyed. A little later the *Nave* was increased to its present length, and the arcades and aisles were

ANSTEY PARISH CHURCH.



added. In the 15th century the aisle walls were heightened, new windows inserted, and the top stage of the tower was added. At the end of the 15th century, the *South Porch* was built. The church, except the N. aisle, was completely re-roofed and generally repaired in the 19th century, but without structural alteration.

The 14th-century design and detail of this church are exceptionally interesting. The carved stalls, of early 14th-century date, are unusually early examples of woodwork.

Architectural Description—In the *Chancel* (37 ft. by 18 ft.) a modern E. window, of 15th-century style, replaces the original window, of which only the shafted internal jambs remain. On the N. and S. are six original traceried windows of two lights; the three on the N. have high external sills to clear the roof of the destroyed vestry; the sill of the S.W. window is carried down low. The windows are linked together by a moulded string-course and have shafted jambs and moulded labels. On the N. is a splayed doorway to the vestry, and on the S. an external doorway, both original. At the S.W. and N.W. are squints from the transepts. The *Central Tower* (13 ft. square) is of three stages, with embattled parapet and small slated needle-spire. It is carried on four semi-circular arches; those on the N. and S. are plain, those on the E. and W. have a heavy ringed roll moulding and shafted jambs with simple capitals. In the second stage are small pointed doorways

on the N. and S., originally opening into rooms over the N. and S. transepts; the 15th-century windows of the bell-chamber are of two lights with tracery. Over the arch to the E. are traces of the high-pitched 12th-century roof, and signs of the high-pitched 14th-century roof are visible externally on all four sides of the tower. The *North Transept* (19½ ft. by 18 ft.) has a late 15th-century window on the N., over the remains of an original doorway. On the W. is an original window of three lights, partly blocked, with the rear arch altered, and a 15th-century moulded arch opening into the aisle. The *South Transept* (19½ ft. by 18 ft.) has restored triple lancet windows on the E. and S., a modern double lancet over that on the S., and a single original pointed light on the W. There is a 15th-century arch to the aisle, and on the S.W. is a circular turret lighted by a cross loop, with stairs to a room once over the transept; its floor level, like that of a similar room once over the N. transept, is clearly marked. The *Nave* (46½ ft. by 13 ft.) is of four bays, with moulded drop arches on columns of four clustered shafts having plainly moulded capitals and bases. There are three quatre-foil openings in the clearstorey on each side, of the same date as the arcades. The W. window is of the 14th century, but has 15th-century tracery; the W. doorway, a rather wide opening, is also original, with moulded jambs and head. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has two

15th-century windows of two lights on the N., and one on the W.; the original 14th-century N. doorway is now blocked. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has the same arrangement of windows, but the S. doorway is of late 15th-century date. The *South Porch* has E. and W. windows of two lights, and walls ornamented with cusped panelling inside; the parapet is embattled, and the four-centred entrance arch is moulded and shafted. The *Roof* of the N. aisle is of the 15th century, with moulded principals, etc., and the ceiling of the ground stage of the tower is also of the 15th century, with moulded beams and wall-plates.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st 1700, 4th 1616, 5th 1616, 6th probably 16th-century. *Bracket* for image: in the S. transept, on N.E., small, 15th-century. *Brass Indent*: in the N. transept, large cross and marginal inscription, probably early 15th-century. *Chests*: two; one iron bound, once covered with skin, probably mediæval; the other, plain, possibly 13th-century. *Communion Table*: in the N. transept, early 17th-century. *Font*: square with rounded corners, ornamented with curious figures of two-tailed mermen or figures holding up cloths, late 12th-century. *Glass*: in W. window of aisle, fragments, white and gold, 15th-century. *Monuments*: in S. transept on E. side, tomb, with traceried canopy, much defaced, and an effigy of a civilian in a long robe, early 14th-century; in N. aisle, to Ralph Jermin, 1646, small, mural; in chancel floor, to Benedict Beauneock, 1635. *Niche*: in N. wall of chancel at E. end, outside; trefoiled, original. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, large, with double drain and stone shelf, 14th-century; in N. transept, on S.E., small, 14th-century. *Screen*: in N. transept, modern, incorporating remains of 15th-century screen. *Sedilia*: in the chancel, designed to range with piscina and windows; first two seats formed by internal sill of window carried low, with jamb shafting, etc.; third seat formed by niche in wall. *Stalls*: twelve, ends plain, except one moulded and crocketed, early 14th-century; seven carved misericords of foliate and grotesque design, at least three original, and two of the 17th century; the stall fronts, with rusticated arcade in low relief, 17th-century. *Miscellanea*: at the Rectory, a purple velvet altar frontal, embroidered, with date 1637, and an early glass bottle, containing traces of human blood (possibly a reliquary), dug up near the chancel.

Lych-gate, in the churchyard, mediæval, of timber, in three bays; one bay has been made into a "lock-up," with red-brick walls.

Condition—Fairly good, but needs minor repairs: has been little restored; no structural weaknesses are visible.

Secular:—

"(2). ANSTEY CASTLE (see illustration), in the grounds of Anstey Hall, N. of the Parish Church, stands about 400 ft. above O.D., at the end of a spur of land projecting to the S.W. from the watershed of the rivers Stort and Quin.

This earthwork is a particularly fine example of the mount and bailey type.

Detailed Description—The *Keep mount*, which shows no trace of masonry, is a large flat-topped mount standing over 35 ft. above the bottom of its ditch, and covering at its summit nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. It is surrounded by a wet ditch, from which branches a slighter ditch, also wet, embracing a large bailey on the N.E. The *Bailey* covers about an acre, and is divided into two enclosures by a scarp, the N.W. portion being 3 ft. above the rest. There are traces of a light bank round the N.W. end of the bailey, and remains of a rampart on the counterscarp of the ditch to the N. On the S.E. face the defences have been partly obliterated by the present road and buildings. *Other enclosures*: there are remains of a slight enclosure to the N.W. of Keep mount. The *Barbican mount* stands at the S.E. junction of the E. mount and bailey. It is small, flat-topped and surrounded by a ditch. *Other mounts*: there is trace of another small mount close by, on the S.W. of the Barbican mount. *Entrances*: the position is not certain. There is an indication of a hollow road to the S.W. of the church.

Dimensions—Greatest length through mount and bailey, S.W. to N.E., 550 ft. Greatest width (excluding slight outwork), N.W. to S.E., 480 ft.

Condition—Very good.

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

"(3). At Pain's End, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of the church, a wet ditch. Roughly parallel to the S. face, at a distance of 60 ft., are traces of a dry ditch not recorded on the O.S.

Condition—Fairly good.

"(4). Half a mile E. of the church, encloses the Rectory.

"(5). N. of Biggin Bridge, encloses house and garden of Biggin Farm.

Unclassified:—

"(6). TUMULUS, moated, at Hale Farm.

Condition—Fairly good.

6. ARDELEY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. N.W. (b)xiii. N.E. (c)xiii.
S.W. (d)xiii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, stands on high ground W. of the village. It is built of flint rubble (most of which is rough-cast) with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with tiles and with lead. The earliest part of the church is the *Nave*, which was in existence early in the 13th century, when the *Chancel* was rebuilt and a *North Aisle* added. The *South Aisle* was built early in the 14th century, and the *West Tower* a little later. Towards the end of the 15th century the clearstorey and *North Porch* were added, the aisles were partly rebuilt and new windows inserted in them. In the 19th century the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt and a *North Vestry* was added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 15 ft.) has two lancet windows of early 13th-century date, rebuilt in the N. and S. walls. The chancel arch is plain, of two chamfered orders, and is apparently of the 14th century. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 21 ft.) is of three bays: on the N.E. are remains of the rood-loft stairs with a blocked upper door: on the N. is an early 13th-century arcade of three two-centred arches on octagonal columns, with plain bell capitals: the S. arcade is similar, but of early 14th-century date, and its columns are more massive. No detail, and little but the walling over the arches, remains of the original nave. The clearstorey has six windows of two lights each. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has two windows of late 15th-century date in the N. wall, and E. and W. windows of an earlier date. The walls and the N. door are of the 13th century, but the embattled parapet is a later addition. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has been less rebuilt than the other. Although externally the windows are of late 15th-century date, the openings are original. The S. door is modern. The *Tower* (10 ft. square) is of two stages with embattled parapet. The tower arch, with shafted jambs, and the W. window are of late 14th-century date, but the windows of the bell-chamber were inserted a century later. The *North Porch* has an entrance archway with shafted jambs and small E. and W. windows. The *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are of the 15th century. The principals are moulded, and have carved bosses at their intersections: at their feet are carved angels playing lutes, harps, etc., and the nave principals have traceried brackets. On a beam at the E. end of the nave are traces of colour decoration and the E. half of the first bay of the roof is panelled to form a canopy over the rood.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd 1685, 3rd early 14th-century, 4th 1587, 5th 1613, 6th by Henry Jurden, late 15th-century. *Brasses*: on the chancel wall, of Philip Metcalffe, vicar of the parish, 1515: on S. jamb of chancel arch, of Thomas Shotbolt, his wife, four sons and two daughters: in the chancel floor, the lower part of a woman's figure and an inscription to John Clerk and his wife, c. 1430. *Font*: octagonal, of rough workmanship, probably early 15th-century: cover, early 17th-century. *Glass*: in the windows of N. aisle, fragments, some *in situ*, 15th-century. *Monuments*: in the chancel, at N.E., 13th-century tomb recess with shafted jambs and dog-tooth ornament, may have been used as an *Easter Sepulchre*; in the nave, mural monument with marble bust, to Mary Markham, 1673. *Piscina*: in the chancel at S.E., with shafted jambs and dog-tooth ornament, 13th-century. *Plate*: includes two patens of 1678 and 1690. *Seating*: open seats with poppy-head ends, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Gardners, about a mile N.E. of the church.

^{a, c}(3). ARDELEY BURY, *house* and *moat*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the church. The house is of late 16th-century date, but retains little of its original character. It is built of red brick with some flint; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped with three towers on the S.E. front. The walls of the hall, on the N.E., are covered to the height of about 6½ ft. with late 16th-century panelling in small squares. Some upper rooms are also panelled.

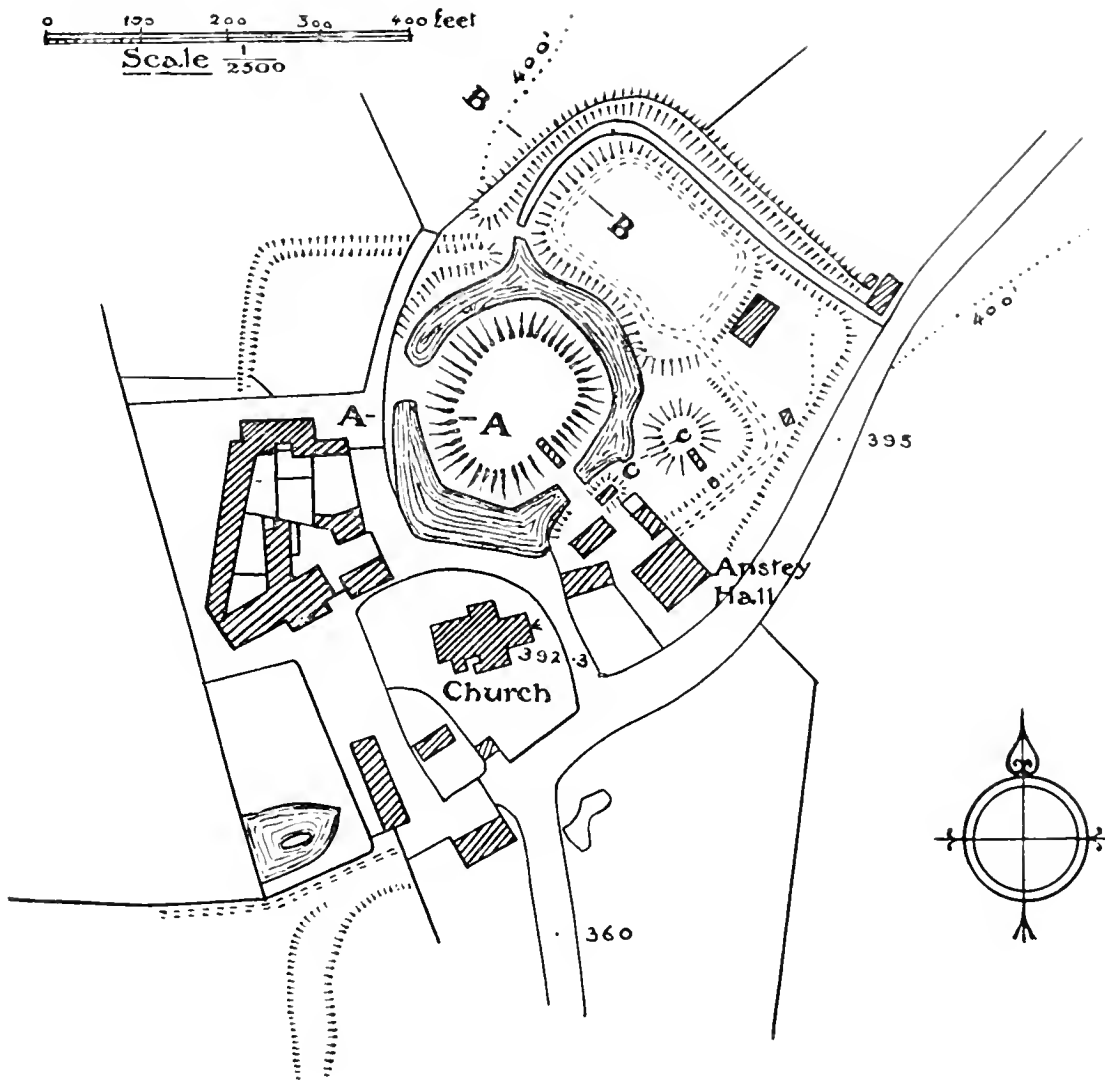
The moat is wide, deep and dry, with an inner rampart on the N.W.

Condition—*House*, good, much altered. *Moat*, good, except N.E. corner.

^c(4). THE VICARAGE, W. of the church, is of early 17th-century date with modern additions on the S. The original building is a small rectangular block, plastered externally. In a ground floor room is a carved wood fireplace, now painted, probably of the 17th century.

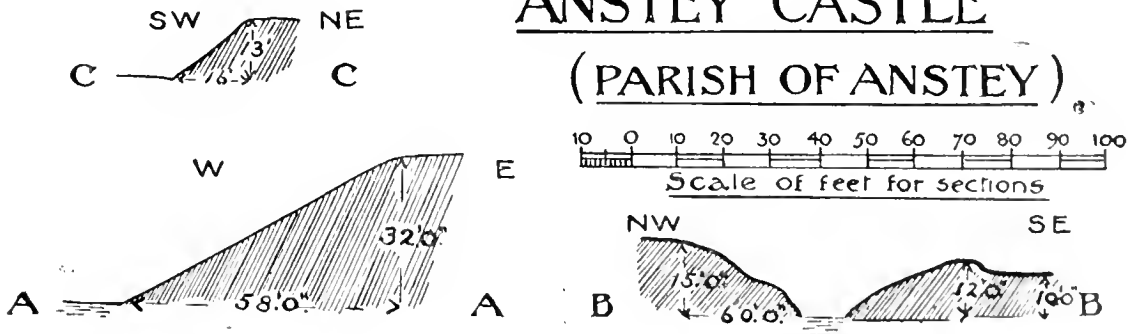
Condition—Good.

^a(5). CROMER HALL, at the N. end of Cromer village, now divided into two cottages, is of two storeys and an attie, and probably of late 16th-century date. It is timber-framed and plastered, and stands on a brick base. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney-stack, which has four engaged square shafts, set diagonally. On the W. side is a gable, beyond which the roof slopes to the level of the ground



ANSTEY CASTLE

(PARISH OF ANSTEY)



floor ceiling. An original window, now blocked, with moulded frame, can be seen inside. The oak ceiling beams, the original staircase, and many oak doors remain.

Condition—Good.

^a(6). CROMER FARM, S. of Cromer village, is a two-storeyed timber and plaster house, on a brick base about 4 ft. high. At each end of the W. front is an overhanging gabled projection. The roofs are tiled. It was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, and has been little altered. The plan is L-shaped, with the hall in the centre; two rooms form the shorter wing, and are separated from the hall by a passage, with the porch at one end and the staircase at the other. On the N. of the hall is another room, approached by a passage formed by a modern partition across the hall. There are two original brick chimney stacks; that in the centre is a large hexagonal block, the other, which projects at the N. end of the building, has two square shafts set diagonally. A window on the N. has 17th-century leaded lights. In the hall is a wide, open fireplace, with an iron fireback, dated 1630, and bearing in relief a pheon, an earl's coronet and the letters R.L. In the ceiling is a moulded oak beam which supports plain cross-beams. The N. room has a wide fireplace, partly blocked, and a beam in the ceiling with chamfered edges.

Outbuildings—Two large, timbered barns, covered with weather-boarding, and a granary, of timber and plaster, with brick nogging, are all of late 16th or early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). HOUSE, in the middle of Cromer, on the W. side of the road, now divided into two cottages. It is a two-storeyed building, of c. 1600. The walls are of timber and plaster; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with an addition at the N. end. The central chimney stack has engaged square shafts, set diagonally. In the interior are some original exposed beams, and two wide fireplaces.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(8). FARMHOUSES, two, at Wood End, are rectangular buildings with timber-framed and plastered walls, and appear to be of the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The central chimney stacks, with square shafts set diagonally, are built of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

7. ARKLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xliv. N.W. (b)xliv. N.E. (c)xliv. S.W. (d)xliv. S.E.)

No Monuments known.

8. ASHWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ii. S.W. (b)iii. N.E. (c)iii. S.E. (d)iv. S.W.)

Prehistoric:—

^c(1). ARBURY BANKS (Hill Fort), lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.W. of the village, between Claybush and Newnham hills, not quite 300 feet above O. D., and consists of the remains of a rampart and ditch partly enclosing an area of 12½ acres. The defences were formerly double on the N.W. and S.E., but are now reduced to a single scarp, from 5—9 ft. high and 8—16 ft. broad; this is better preserved on the S.E. and S., where it forms a bank 5—6 ft. high and 14—27 ft. broad. There were formerly traces of entrances on the N.N.W. and S.S.E., and of pit dwellings within the area.

Dimensions—Greatest length, S.W. to N.E., 930 ft. Greatest width, N.W. to S.E., 770 ft.

Condition—Poor.

Ecclesiastical:—

^d(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands under the hill at the edge of the great plain stretching N. and E. to Cambridge and the Fens, and is of flint rubble and clunch. The first four bays of the *Nave*, with clear-storey, and the chancel arch were constructed c. 1340-50; the *Chancel*, *West Tower* and *Aisles* were built, the last bay of the nave was inserted to connect it with the tower, and the clear-storey was completed c. 1360-80. A *North Vestry*, since destroyed, was also built in the 14th century. The *South Porch*, with parvise, was added c. 1420; and in the same century a *North Porch* was built, and some of the windows of the aisle were heightened. During the 19th century the chancel was repaired, and the roofs of the chancel and nave renewed.

The lofty W. tower of four stages, the untouched though rather dilapidated condition of the whole fabric, the Latin verses commemorating the Black Death, and the drawing of what is supposed to be old St. Paul's, scratched on the wall of the tower, are features of peculiar interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (50½ ft. by 19½ ft.) has an E. window of five lights, two N. windows and three S. windows, each of three lights; all are of late 14th-century date, with much repaired tracery. In the N. wall are two 14th-century doorways, one partly under a window, the other, which led to the vestry, now blocked. The 14th-century chancel arch is of two moulded orders, with responds having moulded bases and capitals. The *Nave* (90 ft. by 24 ft.) has five bays; the first four are of c. 1340-50, and are of two

moulded orders with labels on both sides of the walls; the piers have clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals; the plinths of the bases have been mutilated; the last bay, wider than the others and of slightly different detail, is of *c.* 1380; W. of this bay the walls have long traceried panels and form the E. buttresses of the tower; the rood-loft doorways on the E. are blocked, but their lines are distinct. The clearstorey has six windows on each side; the two middle windows on the N. side are of *c.* 1350, the two westernmost windows on both sides are of *c.* 1380, and the others were altered in the 16th century. The *North Aisle* (90 ft. by 14 ft.) has a 14th-century E. window of three lights with tracery, and five 15th-century N. windows of three lights, of which the tracery is much decayed and partly destroyed. The N. doorway is of late 14th-century date. The W. wall, built of ashlar, is of *c.* 1360-70, and has a large, blocked barrow hole. The *South Aisle* (90½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights with tracery. In the S. wall are five windows, also of three lights; the heads were raised in the 15th century, and the decayed tracery is of that date; much of the head tracery is missing. The S. doorway is of the 14th century, and W. of it is a blocked doorway to the parvise staircase. The *Tower* (16 ft. square), unusually high, is of four stages with a parapet, formerly embattled but now retaining only the corner merlons, and a small leaded spire on an octagonal drum. The walls are about 8 ft. thick at the base, and are supported at the corners by massive buttresses. The stair-turret begins at the S.W. corner, and is continued above the first stage in the S.E. angle, the connection being through a passage in the thickness of the wall. The tower arch is of *c.* 1360; it is of three sub-divided, moulded orders, the shafts in the jambs having moulded bases and capitals; the bases are worn, and large pieces have been cut out above the capitals on the W., probably for a gallery which has been taken down. The large W. window of four lights has lost some of the head tracery, and the rest is repaired with cement. Of the sexpartite stone vault over the first stage only the corbels and wall ribs remain. In each face of the third stage are two lofty windows with a band of much defaced tracery below them. The fourth stage, less high and of plainer appearance than the other stage, has four windows each of two lights with tracery. The *North Porch*, an interesting example of 15th-century work, has unglazed traceried windows, and holes for an oak bar remain in the doorway. The *South Porch*, with parvise, has unglazed windows with iron stanchions; the stone vault is modern.

The parvise has been restored, and the stair-turret is now entered from the porch. The *Roofs* of the aisles are probably of the 14th century, and the roof of the N. porch is of the 15th century. The chancel roof is modern, and the nave roof is almost entirely of modern timbers.

Fittings—Bells: six; 2nd 1694. *Brackets:* in E. wall N. aisle, of stone, much defaced; in E. wall S. aisle, large, moulded, much broken. *Brasses and Indents:* in the nave, inscription to John Sell, 1618; in the chancel, three slabs with indents, 15th-century: on S. doorstep, part of a similar slab. *Chest:* in the vestry, of carved oak, early 17th-century. *Communion Table:* 17th-century. *Doors:* N. and S., oak with ironwork, original. *Font:* modern, steps probably 14th-century. *Glass:* in heads of N.E., N.W., and S.W. windows of the clearstorey, some painted glass, probably early 15th-century: in the N. aisle, some fragments of later date. *Locker:* in S. aisle, on N.E., recess only remains. *Monuments:* on N. wall of nave, to Ralph Baldwyn, 1689, with arms: at E. end of N. aisle, rectangular tomb, 15th-century, with plain top and traceried sides, much defaced and mutilated. *Niches:* in two chancel windows, one plain, the other with moulded brackets: in S. aisle above the piscina, of considerable height; all probably 15th-century. *Piscinae:* one in each aisle, *c.* 1350: one in N. wall of chancel, outside, also *c.* 1350: one inside chancel, forming a group with sedilia, *c.* 1380: the projection has been broken away from each bowl. *Plate:* includes an engraved cup of 1688, and a paten of 1632. *Pulpit:* of carved oak, dated 1627. *Screen:* at W. end of both aisles, probably removed from E. end, traceried oak, 15th-century. *Stalls:* remains, including two finials, incorporated in the back of the organ stool, possibly 15th-century. *Sedilia:* in chancel triple, with cinquefoiled and crocketed heads, and foliated finials, *c.* 1380. *Miscellaneous:* On N. wall of tower, scratched inscription as follows:—*M. C. ter X. penta miseranda ferox violenta* *superest plebs pessima testis* *oc anno Maurus in orbe tonat:* with glosses: over first line, 'pestilencia' with 'xlix' over it; over penta 'quinque': at end of second line, 'in line " (?) ventus validus': at end of third line, *M. C. C. C. lxi.* Also a drawing, apparently of old St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lychgate: at the S.W. entrance to the churchyard, of timber, probably 15th century.

*Condition—*Of chancel, good; tracery of aisle windows much broken and decayed. Stonework generally of aisles, and parapets, buttresses

and windows of the tower much decayed and weatherworn.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a(3). 'Mobs Hole,' 1 mile E. of Guilden Morden, with a wet ditch, and a smaller moated site in the W. corner.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(4). N. of Love's Farm, two moats.

^b(5). At Bluegates Farm, fragment.

^d(6). At Westbury Farm, encloses a long narrow island. Traces remain of a further extension on the N.E.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

^d(7). *Cottage*, formerly the 'British Queen Inn,' about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the church, at the W. end of the street, was built in the 15th century and altered in the 17th century. It is a small rectangular building of two storeys with plastered walls, partly timber-framed and partly of harder material; the roof is thatched and is gabled at the E. and W. ends; the two chimney stacks are of thin bricks, but have been restored at the top. The N. side, facing the road, appears to have been originally the back of the house; in it, near the W. end, are the remains of a 15th-century stone window of two trefoiled lights in a square head with a moulded label; the E. jamb was destroyed to make room for a modern window; the kitchen, or westernmost room on the ground floor, is lighted by this window, and has a moulded oak beam in the ceiling with cable ornament on the edges. The principal entrance is in the S. wall opposite the chimney stack, and between the other two rooms on the ground floor; the original oak lintel of the doorway is now in an outhouse; the soffit is cut to form an oggee arch. All the internal fittings of the house are modern.

Condition—Good.

^d(8). *House*, of plastered timber, was built probably in the 17th century, but retains little of its original character, except the two chimney stacks of red brick, with square shafts set diagonally.

Condition—Fairly good.

^d(9). *Cottages*, S. of the church, on both sides of the street, built in the 17th century, of red brick and of timber and plaster, with projecting upper storeys supported on wood brackets. On the S. side of the street one of the cottages has a pargetted front which bears the date 1681, and the figure of a dolphin.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(10). *Farmhouse*, at Ashwell End, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of plastered timber, partly decorated with combed work; the roofs are tiled. It is of early 17th-century date, and of the L type. Both wings are gabled; one contains the parlour, an enclosed staircase and domestic offices; in the other is the kitchen. Between the kitchen and parlour is the original chimney stack. In the interior the studding shows in many places, and the kitchen has a wide fireplace, partly blocked. A few of the doors are made up of early 17th-century panelling, and some iron casements with plain furniture remain.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^d(11). *Tumulus*, on Highley Hill.

Condition—Poor.

9. ASPENDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY*, stands on high ground W. of the village, near Aspenden Hall, and is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* and *Chancel* are probably of late 11th-century date, but the chancel was partly rebuilt and enlarged in the 13th century, the new work being slightly out of line with the old. The *South Aisle* is of c. 1340, and about half a century later the *West Tower* was built. In the 15th century the *South Chapel* was added, the E. wall of the nave destroyed to make room for the rood-loft, and the other walls of the nave were heightened. At the end of the century the aisle was widened and the *South Porch* built by Sir Robert Clifford. In 1622 the chapel was remodelled and the arcade built by Ralph Freman. The church has been much restored recently.

The chapel arcade is of especial interest as an unusual example of early 17th-century ecclesiastical architecture.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (16 ft. by 22 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window, restored. In the N. wall is a lancet window of early 13th-century date, a small round-headed window constructed entirely of flint rubble, which is the only 11th-century detail remaining in the church, and an early 16th-century low-side window of grotesque detail. On the S.E. is a 13th-century lancet window and the chapel arcade of 1622. The arcade has two-semi-

circular arches and octagonal columns, ornamented with flat arabesque work; the capitals are moulded and of semi-classical design. There is no chancel arch. The *South Chapel* (16½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a window in the E. wall and another in the S. wall, which, although probably original, were altered in the 17th century and have been much restored. Over the arcade to the chancel is a small shield with azure three lozenges argent (for Freman) and the date 1622. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 18½ ft.) has, on the N., two windows of the 15th century, much restored, with a blocked door of that date between them. The S. arcade, of c. 1340, has three arches of three chamfered orders on heavy octagonal columns with moulded capitals. Above the arcade is a modern clearstorey with dormer windows. The *South Aisle* (14½ ft. wide) has a S. and a W. window of late 15th-century date. The S. doorway, of the same date, is two-centred with a square outer order and spandrel cusping; over it is a shield with Clyfford impaling quarterly 1 and 4, a saltire engrailed on a chief two molets, a martlet for difference; 2 and 3 a cross engrailed, a martlet for difference. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet restored with brick, and a lead-covered spirelet dated 1721. The tower arch, of late 14th-century date, is of two moulded orders with moulded and shafted jambs. The original W. window has been almost completely restored; under it is a small modern doorway. The bell-chamber lights, also original, are much defaced. The *South Porch* (10 ft. by 9 ft.) has a two-centred, moulded and shafted entrance archway with a square outer order; in the spandrels are shields with the arms of Clyfford and Barley. The *Roof* of the nave is of early 15th-century date with plain queen-post trusses and curved strutting. The chapel and aisle roofs have moulded wall plates, principals, purlins, etc., all of late 15th-century date.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 1681. *Brasses*: on N. wall of nave, of civilian and his wife, with imperfect inscription, 1500 (see also below). *Door*: in S. aisle, oak, 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal, much scraped, probably late 15th-century. *Monuments*: in S. chapel, on S.E., altar tomb of Purbeck marble somewhat crudely worked, sides decorated with quatrefoil panels, canopy crested, frieze of quatrefoils, soffit panelled, a slab at back with brass of Sir Robert Clyfford, 1508, his wife and two daughters, indents of a religious emblem, figures of four sons, two shields with the arms of Clyfford and Barley, and scrolls; traces of coloured inlay; im-

perfect brass marginal inscription on the top slab: on E. wall of chapel, small tablets to Ralph Freman, 1665: Mrs. Elizabeth (Crouch) Freman, 1635: on S. wall of aisle, to Ralph Freman, 1634, and to William Freman, 1623, large, with half effigies: on S. wall of chapel, at E. end, outside, erected by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, to his parents, in 1669.

Condition—Fairly good, except the spire and the top of the tower. Danger of serious damage owing to the roots of ivy growing in the lower courses of the walls.

Secular:—

(2). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, at Tannis Court, fragment.

(3). The *RECTORY*, about 200 yds. S. of the church, is a timber-framed and plastered building of two storeys, the upper projecting. The dining room has moulded oak ceiling joists, probably of the 16th century.

Condition—Good; much restored.

(4). *ASPENDEN HALL*, N. of the church, was rebuilt in the middle of the 19th century. The entrance hall is lined with late 17th or early 18th-century oak panelling taken from the former house.

Condition—Good.

(5). *COTTAGE*, in the village, about 500 yds. E. of the church, on the N. side of the road, has timber-framed and plastered walls, with an overhanging upper storey; it is probably of the 17th century; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Good.

10. ASTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxi. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY* stands on high ground W. of the village. It is built of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead. The *Chancel* and *Nave* are of c. 1230, the *West Tower* was added late in the 14th or early in the 15th century, and towards the end of the 15th century the church was repaired and re-roofed, and windows were inserted. It was again restored in 1850 and in 1883, when a *North Vestry*, *North Aisle*, and *South Porch* were built, and the walls re-faced with flint.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has in the N. wall the jambs and rear arch of a 13th-century lancet window, and in the S. wall two 16th-century windows.

repaired. The E. window is modern. The chancel arch, with capitals much mutilated to admit the rood screen, is probably of the 16th century. The *Nave* (45 ft. by 22 ft.) has few original details: the N. arcade and the S. windows are modern, but the walls are probably of the 13th century. The *Tower* (16½ ft. square) is of two stages, and retains the original arch opening to the nave, a repaired W. doorway, and a large traceried window above it, also original. The windows of the bell-chamber have wood frames and mullions. The *Roofs* of the chancel and nave are of the 15th century, and low pitched.

Fittings—*Bells*: six, 2nd and 3rd by Miles Gray, 1629, 5th 1629, re-cast 1840. *Brass*: on floor of nave, of John Kent and his wife, 1592, with inscription. *Communion Table*: 17th-century. *Glass*: in the W. window, a little white and gold glass, 15th-century. *Piscina*: in the chancel, large, double, divided by a central pillar, with single drain, c. 1230. *Plate*: includes cup, cover paten, and paten, of 1571: and cup of 1612. *Pulpit*: octagonal, panelled oak, c. 1630. *Screen*: a good example of c. 1520, with head tracery.

Condition—Good; much modern work.

Secular:—

(2). *ASTON BURY, house and moat*, about a mile S.E. of the church. The house is three-storeyed, built of red brick in the second half of the 16th century, on the site of a mediæval building, of which some of the walling remains; the roofs are tiled.

It is a fine example of an Elizabethan house, and the external walls remain practically intact; the detail of the chimneys is unusually rich, and there are two good 16th-century staircases.

The plan is rectangular, with two projections on the S. front, and a modern addition on the S.W. There are two chimney stacks at each end of the house, and two more near the inner angles of the S. projections; the circular shafts are moulded in various designs, twisted, honeycombed, zig-zag, etc., and have moulded caps with projecting spurs, and octagonal bases; one pair on the W. has been rebuilt, the second pair restored at the top, and many of the spurs have been renewed.

The *North Elevation* is unbroken; in the 17th century the four gables were made curvilinear, the original lines being visible on the brick facing; the windows have double splayed brick jambs, square lintels, and moulded oak frames with mullions and transoms. Above the ground floor windows is a moulded string-course, and above the first floor windows a deep

brick cornice. The third storey windows are in the gables. The *South Elevation* has two large projections which contain the staircases; they are of the same height as the main building and have pointed gables corbelled at the feet; old windows in the staircases have been opened recently and the brickwork restored. The flint rubble walling of the original building can be seen *in situ* in the base of the N. wall and in the centre of the S. front, where it comes up to the lintels of the ground floor windows. There is also a built up arch in clunch, and indications of other arches. Flint rubble has been re-used in the S. projections, and clunch stones, probably quoins, in the S.E. wall.

Interior—During the 18th and 19th centuries the internal plan of the building was much altered, but it is now being restored to its original condition as far as it can be ascertained. The main entrance in the centre of the N. front retains only one original door post. The old oak door, repaired, is now in the porch. The hall on the E. has an original wide four-centred brick fireplace. There are rooms E. and W. of the hall, and the kitchen at the extreme W. has a large open fireplace and an original doorway and oak door. In the cellar directly below the hall is a well. The plan of the first floor has been altered, and the attic, now divided by partitions, has old passages on both sides, and two four-centred brick fireplaces. The staircases in the projecting wings are of solid oak, and have wide moulded handrails, and turned balusters; the E. staircase has obelisk finials; the W. staircase has pierced newel finials and mouldings of different detail from the other. Both are in excellent preservation. The panelling and most of the internal fittings have been recently inserted.

The moat consists of three disconnected ponds; during recent excavations a brick wall was discovered which may have formed the revetment to the island.

Condition—Of *house*, good. Of *moat*, poor.

11. AYOT ST. LAWRENCE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxviii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *OLD CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE*, W. of the village, has flint rubble walls with stone dressings. Since the 18th century, when the new church was built, this building has fallen into disrepair. The *Nave* was built probably in the 12th century, and early in the 13th



ASTON.

ASTON BURY FROM THE SOUTH; 16TH CENTURY

century a *North Aisle* with an arcade of two bays was added. The nave was partly, and the *Chancel* wholly rebuilt, and a *North Chapel* added, early in the 14th century. At the beginning of the 15th century the N. arcade was destroyed (one arch being re-set at the W. end of the chapel), the *North West Tower* was added and the aisle rebuilt a little further N., widening the nave.

The church is of considerable interest on account of its complex history and architectural detail.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has an early 14th-century moulded arch with shafted jambs, opening into the N. chapel. Only small fragments of the E. and S. walls remain. On the S.W. are the W. jambs of an internal wall recess and of a window set in it. The chancel arch has been destroyed, but the shafted jambs, of the same date as the arch of the chapel, remain. The *North Chapel* (30½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights, and two N. windows of two lights, with hollow moulded jambs; little of the tracery remains: in the S. wall an archway leads to the chancel, and, on the W., is the re-set arch of the 13th-century arcade; the responds are made up of circular shafts with foliate capitals, the arch is of two moulded orders, and is badly distorted: on the N.W. is a rough recess, with what appears to be a flue. The *Nave* (29 ft. by 18 ft.) has no structural division from the N. aisle, and the N.W. bay is covered by the tower. There are two windows in the S. wall and one in the W., all inserted in the 15th century; the tracery has been destroyed. The lower part of the internal jambs of the S. door is 12th-century work, but the rest is of the 14th century. On the W. is a blocked door. The *Aisle* (14 ft. by 15 ft.) has one 15th-century N. window, in which only part of the tracery remains. The *Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages, with embattled parapet: on the E. and S. two early 15th-century arches of three chamfered orders with shafted jambs, open into the aisle and the nave. On the N. is a small door and a window of two lights, both of early 15th-century date: on the W. is a blocked window, apparently the W. window of the former aisle, and on the S.W. are traces of a stair-turret now destroyed. The windows of the bell-chamber are also of early 15th-century date, and are much defaced. The *Roofs* no longer exist, except on the tower, which also retains an upper floor with moulded wall plates.

Fittings—*Bracket*: In the chapel, on N.E., for image, large, moulded. *Brass-Indents*: in the aisle, of a man and his wife, kneel-

ing figures, three sons and five daughters. *Font*: octagonal, much broken, with a panelled bowl, early 15th-century. *Image*: over the N. jamb of the W. arch of the chapel, small defaced figure inserted in the wall. *Monuments*: in the tower, altar tomb, with a panelled side and defaced remains of effigies of a knight and lady, early 15th-century: in the blocked window of the tower, of Nicholas Bristow, 1626, with small kneeling effigies of alabaster, defaced. *Piscina*: in the chapel, on the S.E., ogee-headed, blocked. *Plate*: now in new church, includes cup of 1659 and paten of 1696.

Condition—Ruinous: the N. wall of the chancel is badly out of the perpendicular, and is partly supported by a clumsy brick buttress. The ivy is tearing the walls to pieces and the interior is entirely exposed to the weather.

Secular:—

(2). THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, in a park near Ayot House, is a red brick, square building, probably of the 16th century. The lower part is practically all that remains of the original structure.

Condition—Good.

(3). THE SCHOOL HOUSE, opposite the ruins of the old church, is probably of the 17th century, and retains much of the original exposed timber work.

Condition—Good; has been enlarged and much repaired.

(4). THE POST OFFICE, E. of the village, is a 16th or 17th-century cottage of two storeys, the lower of brick, the upper of timber and plaster.

Condition—Good.

(5). THE OLD RECTORY, opposite the old church, is modern, but contains, in a staircase window, three shields of early 17th-century glass said to have been removed from the old church: they are surrounded by foliage, etc., of 18th-century and modern glass. 1st shield, France modern quartering England, with a label of three points argent: 2nd shield, Bristow, ermine, a fesse between two bars sable with three crescents or thereon: the 3rd shield, Bristow impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Bibbesworth, azure three eagles or, 2 and 3, Barley, ermine three bars wavy sable, in chief a pierced molet quartering (?) Skipwith, gules three bars or, in chief a running greyhound argent.

Condition—Good.

12. AYOT ST. PETER.

(O.S. 6 in. xxviii. N.W.)

(1). AYOT PLACE, a farmhouse about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of St. Peter's Church, is built of timber and plaster, and dated 1615; the roofs are tiled. The plan is of the L type; one wing, facing N., contains an entrance lobby, staircase, parlours, etc.; the other, facing E., contains the original hall, now the kitchen. Both wings show signs of having been originally longer. The N. elevation is of timber and plaster, but the kitchen wing has been partly eased with brick. There are two chimney stacks, finished with separate octagonal and twisted shafts having moulded caps; both much restored. In the hall is a large beam, part of one of the original roof-trusses, decorated with a complete Doric entablature and elaborate curvilinear cresting; on the frieze are five shields with the arms of Perient, Brocket and Boteler quartering Kilpee; in the centre is the date 1615. A floor carried from the N. wall to this beam, forms a chamber or gallery over the N. end of the hall.

Condition—Good, but much altered and repaired in the 19th century.

13. BALDOCK.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, in the centre of the town, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; pieces of moulding and columns of an earlier building are used in the walls. The roofs are of lead with the exception of those of the N. chapel and N. aisle, which are of slate. The E. end of the *Chancel* is of the 13th century; the W. end of the chancel, the *North Chapel*, *Nave*, *North* and *South Aisles*, *West Tower*, and probably the lower part of the *South Porch* are of c. 1330; the *South Chapel* was begun in the 14th and completed in the 15th century; the clearstorey and the parvise were also built in the 15th century, and the church re-roofed. In the 19th century the whole building was repaired, the N. aisle and chapel re-roofed, and a *North Porch* built, and recently the bell-chamber of the tower has been restored.

The church is especially interesting as it belongs almost entirely to one period, and also on account of the examples of 14th and 15th-century carving in stone and wood, such as the niches, sedilia, piscinae and screens.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 22 ft.) has a modern E. window of five lights, and a S. window of three lights, with restored tracery: in the E. and N. walls, outside, are traces of windows, probably of early 13th-century date. Two bays of an unbroken arcade, continued from the nave, form the W. half of the chancel, and a break in the thickness of the N. wall marks the junction of the 13th with the 14th-century work. The arcades have two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, moulded labels on both sides with head stops at the junctions, and clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals. The *North Chapel* (36 ft. by 22 ft.) has an E. window of five lights in modern stone and, in the N. wall, two 15th-century windows with repaired tracery, and 14th-century labels re-used inside; on the E. wall is a 14th-century string course, elaborately carved. The rood-loft staircase on the N.W. is replaced by a small modern porch, but the upper doorway, blocked, and part of the lower one remain in the aisle. In the *South Chapel* (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 19 ft.) the floor seems to have been lowered: the lower part of the walls is of the 14th, and the upper part is of the 15th century: the E. window of five lights, and the two S. windows of three lights have modern tracery. The *Nave* (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 22 ft.) is of six bays with 14th-century arcades continued from the chancel. They differ slightly in detail from the bays in the chancel, the first two being lower than the others. In the N. wall is another rood-loft doorway, now blocked. The 15th-century clearstorey windows are of two lights, and are continued in the chancel. The *North Aisle* (72 ft. by 22 ft.) has three 15th-century windows with restored tracery in the N. wall: the N. doorway is modern. The W. window is of modern stonework. The *South Aisle* (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 18 ft.) has windows resembling those of the N. aisle, a 14th-century S. doorway, and a 15th-century doorway to the parvise staircase. A break in the line of the S. wall indicates the probable junction of the aisle with an earlier transept. The *West Tower* (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, and a lead spire on an octagonal drum, and is now coated with Roman cement. The 14th-century tower arch is two-centred, and of four moulded orders; the W. window of three lights with tracery is of the 14th century, but has been restored, and the tracery of the bell-chamber windows is repaired with cement. The *South Porch* has been restored: the turret in the N.W. angle and the parvise are of the 15th century; the parvise floor has been removed and

the porch is now open to the roof. The *Roofs* of the chancel, nave, S. chapel and S. aisle are of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bracket*: over the first pillar on N. side of S. chapel, carved, early 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents*: in the nave, at W. end, three-quarter figure of a nun, c. 1400, the name plate being replaced by an inscription to a Rector of Radwell, dated 1807: slab with indent for a floriated cross: in N. chapel, on N. wall, of a man and his wife, c. 1400; the man is in the dress of a forester; the lower part of his figure, the dog at his feet, and inscription are missing: also on N. wall, of a man and his wife, shrouded figures, c. 1520: on the floor, of a man and his wife, c. 1470: inscription to Margaret Benett, 1587: in S. aisle, indents of a man and his two wives, 15th-century. *Communion Table*: in N. chapel, 17th-century. *Chests*: near the pulpit, strong, iron-bound, mediæval: in the vestry, two, of carved oak, 17th-century. *Door*: to parvise staircase, oak, with scutcheon for ring, 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl with beaded edges, and circular stem flanked by octagonal shafts with moulded bases, 13th-century. *Glass*: in E. window of N. chapel, fragments of coloured glass, probably early 15th-century. *Monuments*: near the doorway of N. aisle, slab with inscription in Gothic capitals, 14th-century: in N. chapel, Purbeck marble coffin lid with a cross in relief, 13th-century: in wall of N. aisle, outside, recess with ogee arch, 14th-century, jambs restored; in the recess, 14th-century coffin lid with cross in relief: in wall of S. aisle, outside, two recesses, probably 15th-century, with renewed stonework. *Niches*: in N.E. corner of N. chapel, 14th-century, elaborately carved, evidently moved to present position in the 15th century, when wider E. window was inserted and the N. wall recessed: under E. window of chancel, outside, trefoiled, with rebated edge and remains of iron hinges, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, double, 13th-century, with flat head, probably modern: in N. chapel, with ogee head, crockets and foliated finials, 14th-century; no bowl visible; modern slab at back: in S. chapel, double, 14th-century, much defaced. *Plate*: includes a cup and cover paten, 1629. *Screen*: between chancel and nave, and between chapels and aisles, three, in one line from N. to S. of the church, 15th-century, repaired, of traceried oak, with different designs; the central screen retains the original doors, those of N. screen are repaired, S. screen is designed without doors; central cornice is modern. *Sedilia*: under a window in S. chapel, two seats, forming group

with the piscina, 14th-century, carving much defaced.

Condition—Good. The church has been thoroughly restored; much of the window tracery is of the 19th century.

Secular:—

HIGH STREET, W. side:—

(2). *Wynne's Almshouses*, S. of the church, built in 1621, a range of six red brick two-storeyed houses, each with a small porch, a mullioned window on the ground floor, and a dormer window in the tiled roof. Under the six dormers is the date:—AN—NO—DO—MI—NI—1621; and on a stone panel in the middle is the inscription:—"Theis almes howses are the giest of M. John Wynne citezen and mercer of London latelye deceased who hath left a yeaerly stipend to everey poore of either howses to the worldes end September Anno Domine 1620." On a stone panel at the S. end are the arms:—Vair, and in chief a lion passant quartered with two roses; at the N. end are the arms of the Mercers' Company. The three original chimney stacks have modern shafts.

Condition—Good.

(3). *House*, about 200 yards S. of the church, is modern, but has a low S. wing with an overhanging upper storey carried on old, projecting timbers. A gateway in this wing has a pair of 15th-century large oak gates, said to have belonged to the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Clothall; they were placed in their present position in the 19th century. Each gate is square-headed and panelled; the panels, both above and below a moulded transom, have trefoiled heads; the moulded cornice, similar in section to the transom, is finished at the ends with carved leaves; in the right gate is a modern wicket.

Condition—Fairly good.

HITCHIN STREET (S. side):—

(4). *House*, E. of the church, is an early 17th-century building of two storeys, with timber-framed and plastered walls; the roof is tiled. The chimney stack is built of the thin bricks of the period, and in the overhanging upper storey are two original oriel windows with oak frames and gabled heads. A large covered gateway leads to the yard at the back, where, until recently, was a malting chimney. Inside the house is some 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Fairly good.

(5). *Old Malthouse*, a small two-storeyed building with a round malting chimney. The large gates are inscribed \mathcal{L}_E 1632.

Condition—Fairly good.

NORTON AND CHURCH STREETS:—

(6). *Small Houses and Cottages*, almost all of the 17th century. One house at the S. end of Norton Street is of two storeys, and has overhanging flanking gables and wooden-framed windows; the roofs are tiled. On the opposite side are several cottages with dormered roofs. The 'Bull's Head' inn on the E. side is built of timber and plaster, and has a projecting upper storey. Near the church is a 17th-century house, partly rebuilt in the 18th century, with an overhanging upper storey, and a timber archway leading into a courtyard.

Condition—Most of the buildings are in good repair.

(7). *House*, at the corner of the Royston and Biggleswade roads, probably once an inn, but now divided into several cottages, was built early in the 17th century. It is timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The projecting upper storey has curved brackets and a moulded sill; the large gateway in the S. front has been heightened, probably in the 18th century, to admit stage coaches, and now cuts into the first floor. Two original chimney stacks are built of the thin bricks of the period.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). *Houses*, two, adjoining, now occupied by the post-master, on the S. side of White Horse Street. The westernmost house was built c. 1560, but has a modern brick front. The back of the building is of two storeys and an attic, and has red brick walls, the S. end being gabled; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, and the central chimney stack is square and plain. A recently discovered window on the ground floor looks into an open passage-way on the W. side of the house; it is of three lights with chamfered brick jambs, mullions and lintel. Several of the original beams are visible in the ceilings, and in the attic is an original stone fireplace with a four-centred arch.

The other house, E. of the above, was built a little later, probably early in the 17th century, but has been much altered and repaired, and is also faced with modern brick. The back is timber-framed, and there is an original chimney stack. The wide fireplaces remain, though reduced for modern grates, and in the ceilings are a few old beams.

Condition—Of both houses, good.

14. BARKWAY.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE* stands close to the village, on the W. side of the main road. It is built of flint with stone dressings, which were renewed in 1861, when the church was restored and most of the internal stone re-worked and cleaned, if not also entirely renewed. The *Chancel* was built probably in the 13th century, and the chancel arch was widened c. 1400. The *Nave* appears to have been widened, and the *Aisles* added early in the 15th century, but the N. arcade was possibly rebuilt later. The *West Tower* was also built early in the 15th century, the clearstorey added, and the nave re-roofed. In 1861 the tower was rebuilt from its foundations, and the *Organ Chamber* and *Vestry* were added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window with old inner jambs and rear arch, and modern tracery. In the N. wall are two blocked lancets and a three-light window, and in the S. wall, a lancet and a two-light low-side window; they are all probably copies of the old windows. The chancel arch, of early 15th-century date, is of two moulded orders, with moulded jambs, capitals and label. The *Nave* (67 ft. by 19 ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades of six bays with carved label stops; the capitals in the two arcades differ slightly in detail: the corbels supporting the roof are also carved, most of them as angels with shields, while three are of men in a crouching posture, and another is of a woman's head. The clearstorey has five windows on each side. The roof-loft stairs in the S.W. angle have been destroyed, but the doorway remains. The *North* and *South Aisles* (16 ft. wide) have modern windows of 15th-century character, and the S. doorway has been re-worked; the roof corbels resemble those in the nave. The *South Porch* is modern. The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) retains its 15th-century archway opening into the nave. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—Brasses: in the S. aisle, of Robert Poynard, 1561, his two wives and four daughters: in the chancel, inscription to Ann, wife of John Rowley, 1613. *Glass*: in the E. windows of aisles, fragments of Jesse window, 15th-century. *Floor Slab*: in the chancel, to Ann, second wife of John Rowley, 1650. *Gravestones*: in the churchyard, to Richard Mills, 1698, George Grout, 1678, and Ann Grout, 1684. *Piscina*: in the chancel, 13th-century.

Condition—Very good; much restored.

Secular:—

(2). **MOUNT AND BAILEY CASTLE**, at Periwinkle Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the village, stands about 500 ft. above O.D. It is now almost level with the surrounding soil, but the plan is that of a small moated mount with a bailey on the N.E., partly sub-divided by a branch from the ditch which surrounds the whole. No traces of ramparts remain.

Dimensions—Length through mount and bailey, S.W. to N.E., 280 ft.; width, 230 ft.

Condition—Poor; being on arable land gradual effacement by ploughing is inevitable.

(3). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Parsonage Farm.

(4). **NEWSELLS HOUSE**, nearly a mile N. of the church, is a two-storeyed brick building, probably of late 17th-century date, with modern additions. The plan was apparently rectangular, with two wings projecting slightly to the S., but in the 19th century the ground floor space between them was enclosed to form a hall, and other wings were added. A moulded stone cornice, enriched with brackets, and a parapet are carried round the building. The windows have wood sash frames. Most of the principal rooms have white marble fireplaces and ornamented plaster ceilings. On the dining room walls are carvings in wood of fruit and flowers in the style of Grinling Gibbons, and the mouldings of the doors and windows are also carved.

A stone mortar with handles, probably of the 15th century, is kept in one of the outbuildings, and in the walls of a "grotto" or summer house are fragments of 17th and 18th-century carved stones; two of them represent goats' heads in low relief.

Condition—House, good.

(5). **THE MANOR HOUSE**, about 100 yards S. of the church, is a three-storeyed building of early 17th-century date. The walls, originally of plastered timber, were partly rebuilt in brick about the middle of the 17th century. The plan was L-shaped, but the addition of a wing in the 19th century has made it nearly square. In the curvilinear gables on the E. and S., part of the 17th-century rebuilding, are brick mullioned and transomed windows; the elevations on the N. and W. retain some of the original plastered timber work, considerably altered, and a few wood-framed casement windows. The chimney stacks carry separate octagonal shafts. The interior has been completely altered, but retains a stone fireplace with a moulded four-centred arch and some early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET:—

(6). *House*, about 100 yards E. by S. of the church, built of plastered timber early in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan is of the central chimney type, but with an extra parlour on the N. and a further extension pierced by an arch opening into the yard at the back. The W., or street front, has three symmetrically designed overhanging gables carried on moulded bressumers, which are supported by carved brackets. The chimney stacks are finished with separate octagonal shafts. The windows and interior were much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition—Good.

(7). *Small Houses and Cottages*, built of timber and plaster, are of late 16th and early 17th-century date; some of the roofs are tiled, and others thatched. All the buildings have been much repaired, and many of them re-fronted in the 18th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

15. BARLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)v. S.W. ^(b)v. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET**, at the S.E. end of the village, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings. In the walls of the tower the flints are uncut and mixed with water-worn pebbles, both, in patches, being set in a herring-bone pattern. The lower stages of the *West Tower* are of early 12th-century date. The *Nave* has been enlarged and there is nothing to show its original date; the earliest detail is of the 13th century. A *South Aisle* was added at the end of the 13th century and was widened c. 1340. In the 15th century a new bell-chamber was added to the tower, and in the 16th century windows were inserted in the S. aisle, its walls being raised and embattled. From photographs in the possession of the rector, it appears probable that the former chancel, if not rebuilt, was much altered in the 15th century, but in 1872 it was destroyed and rebuilt a bay further E., the nave was made a bay longer and a little wider, the S. aisle was also lengthened to the E., a N. aisle and porch were built, and a small spire was added to the tower.

Architectural Description The *Chancel* (34½ ft. by 21 ft.) was built in 1872. The *Nave* (now 48 ft. by 20 ft., originally 38 ft. by 18 ft.) is modern on the E. and N., but on the S. has an arcade of four bays, of which the first is also modern, but the others are of late 13th-century

date; the arches are of two orders with octagonal columns and plainly moulded bell capitals. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) was built in 1872. The *South Aisle* (15 ft. wide) has two restored windows of early 16th-century date in the S. wall, and, between them, a window of slightly later date, and a blocked doorway of c. 1340, of two wave-moulded orders. In the W. wall is a window, also of c. 1340, with flowing tracery. The *West Tower* is of three stages with an embattled parapet and a small modern spire of wood. The semi-circular tower arch of one square order is original. On the S. is a 14th-century doorway opening into the aisle, with a pointed chamfered head, and above it is a small widely splayed round-headed window of early 12th-century date, without a rebate. In the second stage are the original bell-chamber windows, much restored. The present bell-chamber lights, with tracery, are of the 15th century. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—Brasses: in the nave, of Andrew Willet, 1621, with inscription: in the organ chamber, part of palimpsest plate with 16th-century inscription on one side and part of a 15th-century inscription on the other. *Chest*: in S. aisle, large, iron bound, mediæval. *Glass*: in a window of S. aisle, some figures, and the date 1536: in W. window of tower and E. window of N. aisle, fragments, late 14th-century. *Piscina*: in S. aisle, on the S.E., mutilated, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes a chased, covered cup of 1612 and a small salver of 1618. *Pulpit*: richly carved oak, dated 1626. *Screen*: some tracery from 15th-century oak screen incorporated in the modern chancel stalls.

Condition—Good; largely rebuilt.

Secular:—

^b(2). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, at Abbotsbury, consists of two deep ditches with traces of a connecting arm. There are remains of an entrenchment on a slight slope S. of the moat.

Condition—Poor.

^a(3). *THE TOWN HOUSE*, formerly *THE GUILDHALL*, N. of the church, was built early in the 16th century, of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey. The roof is tiled and ridged from end to end. The original plan was rectangular, but late in the 17th century a N. wing was added, making the building L-shaped; the straight-run stairs, with solid steps, are in a small wing at the S.E. corner. The ground floor is divided into several small rooms, once used as almshouses. The upper floor remains an open hall, and has a trussed roof with plain timbers and curved ogee struts and braces,

ceiled over the collar beams with plaster: it is lighted by modern windows, carried up to the roof as dormers.

Condition—Good, very much restored.

^a(4). *COTTAGES*, in the village, several small buildings of the 17th century or perhaps earlier. Most of them are plastered, and have overhanging upper storeys and thatched roofs.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(5). *THE FOX AND HOUNDS INN*, about ¼ mile N.W. of the church, built early in the 17th century, is of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey; the roof is thatched. The sign of the inn is in the form of painted silhouettes of huntsmen, fox, and hounds in full cry, on a beam which spans the road. The plan is of the L type; the shorter wing faces the street and contains an entrance passage with a bar-parlour on one side and a parlour on the other. The kitchen and offices occupy the longer wing, and the fireplaces of kitchen and parlour stand back to back: the enclosed staircase is built in the width of the chimney stack. The interior has been much altered; a few plainly moulded 17th-century beams remain, but the wide fireplaces have been filled in. A small cellar under the kitchen is said to have communicated with the attics, now destroyed, as the ceiling of the first floor has been raised. This may have been used as a hiding place: the house is traditionally connected with "Dick Turpin," the highwayman.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(6). *THE CAGE*, at Crosshill, by the side of the main road, about 250 yards W. of the church, is a small wooden hut, possibly of late 17th-century date, now used as a tool house by the road makers employed by the County Council. It is built of upright timbers a few inches apart, the spaces being filled with boarding; the timbers of the door, which is of similar construction, were probably originally open. The pyramidal roof is covered with slates. The hut is said to have contained, until about 18 years ago, a central pillar of iron, with chains, etc., attached to it.

Condition—The timbers are well preserved.

^b(7). *THE BIG HOUSE*, in the hamlet of Shaftenhoe End, ½ mile S.E. of the church, originally the Manor House of the Burnels, now a farmhouse, was built c. 1624, and is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are timber-framed, covered with lath and plaster, on brick foundations; the roofs are tiled. The plan is F-shaped, the wings being on the S.; the smaller wing contains the staircase, and has an over-

hanging gable, supported on a pair of carved figures, half beast, half human, blowing trumpets. On the beam between these brackets is carved the inscription: "W.L. 1624. So God may still me blesse, I care the lesse, Let envy say her worst, and after burst." At the W. end of the main block the roof is hipped; the S. end of the larger wing is gabled, and has a brick chimney stack with two square shafts set diagonally; the other stack, over the main block, also has square shafts. The entrance is on the E. front; all the doors and window frames are modern. The hall, now divided into two rooms and a passage, occupies the greater part of the main block; in it is a large fireplace with a carved wood lintel and mantel board with brackets, and some original oak panelling. The ceiling joists of both floors are moulded, and in one of the attic windows is an old iron fastening.

Condition—Fairly good, but the attic floors are unsafe for use.

^b(8). COTTAGES, in the hamlet of Shaftenhoe, built early in the 17th century, are timber-framed and plastered. One cottage has a wood lintel above a mullioned window, carved with key ornament in low relief, and a thatched roof.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(9). THE MANOR HOUSE of Mincinbury (now a farmhouse), and BARN, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of the church. The house has been entirely remodelled, but a lofty, mediæval barn (82½ ft. by 33 ft.) remains; it is timber-framed, on brick foundation walls, with heavy queen-post trusses of oak reaching to the gabled roof; the exterior has been renewed.

Condition—Good.

16. BARNET VALE.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.E.)

No Monuments known.

17. BAYFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. xxxvi. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of the village, was built in 1870 near the site of the old parish church, which has disappeared.

Fittings from the old church—*Brasses*: in the N. wall of chancel, at the back of a modern recess, three brasses; two with figures

of men in armour; one, thought to be John Knighton, 1545, is a palimpsest cut from a shrouded figure: the other, name unknown, c. 1590: the third a shield charged with the arms of Knighton, barry of eight, on a canton a tun impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Gascoigne, on a pale a fish hauriant, 2 and 3, Pickett or Pigott, three picks; this shield and part of a fourth brass (detached) of a lady, said to be the wife of John Knighton, 1545, are also palimpsest, both having been cut out of a Flemish brass of a foreign bishop or abbot: two more palimpsest brasses at Upminster Church in Essex, of the same date (1545) were cut from the same figure. *Font*: late 15th-century: octagonal: bowl with panelled sides ornamented with Tudor roses and a moulded under edge; the base is moulded. *Monument*: in same recess as the brasses, of George Knighton, 1612, of white marble with recumbent effigy in armour, and wearing a ruff, trunk hose and jack-boots.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of village, N.W. arm partly filled in, the remainder of the ditch is wide and still wet.

(3). THE MANOR HOUSE, S. of the church, is partly of early 17th-century date. The additions and alterations made in the 19th century have completely obscured the original plan, and the exterior of the building has been re-faced. It is of three storeys, and the original "dog-legged" stairs, in two flights from each floor, remain, apparently *in situ*: the handrail is moulded, and carried on turned balusters; the newels are square, with pierced, pointed terminals and pendants, a few being restorations. In a room on the first floor is some panelling of early 17th-century date, decorated with painted cartouches and strap-work.

Condition—Good.

18. BENGEO, URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxi. S.E., (b) xxix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, stands on low ground about $\frac{3}{8}$ mile E. of the modern parish church and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Hertford. It is built of flint rubble in courses 12 inches high, with quoins of clunch and Barnack stone, and is of early 12th-century date; the plan is complete and typical of that period; windows have been inserted in the 13th, late 14th, and 15th centuries, and an 18th-century porch has been

added. The chancel arch is closed with boarding, and the chancel only is now used for church services.

The building is valuable as a typical example of the plan of a small 12th-century church: the remains of wall paintings of an early date, and the evidence of an anchorite's cell, are also of great interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24 ft. by 19½ ft.) has a round apsidal E. end; the E. window is a 12th-century single light with a 13th-century outer square head and rebated jambs; on the N. side is another original single light, now blocked; below it are two rough holes, formerly opening into an anchorite's cell. On the S. side is a window of two lights; the E. inner jamb is probably of the 13th, and the rest of the window of the 15th century; the ledge is carried down to form a sedile. In the same wall are a 13th-century lancet, a blocked doorway, probably of the 15th century, and a 13th-century rectangular light. The chancel arch is of the 12th century, and has shafts on the side towards the nave with mutilated bases and carved capitals; the jambs have been partly hacked away. The *Nave* (44 ft. by 21 ft.) has a small N. window with 12th-century inner jambs, each of a single stone; the sill has been lowered, and the outside is of brick; the N. doorway is blocked. On the S. side is a square-headed window of late 14th-century date, the tracery repaired with cement; the second window has been restored and is coated outside with cement; the S. doorway has 12th-century imposts like those of the chancel arch, under a flat lintel of Barnack stone, and a semi-circular rear arch. In the W. wall is a 15th-century window repaired with cement. The *Roof* of the chancel is modern; that of the nave is probably old; over the W. end is a modern bell turret.

Fittings—*Bell*: one, dated 1636. *Door*: in the S. doorway, oak, probably 14th-century. *Locker*: in the chancel, a rough recess; probably used as a locker. *Paintings*: on the jambs of S.W. window in chancel, of two human figures almost obliterated; one appears to be a bishop: on the chancel walls, a red chequer pattern, palimpsest on a 13th-century masonry pattern; on the E. wall of the nave, part of a crowned figure and further traces of colour are visible. *Piscina*: in the chancel, remains of very small piscina: W. of it, a larger one with part of a coffin lid reversed to serve as a sill. *Plate*: includes a silver cup and paten of 1626. *Tapestry*: in nave, piece 8 ft. sq., representing a hunting scene, with unicorns, a lion and other animals, probably late 16th-century. *Tiles*: below communion table, 14th-century.

Condition—The chancel, restored in the 19th century, is in good condition: the nave requires repair to make it fit for use.

Secular:—

^a (2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Bengoe Temple. The main entrance is to the N.E. and there is an outer rampart along part of the S.W. arm.

^a (3). **ST. LEONARD'S**, formerly the Old Vicarage, S. of the Church of St. Leonard, is a timber-framed and plastered building of two storeys and an attic; the roofs are tiled. It was built on a rectangular plan, probably in the 17th century, but was much altered and repaired in the 19th century, when two wings were added. Two original chimney stacks remain, built of 17th-century thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^b (4). **REVEL'S HALL**, a farmhouse N.E. of St. Leonard's Church, is a timber-framed building of two storeys and an attic; it is of the 17th century, with a later addition on the S. front, which is gabled; the roof is tiled. One chimney stack is built of 17th-century thin bricks. The interior has been entirely altered and restored in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). **CHELISING**, a farmhouse about 2¼ miles N. of Ware, W. of the main road, was built in the 17th century, but has been much altered. The ends of the house are of plastered timber, and contain one or two small, old window frames. A brick chimney stack is original. Inside the building are a few old floor joists.

Condition—Fairly good.

19. BENINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. S.W. (b)xxi. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (I). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER**, W. of the village, is built of flint with stone dressings; the nave is coated with plaster and covered with ivy. The building dates from the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century, when it consisted of the *Chancel* and *Nave* only. The *North Chapel* and the *South Porch* were erected c. 1330. Early in the 15th century another arch was inserted between the chancel and chapel, and the *Tower* added, and later in the century the clearstorey was raised. In 1889 the S. and E. walls of the chancel were rebuilt, and the tower has been recently restored.

The 14th-century arches between the chancel and chapel are of very fine detail.



BENGEO. CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING THE 12TH-CENTURY CHANCEL AND NAVE.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (33 ft. by 17½ ft.) has a modern E. window: in the S. wall are two 15th-century windows of three lights with flat, traceried heads; the second window is much repaired: between them is a late 13th-century doorway with moulded jambs and a slightly ogee-pointed, straight-sided arch; a third window is modern. In the N. wall are three arches; the easternmost, of c. 1430, is four-centred under a square head, with tracery and shields in the spandrels; the inner faces of the jambs and the soffit are panelled; in the apex is carved an angel holding small figures of a knight and lady, whose tomb is placed under the arch (see *Monuments* below). The other arches were built with the N. chapel, c. 1330; the middle pier and responds have engaged shafts and rolls, with moulded bases and capitals; the arches are slightly ogee-pointed and elaborately moulded; the eastern arch is further enriched by carved crockets and finials, and is flanked by crocketed pinnacles: the labels have head stops, one being carved with the bust of a knight wearing ailettes. The chancel arch was rebuilt and widened early in the 15th century. The *North Chapel* (33 ft. by 13½ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window, two N. windows of the 14th century, and a small N. doorway. The *Nave* (48½ ft. by 26 ft.) has two N. and two S. windows, of two lights each with tracery; all are of early 14th-century date: in the N.E. corner is a rood-stair turret with four-centred doorways at the head and foot. The 14th-century N. doorway is blocked and its outer stonework defaced; the S. doorway is of late 14th-century date with a pointed arch in a square head. The clearstorey has three 15th-century windows on each side; the stonework is much decayed. The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) is of two stages, with embattled parapet and pyramidal roof; a 15th-century archway, partly restored, opens into the nave; the doorway and windows are of the 19th century. The *South Porch* has a 14th-century entrance archway, much repaired with cement, and a window in each side wall. The chancel *Roof* is modern; the nave roof is of the 15th century; some of the bosses covering the intersections of the ribs bear the arms of Benstede and of Moyne.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight, 1st 1626, 2nd 1630. *Brackets*: in E. jamb of S.E. window of nave, carved with angels, roses, and a shield with three horse-shoes in dexter and a bell in sinister: W. of same window, carved with grotesque figure. *Brasses*: on N. wall of chancel, half figure of priest in cope, probably 15th-century: on E. wall of nave, inscriptions to William Clarke, 1591, and to John Clarke, 1604.

Chair: in the chancel, c. 1600. *Communion Table*: in the chapel behind the organ, late 17th-century. *Door*: in S. entrance, oak, 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl of Barnack stone, the alternate sides with engaged shafts resting on carved heads, mid 14th-century, defaced: stem with panelled sides and base, 15th-century. *Glass*: in some of the windows of chancel and nave, fragments, medieval. *Image*: in niche over entrance of S. porch, of St. Michael slaying the dragon; somewhat defaced. *Monuments*: under the 14th-century arch in N. wall of chancel, altar tomb with recumbent effigies, c. 1320, of knight, with crossed legs, apparently wearing camail, hauberk, chausses, leather knee and elbow cops, and a long surcoat, and of a lady with a long head veil, her hands broken off; their feet rest on lions; in the panels on the sides of the tomb, small mutilated figures, probably of their children; between the heads of the panels are plain shields: under the 15th-century arch in the same wall, altar tomb with canopied niches in the sides; on it lie effigies of knight, in plate armour, and lady, c. 1430; in the chancel floor, slabs to members of the Cæsar family, 17th-century. *Niches*: in S.E. corner of nave, with carved bracket, the canopied head broken away: in N.W. buttress of tower, with shield bearing the arms of Benstede and Moyne. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, 14th-century, with modern sill: in the chapel, with crocketed label, 14th-century, sill broken and decayed: in S. wall of nave, plain. *Plate*: includes cup and paten of 1639. *Seating*: in the nave, some 16th-century benches. *Sedilia*: in the chancel, three, with detached shafts in the jambs, 13th-century; heads of c. 1330. *Stoup*: in S. porch, broken.

Condition—Good structurally; some dressed stones inside and outside are decayed.

Secular:—

^b(2). BENINGTON CASTLE (Mount and Bailey), in the village, N. of the parish church, stands about 380 feet above O.D., and E. of a valley falling S. towards the river Beane. The Keep mount is well preserved and conspicuous, but the other remains are very slight.

The 12th-century Keep is, notwithstanding its ruinous condition, of unusual interest, as few other instances are recorded of a square Norman Keep upon a moated mount, and it is the only example in the county.

The *Keep Mount*, large and flat-topped, covers ½ acre, and rises about 16 ft. above the dry ditch, which is nearly 70 ft. wide. The crest of the mount is lined with a slight bank crowned with a modern wall, and is partly encroached upon

by a modern house and gateway on the N. Near the E. side is the *Keep* (about 44 ft. by 41 ft. externally), built of flint rubble with oolite dressings. The walls are between 7 and 8 ft. thick, and now stand from 2 to 9 ft. high; the rubble facing which remains is of herring-bone work. At each of the angles are the bases of two pilaster buttresses about 4 ft. in width and 2 ft. in projection, and in the middle of each wall is a similar buttress; they retain some of the ashlar facing which shows the diagonal tooling characteristic of Norman work. The remains of the *Bailey* on the E. consist of a bank 6 ft. high, without a ditch, forming a right-angled salient. The *Entrances* are not traceable.

Dimensions—Greatest length through mount and bailey, S.W. to N.E., 570 ft. Width across mount, N. to S., 350 ft. Average diameter of Keep mount at summit, 200 ft. Width of bailey, S.W. to N.E., 150 ft.

Condition—Of mount, good: of keep, ruinous; nearly all the rubble facing has been picked off the walls; a large fragment of the W. wall has fallen inside the keep, and another fragment, part of the S. wall, has fallen outside it. The junction of the bailey with the mount, and the defences of both have been obscured on the N. and W. by extensive alterations to the house and gardens.

^a (3). THE RECTORY, about 350 yds. N. of the church, built in 1637, as indicated by a dated stone over the main entrance, is of two storeys and an attic. The plan was rectangular, but *c.* 1680 a wing was added at the back, making it L-shaped; in the 19th century additions were made on the N. and W., and the walls almost entirely re-faced with brick. On the E. front part of a moulded brick string-course remains, and a small projecting porch opens into the hall, which is apparently in its original position. The old kitchen on the S. has been divided into several rooms and a passage; the original fireplace with a wood lintel now has a safe set in it, and the ceiling joists are encased in modern plaster. On the N. of the hall is the original staircase with square newels and pendants, and turned balusters. The present kitchen is in the wing at the back. The rooms on the first floor have 18th-century panelling, and to each a small powdering closet is attached. The roof timbers in the attic are ceiled.

Condition—Good.

^b (1). CORNICES: a row on the S. side of the village green, one known as 'The Priest's House'; they are all of late 16th-century date, built of timber and plaster, and have old brick chimney stacks; the roofs are tiled. The

timber work is exposed only in the 'Priest's House.'

Condition—Fairly good; two of the chimneys are out of the perpendicular.

20. BISHOP'S HATFIELD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxviii. S.E. (b) xxxv. N.E. (c) xxxv. N.W. (d) xxxv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ETHELDREDA, stands on high ground on the E. side of the town. It is built chiefly of flint rubble with stone dressings, and the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* and the *North* and *South Transepts* are of early 13th-century date, and appear to have formed part of a cruciform church with a central tower, as indicated by the thickened E. wall of the nave, and a flying arch on the N. side. Late in the 13th century a *South Chapel* and the small *Chapels* W. of the transepts were built; the *South Chapel* was widened late in the 15th century. The *Nave*, of which the N. wall probably stands on the 13th-century foundations, was widened towards the S. in the 15th century, when the central tower was destroyed and the present *West Tower* built. The *North* (or Salisbury) *Chapel* was added *c.* 1610. The walls of the nave were rebuilt, and the *Porches* added in the 19th century, when all the window tracery and most of the external stonework was renewed.

This church is of unusual interest on account of its size, history, and the various styles of architecture represented in it. The 13th-century arch in the S. transept is of very fine detail.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (41 ft. by 18½ ft.) has a three-light E. window with 13th-century inner jambs; the N. arcade, of *c.* 1610, has three round-arched bays with red granite columns; on the S. side is a two-light window and a 15th-century arcade of two bays, with angels bearing shields carved in the capitals; over the middle pier are shields charged with the arms:—on a bend, engrailed and cotised, a molet. The chancel arch is modern. The *North Chapel* (40 ft. by 21½ ft.) has a three-light E. window, and three similar windows and a doorway in the N. wall, all of *c.* 1610; the two arches on the W., opening into the transept, are modern. The *South Chapel* (25½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a five-light E. window, and two windows, of four lights each, and a small doorway in the S. wall; all the windows are probably of late 15th-century date, but much restored; a 13th-century arch at the W. end opens into the S. transept, and next



HATFIELD HOUSE

SCREEN IN HALL, 1607-1611

to it is a 15th-century doorway, inserted when the chapel was widened. The *Nave* (100 ft. by 29½ ft.) has its axial line about 6 ft. S. of that of the chancel. An archway of 13th-century detail with modern bases and capitals opens into the chapel W. of each transept; there are three modern traceried windows in the N. wall, and three in the S. wall; the N. doorway is of the 15th century, much repaired; the S. doorway is modern. The *North Transept* (25 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a four-light N. window, possibly of the 15th century, but completely restored, and below it is a doorway; in the W. wall is a 15th-century doorway with a pointed head, opening into the modern vestry, and S. of it a 13th-century semi-arch or flying buttress. The *Chapel* has a modern W. window of two lights. The *South Transept* (19 ft. by 15½ ft.) contains the oldest details in the building; in the E. wall is a blocked lancet window, and N. of it a large trefoiled recess: both of the 13th century, and set high in the wall; on the S. side is a four-light window similar to that in the N. transept; the arch in the W. wall is a fine example of work of c. 1240, and appears to have been rebuilt in its present position; it is of two orders, moulded with deeply undercut rolls and hollows: the responds are of three engaged round shafts separated by dog tooth ornament, which has been much restored; the capitals are enriched with foliage, and the bases are modern. The *Chapel* W. of the transept has S. and W. windows of two lights. The *Tower* (16 ft. square) is of four stages with square angle buttresses, an embattled parapet and a tall shingled spire: the tower arch, built c. 1440, is of three moulded orders. The W. doorway, with a pointed arch in a square head, and the window over it, of four lights with tracery, are original. The *Roofs* of the S. chapel and transepts retain much late 15th-century woodwork; the other roofs are modern.

Fittings—*Brackets* for images: two, in the E. wall of the S. chapel, each carved with an angel bearing a shield. *Brasses*: in the chancel, to Fulke Onslowe, 1602, and his wife; with arms and inscription: in the tower, another inscription to Fulke Onslowe. *Chest*: in the tower, iron bound, dated 1692. *Monuments*: in the N. chapel, large marble altar tomb with effigy of the founder of the chapel, Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, 1612; in a recess below, representation of a recumbent skeleton: N. of the tomb, a small slab with figure in low relief of a knight in armour, early 13th-century: on other side of the chapel, slab with recumbent effigy of a man, life-sized, c. 1560, thought to be that of Sir Richard Kyrle: in S. chapel, large monu-

ment with effigies of Dame Elizabeth Brockett, 1612, and Dame Agnes Sanders, 1588: to John Brockett, 1598. *Piscinae*: in chancel, 13th-century, with modern arch: in nave, N. of chancel arch, late 14th-century. *Screen*: between chancel and N. chapel, iron, 18th-century.

Condition—Good; most of the external stonework is modern.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

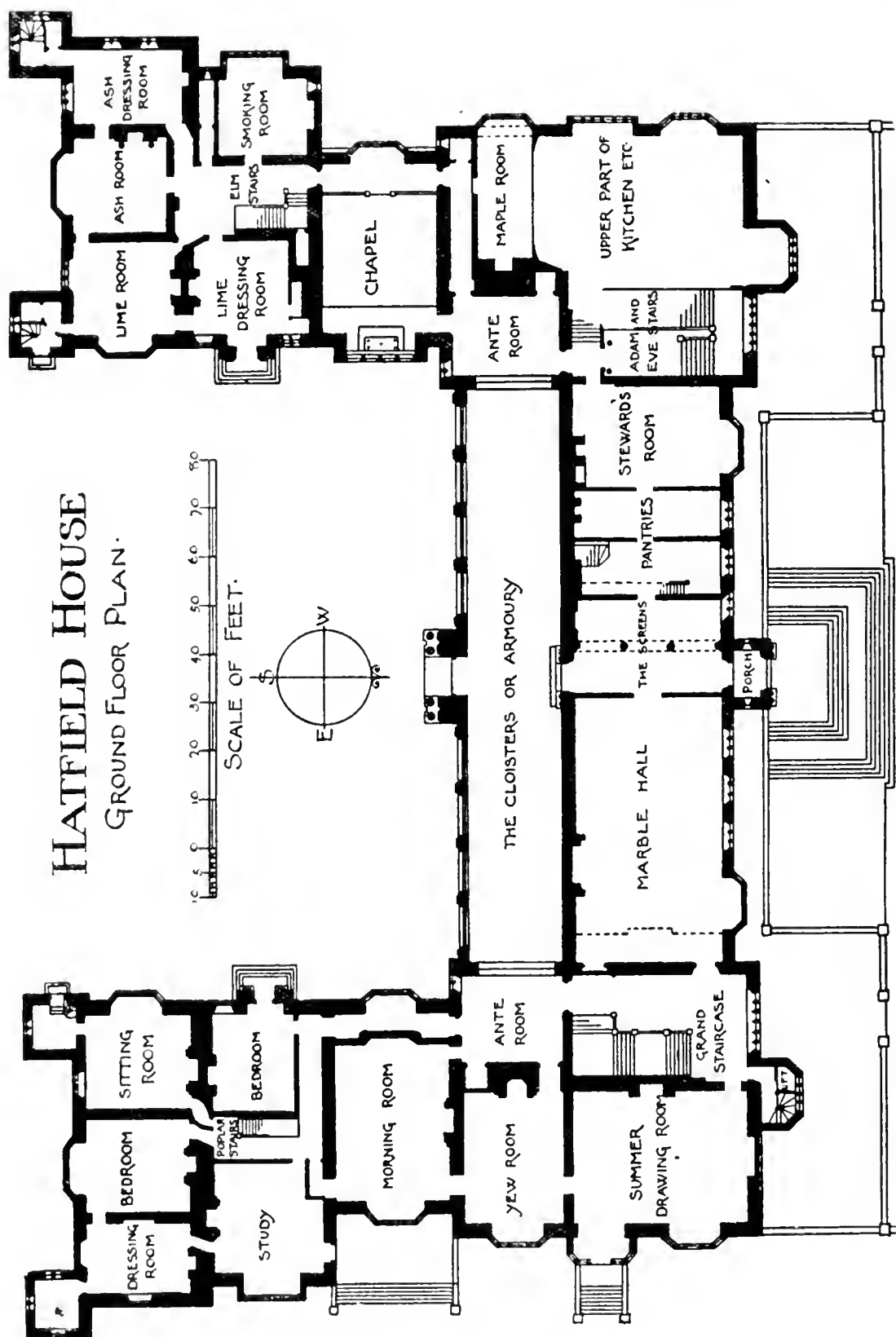
^a(2). Near Peartree Farm, about 3 miles N. of the church.

^a(3). In Moat Wood, now dry and thickly planted.

^c(4). At Astwick Manor, E. arm obliterated.

^b(5). *HATFIELD HOUSE*, stands on the W. side of the park, on rising ground close to the church. It is of three storeys, above the basement, and is built round three sides of a courtyard, of red brick with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead and tiles. James I. exchanged the Manor of Hatfield and the Palace, which was originally built by Morton, Bishop of Ely, for Theobalds (see under Cheshunt) in 1607, with Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, the son of Lord Burghley. Only the W. wing of the palace remains, now used as stables (see following account). The present house was begun by the Earl of Salisbury immediately he acquired the property, and it was finished c. 1611. The structure retains practically its original form: as all rebuilding and repairs have been carried out in careful imitation of the earlier work, and as old materials have been re-used, it is often difficult to distinguish the restorations from the original work. In 1835 the W. wing was gutted by fire, from the chapel wall to the S. end; in 1846 the cloister was glazed, and during 1868-9 the third floor was much altered internally. The forecourt on the N. front was enlarged in 1869, and is surrounded by modern walls pierced in imitation of the parapets of the house. The gardens also appear to be modern. In 1878 the great hall was re-decorated and the ceiling painted.

The building is on the scale of a palace rather than of a country house, and is one of the finest existing examples of early 17th-century architecture. Although not so ornate as some contemporary houses, the somewhat severe entrance elevation is a composition of the greatest dignity, and on a magnificent scale, and the court elevations are a fine study in the massing and gradation of ornament. The most noticeable features of the interior are: the great hall, with the screen and gallery; the grand



staircase, and the long gallery with its panelling and ceiling.

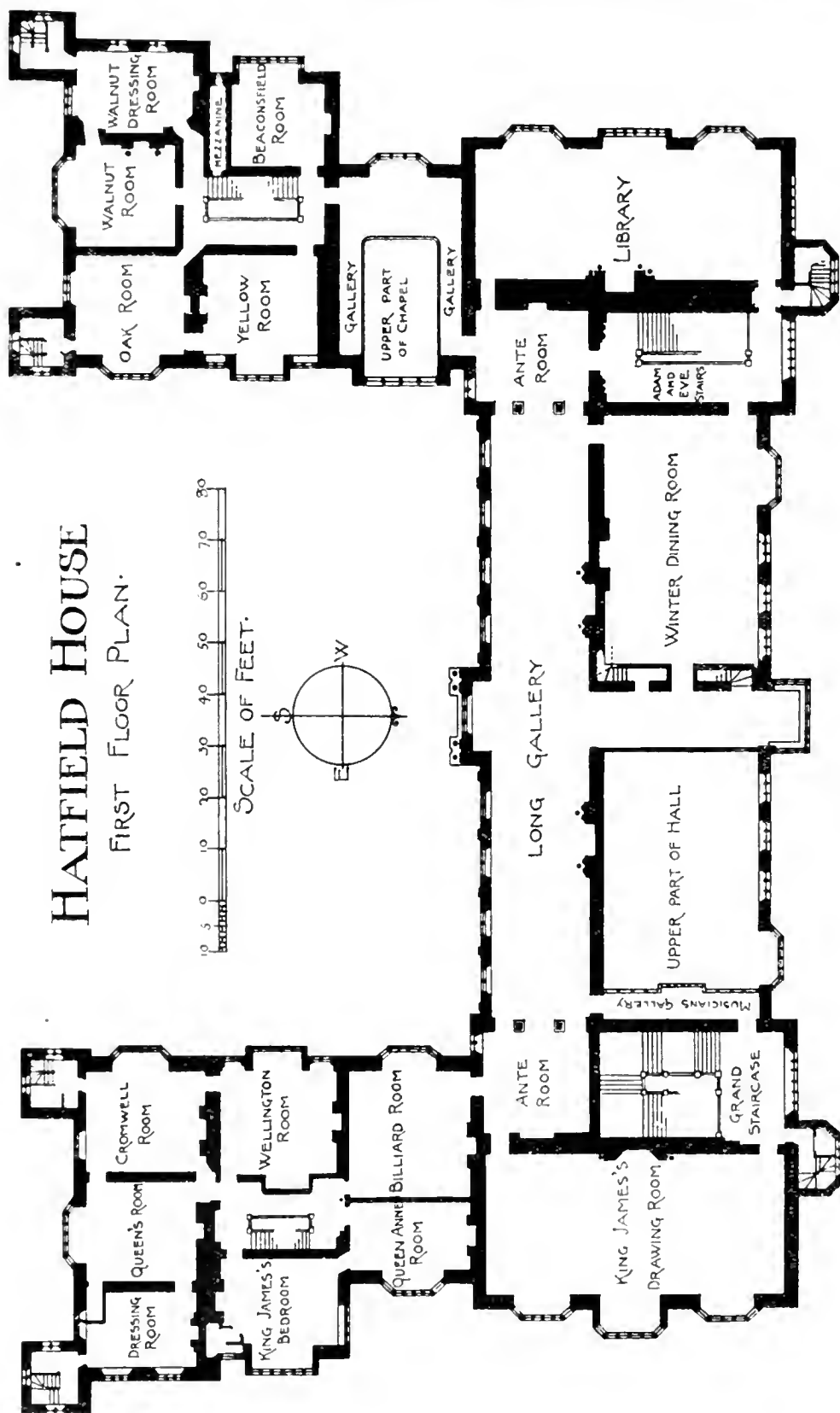
The plan is E-shaped, though without a central projecting wing; the main building faces N. and S., and has at each end a square block, from which the E. and W. wings, of similar but irregular shape, project towards the S. The main building is entered from the N. by a small projecting porch giving access to the *Screens*, on the W. of which are some offices, and on the E. the *Marble Hall*, two storeys in height; on the S. the *Cloisters* extend from one end of the main building to the other, with an ante-room in the block at each end. The block at the E. end contains the *Grand Staircase*, the *Summer Drawing Room* and the *Yew Drawing Room*; and the W. block contains the *Adam and Eve Staircase*, the upper part of the *Kitchen* and some offices; in the E. wing are the *Poplar Staircase* and rooms used by the third Marquess of Salisbury; the W. wing contains the *Chapel*, two storeys high like the hall, the *Elm Staircase*, and various rooms of less importance. On the first floor, over the cloister, is the *Long Gallery* with ante-rooms at each end, and at this level the *Hall* has a *Musicians' Gallery* at the E. end. The *Winter Dining Room* and *Ante-room* are over the offices and screens respectively. Over the drawing rooms in the E. block is the *King James's Drawing Room*. On the first floor of the W. block is the *Library*, and at this level the *Chapel* has a gallery round three sides. The disposition of the remaining rooms in both wings is similar to that of the ground floor. The whole building stands on a brick basement containing most of the domestic offices; the *Kitchens* are at the N.W. of the building and are carried up to the ground floor. The S. half of the main block is roofed over the long gallery on the second floor, but the N. half is of three storeys, like the rest of the building.

The windows all have stone mullions and transoms, and are symmetrically placed throughout the house; some of them are blocked, and may have been built originally in this way for the sake of the design. The *N. Elevation* has a central projecting porch of three storeys, carried a little higher than the main building, with a pierced brick parapet surmounted by figures of lions holding shields; this parapet is repeated on the main building. The doorway, with steps leading up to it, is of stone, much restored; the opening has a semi-circular head, and is flanked by pairs of stone columns, supporting a complete Doric order, above which is a pierced curvilinear cresting, also in stone. Above the porch, but stand-

ing back from it, is a wooden clock-turret of three stages. The lowest stage has arches in each face, set in a complete Doric order; above it is an Ionic order in which is the clock; the third stage consists of an octagonal lantern and cupola. At each end of the main building is a bay window, carried up to the third storey; the square blocks beyond them project slightly and are a little higher than the main building; a projecting octagonal turret, of four storeys, with a pierced parapet, is in the centre of each block, and contains accommodation stairs.

The *E. and W. Elevations* of the two *Square Blocks* are practically identical, and are each designed with three bay windows, carried up two floors, and finished, above the first storey, with stone cresting or pierced parapets. In the third storey are three transomed and mullioned windows, and above those on the W. there is pierced stone cresting, set in the brickwork. The windows in these elevations are much altered, both transoms and mullions having been renewed and re-faced. The *E. and W. Elevations* of the projecting *Wings* are irregularly designed, with bay windows and coped gables. The S. face of each wing has a bay window in the middle, and, at the corners, square stair-turrets finished with lead cupolas.

The *S. Elevation* of the *Main Building* and the adjacent elevations of the projecting *Wings*, elaborately designed as three sides of a court, are the most highly ornamented parts of the building. The *Main Building* on this side is faced with stone, and is of nine bays. On the ground stage are the semi-circular arches of the cloister, now filled with modern pierced stone screens; they form part of a Doric arcade, with flat pilasters enriched with arabesques, and fluted. In the spandrels are strap-work cartouches and the metopes are set with ox skulls and carbuncles. The entablature is mitred and broken out over the pilasters; the middle bay projects slightly and has two detached circular columns on each side instead of pilasters. Above the ground stage is an Ionic order with a similar arrangement of pilasters and columns in the middle bay. The wall surface between the pilasters is ashlar-faced, and in each bay is a transomed window of two lights. On the pedestals warlike trophies, including firearms, are worked in high relief, and the frieze is carved with flowers, fruit and grotesque subjects. The central bay is carried a storey higher than the others, with a richly ornamented Corinthian order enclosing an achievement of the Cecil arms; above it is a solid parapet with the date 1611 in large figures, and surmounted by the Cecil crest and four lions holding shields. This



third stage in the centre is only a screen, and the rest of the wing is finished with a pierced stone parapet above the first storey. As the N. half of the central wing is higher than the S. half, it is visible behind and above the parapet on this side, and is designed with curvilinear gables which serve to mask the chimneys. The clock turret also forms part of this elevation.

The *Court Elevations* of the *Wings* show a symmetry which is not in accordance with their plan. Each wing has three bay windows carried up two storeys; that on the N.W. is the chapel window, and is divided into three stages, each of four lights with round heads; the lower part of the middle bay on both sides of the court forms an entrance, and is flanked by Doric pilasters carrying a complete entablature, over which is pierced curvilinear cresting, all in stone; the windows over the entrances and in the other bays are double transomed, and in the third storey on each side are three mullioned windows finished with cresting. Both these elevations have pierced stone and brick parapets. The chimneys are all arranged in large internal stacks, and are finished with octagonal moulded and twisted shafts; probably all these have been rebuilt. On the E. elevation the bars forming the heads of some tie rods in the highest storey represent the letters R. and S. In the N.E. and N.W. corners of the court are lead rainwater heads with large ornamented tanks, dated 1610, and two on each side of the central bay are dated 1680.

Interior—On the W. side of the *Screens* is a stone arcade of three bays of the Doric order, modern or much restored. On the S. a doorway, with pilasters and pediment, opens into the cloisters, and over it are the Cecil arms and quarterings in painted wood, dated 1575. On the E. is the hall screen, which is of oak, and of five bays; on this side the posts form a plain Doric arcade, filled with large moulded panels and pierced lunettes, and the frieze has pierced strap-work, apparently modern; the central bay has doors opening into the marble hall. On the *Hall* side the screen is elaborately carved and ornamented; the posts form grotesque Caryatid columns and the panels have cartouches in high relief; the pierced lunettes on this side are carved as shells and above them are brackets of grotesque design, which support an overhanging upper stage, which was perhaps originally an open balcony; in it each bay has a semi-circular arch, now filled in with modern arabesque work; the posts are grotesque Caryatid balusters and the spandrels are carved; in the middle bay, which projects slightly, are

two small "sight-holes" opening into the ante-room of the *Winter Dining Room*; above and below these openings are carved and painted crests, and shields with the Cecil arms. The gallery at the E. end of the hall is of similar design to the screen; it is supported on grotesque brackets, and the coved soffit is plastered and was painted in 1878; the front forms an open arcade of twelve bays, with grotesque pilasters, cornice, etc., and a balustrade of pierced strap-work; over the centre is an achievement of the Cecil arms. Both screen and gallery are much restored, but the constructional members with their ornament are original. The hall is lined with panelling divided into bays by Doric pilasters, much restored or modern; the fireplace and overmantel on the S. side are modern. Above the panelling the S. wall is hung with 17th-century tapestry. Under the gallery are two doorways with semi-circular heads and square architraves of stone; one door is among the few original doors in the house and has small rectangular and oval panels with moulded styles and rails. The plastered ceiling is decorated with bands of ornament in low relief, enclosing panels, which were filled with paintings in 1878; it is coved, and divided into four bays by moulded principals, ornamented with scroll work and pendants, at the feet of which are carved lions holding shields and resting on a moulded wall plate. On the E. and W. walls the lunettes formed by the coved ceiling are ornamented with flat arabesques in low relief. The floor was constructed without a daïs, laid with squares of black and white marble; the furniture includes two long oak tables, of early 17th-century date, with pierced square baluster legs. In the *Cloisters* are four panels of early 16th-century tapestry and a quantity of late 16th-century armour, much of which has been restored. The *Grand Staircase* is of open newel construction with quarter landings at every six steps. The moulded balusters are square-raked and in the form of herms; between them are arches with carved spandrels, and both balusters and newels are carved in high relief with war trophies and grotesque designs; on the newels are figures of lions holding shields, and nude *amorini* playing musical instruments; the hand-rail is moulded and the soffit and string are ornamented with pendants and strap-work. On the other side of the steps, against the wall, is a similar balustrade, with newels, figures, etc., and on the first landing is a pair of carved dog-gates.

At the foot of the stairs is the doorway of the *Summer Drawing Room*, which retains its original stone architrave and semi-circular head

with moulded abaci and stopped jambs of a semi-classical character; the room is lined with elaborately mitred original panelling, divided into bays by fluted Doric pilasters, which support a heavy cornice and a small order of Ionic balusters; the panels are enriched with inlaid and "planted" arabesque work. The mantelpiece is a modern copy in marble of the original one in oak, which has been moved to the King James's Bedroom. The ceiling is either completely restored or modern. The *Yew Room* is modern. The *Morning Room* contains a large 17th-century mantelpiece of coloured marbles with flanking Caryatides and herms and some figure subjects in high relief, brought from elsewhere. The remaining five rooms in the W. wing are modern, but contain mantelpieces made up of 16th and 17th-century carving, probably Dutch. The *Poplar Staircase* is modern. The *Adam and Eve Staircase* is much restored, if not re-modelled, and the walls are lined with panelling made up of old material. In the *Chapel* the bay window forms the sanctuary, and is filled with early 17th-century stained glass, representing various Biblical subjects, which, from the original building accounts, appear to be of French, Flemish and English workmanship; the walls are covered to the soffit of the gallery with much-restored panelling; the front of the gallery is arcaded, with close lower panels, above which are round-headed openings, and enriched pilasters, moulded cornice, etc.; the ceiling is coved and set with grotesque brackets of late 16th-century date, brought from the old Market House at Hoddesdon; the painting of the ceiling and gallery is modern; the seating and the W. screen are also modern; the floor is of marble. The rest of the W. wing is modern.

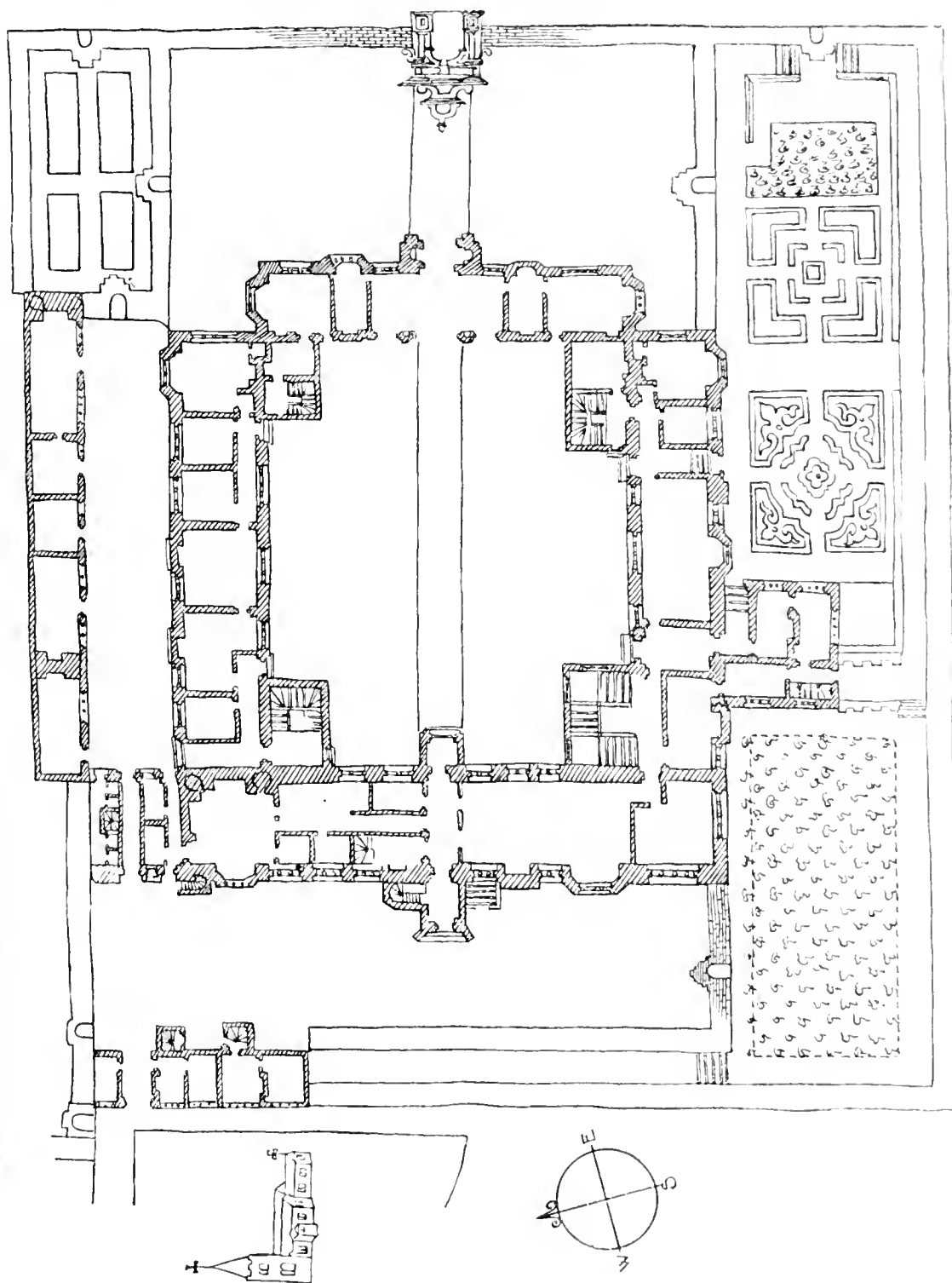
The walls of the *Long Gallery* are covered with panelling, which is divided into bays by fluted Ionic pilasters, replaced at each end of the gallery, where it opens into the ante-rooms, by square columns. The cornice is heavy and enriched, and above it is a small Corinthian order, with detached columns and a dentil cornice. The upper part of the panelling of the lower order forms rusticated arcading, decorated with arabesques, all worked in thin planking. Below the arcading and in the bays of the upper order the panels, square and L-shaped, are elaborately mitred and moulded; this panelling is said to have been entirely renewed in the old style in the earlier part of the 19th century, but much of the old material has been re-used. The mantelpieces are not original; the ceiling, original but considerably restored, is

decorated with pendants and flat arabesques. The *Ante-rooms* at each end of the gallery and the ante-room of the winter dining-room have modern decoration, copied from the gallery. The *Summer Dining Room* is lined with modern or re-worked panelling, and has a large mantelpiece of marble with figures in high relief, and an achievement of the Cecil arms made up of parts of two 17th-century mantelpieces. The doorway which opens from the landing of the Adam and Eve staircase into the W. ante-room of the gallery is set in a complete Corinthian order with double flanking columns, curved pediment, etc., carved in wood, and apparently of late 17th-century date. The *Library* is of the 18th century, or modern, except the large black and white marble mantelpiece, which is original, and is of two orders, Doric and Ionic, with detached circular columns, and, in the panel over the fireplace, a picture in mosaic of Sir Robert Cecil, dated 1608. In the *King James's Bedroom* is the oak mantelpiece originally in the summer drawing-room; it has square, moulded and enriched baluster columns, with three small Ionic columns above a heavy mantel shelf, and a deep enriched cornice over moulded panels with arabesques. In this room is some late 17th-century furniture completely covered with yellow damask, glued to the woodwork. In the *Wellington Room* are some panels of 17th-century tapestry. The *King James's Drawing Room* contains a large original mantelpiece of black, white and veined marble; the lower part forms a complete Doric order; above it is a Corinthian order of three bays; the middle bay projects slightly, and contains a domed niche, in which is a statue of James I., painted to resemble bronze.

Condition—Very good; much restored.

^b(6). THE PALACE is situated a little N.W. of the present house; the remaining buildings consist of one long range, now used as stables, built of brick and roofed with tiles, facing E. and W., and a brick gatehouse on the N.W., both of c. 1480. In the library at the house is a plan on vellum of the Park c. 1608, showing the original arrangement of the Palace, which was the property of James I. before he exchanged it for Theobalds. It was built about the four sides of a large square courtyard, with square blocks in the corners, containing staircases. The State entrance was on the E.; an elaborate gatehouse gave access to the forecourt, which occupied about the same position as the forecourt of the present house; an archway in the E. wing of

HATFIELD PALACE • FROM AN OLD PLAN AT HATFIELD HOUSE C. 1608 •



the palace opened into the courtyard opposite the main entrance to the screens and great hall in the W. wing. On the W. was another court, with a gatehouse on the N.W. side, and a second entrance in the W. wing to the screens; an archway in an extension of this wing to the N. opened into a small kitchen-court. The State apartments were probably in the S. wing. Only the W. wing of this palace and the N.W. gatehouse remain, though the position of the other wings may be traced in the sunk garden which lies between the forecourt of the present house and the remaining W. wing. This building contained, on the S. of the screens, the great hall and the solar with rooms under it; the kitchen, butteries and pantries were on the N., and over them was a great chamber. The open timber roof constructed in one range over the great hall and great chamber, still remains, but the partitions forming the butteries and pantries and the floor over them have been removed, and the whole wing, between the solar and kitchen, has been fitted as stables. The kitchen has been divided into harness-rooms, laundries, etc., but the solar remains, though the rooms under it have been sub-divided. Many of these alterations were made c. 1628, when the building was first used as stables.

The *E. Elevation* has been much restored and altered. The wall at each end, originally covered by the N. and S. wings and staircase blocks, was re-faced late in the 17th century, and, with the rest of the building, much repaired at a later date. In the middle is the projecting porch, forming a small tower of three stages; the floors have been destroyed, and the door is not used, but the moulded four-centred doorway remains. The walls of the hall and great chamber were buttressed in the 19th century, and the windows, if not modern, have been entirely restored. The *W. Elevation* is more complete, though the wall has been buttressed in the same way as that on the E., and the windows have also been restored. In the wall of the hall are straight joints indicating the position of a bay window and a fireplace, shown in the old plan, but no longer existing. The porch in the middle forms a more massive tower than the E. porch; it is buttressed at the angles, and is of three stages, with patterns in the walls in black bricks, a brick corbel-table, and small semi-circular arches carrying a plain parapet, above which are octagonal moulded chimney shafts; these belong to fireplaces in the small rooms on each stage, which are intact, and are lighted by small brick windows with four-centred moulded heads and square labels; the

doorway is also four-centred, of two moulded orders with a label. The newel stairs are in a quarter-octagonal turret on the N.E. Both ends of the elevation are gabled; at the kitchen end the gable has been probably rebuilt, and the windows in both storeys are modern or restored, but the gable at the solar end has been little altered; it is stepped and coped, and at the apex is a twisted chimney shaft. The door and windows of the ground floor at this end are probably made up of old and new materials; the first floor windows appear to be original, though restored; the middle window is of three pointed lights under a four-centred main head of two moulded orders with a moulded label, all in brick; on each side are single-light windows similar to those in the porch. The *S. End* of the building is a blind wall. The *N. End* has a stepped gable and is covered by the small extension in which is the archway to the former kitchen court; the arch is four-centred, of two moulded orders, and the windows resemble those in the main building; the roof is ridged a little below the main roof.

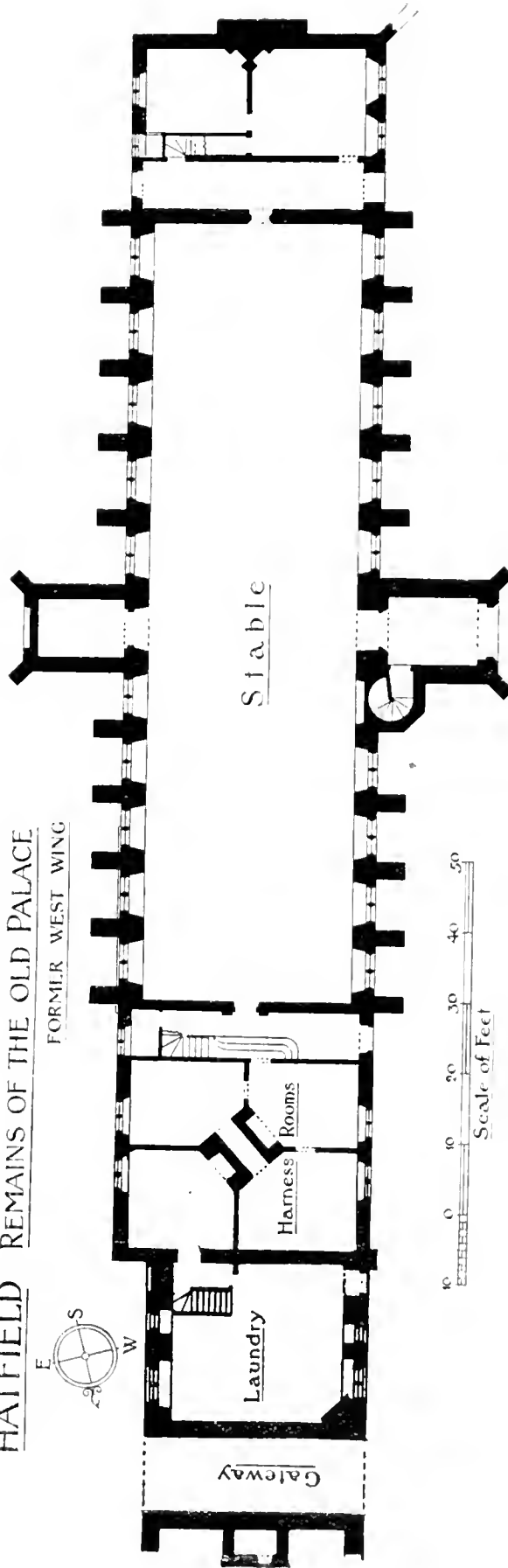
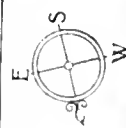
Interior—The roof of the hall and great chamber is continuous, of eleven bays, and of the same detail throughout. The trusses rest on carved corbels, probably restorations of early 19th-century date, and have moulded arched braces and short cambered collars, with cross trussing above them. The wall plates and purlins are moulded, and short, nearly vertical, struts are carried from each of them to each rafter. Between the trusses are ogee wind-braces. At each end of the hall (now fitted as stables) is a doorway with a four-centred head of two moulded orders; in the main doorway is a heavy door, perhaps original, of moulded, tongued and grooved battens. The solar floor (at the S. end of the hall) is carried on moulded beams, joists and wall-plates; the open timber roof is ridged from E. to W., and has a cambered collar beam and trusses with arched bracing; between the trusses are ogee wind-braces. The upper storeys of the W. porch contain part of the fine collection of documents connected with the house.

The *Gatehouse* stands N.W. of the W. front, at the end of the High Street, and is a rectangular brick building pierced by a wide archway near the N. end. On the N. side of this entrance is a small room for the porter, and on the S. the gatehouse forms two cottages, which have been repaired; on the E. is a long shallow projection containing staircases and offices. The roof is ridged from end to end, and the cottages are gabled. A few original windows remain, of two pointed lights, in moulded brick, but many

HATFIELD

REMAINS OF THE OLD PALACE

FORMER WEST WING



Scale of Feet

of the windows, especially on the W., have wooden casement frames, inserted in the 17th century, and some are modern. The arch was rebuilt in a three-centred form on the W. side, in the 18th century; on the E. side the original cambered wood lintel remains; it has curved angle-brackets, which give the entrance a four-centred form. On the S. and W. walls of the room over the archway are remains of a late 16th-century tempera painting, representing a lion hunt.

Condition—Good.

^b(7). HOUSE, in the Home Park, Hatfield, N. of the church, formerly the Ranger's cottage, was built of timber early in the 17th century, but re-faced with brick later in the same century; the roof is tiled. The plan is of the E type, with the wings projecting towards the S.; it is a modified example, as the central block is short, and without a porch; it contains the main staircase and a small hall of one storey, which was originally entered from the S. In the W. wing are two rooms; the room on the N. is now used as a hall, and a modern porch at the N. end opens into it; a small square projection on the E. face contained a second staircase, of which only the upper part remains; the lower part was destroyed when a drawing-room was added in the 19th century. The E. wing contains the kitchen and offices. There are three gables on the N. front, and the E. and W. wings are also gabled. Only one original window remains, with moulded wood frame and mullions, much restored. A few of the other windows are of the same date as the brick casing, and have transoms and high casements. *Interior*: The original main staircase has plain square newels with spherical heads, a plain handrail and turned balusters. The small staircase in the W. wing, also original, is steep and of "dog-leg" construction; part of the handrail remains, with flat balusters cut from boards.

Condition—Good; much altered and restored.

^b(8). HOUSE, now two shops, in Fore Street, N.W. of the church, is of two storeys, the upper overhanging; the walls are timber-framed and plastered; the roof is tiled. It was built probably in the 17th century, but has been much restored.

Condition—Good.

^b(9). THE EIGHT BELLS INN, in Park Street, N.W. of the church, is a small house, built early in the 17th century, of plastered timber; the roof is tiled. It is of one storey, with an attic

lighted by dormer windows. The interior is modern.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

MILL GREEN:—

^b(10). *The Beehive Inn*, and a *Cottage*, on the road to Tewin, about a mile N.E. of the church, retain 17th-century chimney stacks.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a(11). KENTISH LANE FARM, on the Essendon Road, about 2 miles S.E. of the church, is a small gabled timber-framed house, built in the 17th century, and covered with modern plaster; the back is of modern brick; the roof is tiled, with hipped ends. The plan is rectangular, and the single chimney stack is original, with four square engaged shafts, set diagonally.

Condition—Fairly good.

21. BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxiii. N.W. (b) xxiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, on rising ground S. of the High Street, has embattled walls, built chiefly of flint with stone dressings. It is entirely of early 15th-century date, but is probably on the site of an older church. The *West Tower* is the latest part of the church, set out beyond the W. end of the *Nave*, and then joined to it by an extra bay. In the churchwardens' accounts there is an item for covering the walls of the W. end of the nave and tower with straw and lead in 1431, and another in the same year for levelling the floor of the church next to the tower, showing probably that the two parts were connected during that year. In the 19th century the upper part of the tower was rebuilt, the *North Chancel Aisle* and *South Vestry* were added, the chancel arch reconstructed, the *Organ Chamber* and chancel clear-storey erected, and the whole building much restored.

This church is interesting on account of its unusual size and the good detail of the interior. It contains noticeable examples of 15th-century carving, such as the quire-stalls, with carved misericords; the stone corbels of the roof, representing the Apostles and various mediæval craftsmen; the label-stops of the arcades, and the label-stops and spandrels of the N. doorway.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (43 ft. by 22 ft.) has a modern five-light E.

window and a three-light S. window with original inner jambs and restored tracery. In the *North Chancel Aisle* (43 ft. by 14 ft.) the E. and S.E. windows have 15th-century inner jambs of clunch, probably re-used material from the windows displaced by the chapel. The *Nave* (85 ft. by 20½ ft.) has arcades of six bays with piers of clustered semi-octagonal shafts and moulded arches, the labels terminating in carved stops; the westernmost piers are wider than the others and have vertical joints from base to capital, showing that each pier is the work of two different periods: the inner jambs of the two-light clearstorey windows are original. The *North Aisle* (15 ft. wide) has five N. windows and one W. window, each of three lights with original inner jambs and modern tracery; the N. doorway, also original, has moulded jambs and a pointed arch in a square head; the two spandrels outside are carved in low relief, and may represent a "Doom"; in one is the figure of a woman with a great eye looking down on her, and in the other an angel holding a trumpet and censor; the moulded labels, inside and out, have stops carved with the symbols of the Evangelists. The doorways of the rood-stair turret remain at the E. end of the aisle, but the stairs have been destroyed. The *South Aisle* (14 ft. wide) has S. and W. windows similar to those in the N. aisle; the S. doorway is pointed and moulded. The *Tower* (17 ft. by 16 ft.) is of four stages, with an octagonal leaded spire; a lofty moulded archway opens from the nave; the original stair-turret in the N.W. angle is no longer used, as a modern turret has been built in the N.E. corner; all the stonework is modern, except the W. doorway and the loops and doorway of the old turret. The *North and South Porches* have original windows, restored outside. The *Roof* of the chancel is dated 1668, but this may refer to repairs, as the traceried trusses are characteristic of the 15th century: the nave roof is coeval with its walls, and rests on stone corbels carved with figures of the Apostles, and angels with shields; the trusses are traceried, with a double rose or a painted shield attached to the soffits of the tie beams. The roofs of the aisles resemble that of the nave, and the stone corbels are carved with human or grotesque figures, representing among others: a gardener with pruning knife and branch, a cook with bone and ladle, a woodman with bill hook and bough, a man-at-arms (?) with halberd, a washerman (?) with a bat, a yeoman, an apish creature with broom and knife or staff, a man with ragged staff, and another with short sword and buckler.

Fittings—Bells: ten, the oldest 1713. *Brasses:* in the chancel, to Thomas, infant son of Richard Edgecomb and Mary his wife; 1614. inscription on two brasses: to Charles Denny, 1635, inscription on two brasses. *Chest:* in vestry, with false lock and two padlocks; the real lock taking up the whole of the underside of the lid and having fourteen bolts; early 17th-century. *Doors:* in N. and S. entrances, original, oak, repaired. *Fount:* Purbeck marble bowl, with shallow panelled sides, late 12th-century. *Monuments:* in the chancel, to the children of Edward Maplesden, 1684; to Mrs. Cordelia Denny, 1698. *Piscinae:* in the chancel, trefoiled head, 15th-century, with modern sill: in the S. aisle, with pointed arch, and a round bowl, damaged, also 15th-century. *Plate:* includes silver cup of 1683. *Pulpit:* oak, hexagonal, with panelled sides, on a central pillar with carved brackets, early 17th-century. *Screen:* greater part of 15th-century rood-screen remains, with open tracery in the head, and closed traceried panels below the middle rail. *Stalls:* in the chancel, eighteen quire-stalls, with carved misericords representing human heads, animals, etc.; the backs are traceried, the desks in front are panelled, and have standards with poppy heads: 15th-century. *Stoup:* in the porch, damaged. *Miscellanea:* in the wall, near the stoup, piece of clunch, carved roughly in shape of a horse's hoof.

Condition—Good; much restored outside.

Secular:—

^a(2). WAYTEMORE CASTLE (Mount and Bailey) stands on low marshy ground N. of the town, on the E. bank of the river Stort.

The Castle was an early stronghold of the Bishops of London, and is of especial interest as it retains traces of the shell keep.

The *Keep Mount*, large and oval, is 40 ft. high, and covers, at the summit, about ½ acre. Of the former *Shell Keep*, which is probably of the 12th century, little more than the flint rubble foundations remain, enclosing a roughly rectangular space about 90 ft. by 40 ft. In the N.E. and S.E. angles are the remains of chambers; that on the S.E. has a gap in the wall. The *Bailey*, much altered, forms a roughly pentagonal enclosure to the S. of the mount. The surrounding *ditches* have been altered into narrow water channels, except the part between the mount and bailey. The *entrance* was probably on the S. from the causeway across the marsh.

Condition Of mount good; of keep, ruinous: the bailey is nearly levelled. The

site has been acquired by the Urban District Council, and the earthworks and remains of the shell keep are to be carefully repaired and protected.

^b(3). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, on Piggott's Farm, fragment.

^a(4). **CASTLE COTTAGE**, in the Causeway, near the Castle, is a timber and plaster building of 16th or 17th-century date.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a(5). **ST. JOSEPH'S**, formerly Wind Hill House, W. of the church, is an early 17th-century building of two storeys and attics encased in 18th-century brick walls, much altered and restored in the 19th century. The plan is L-shaped, with the wings projecting to the N. and W. Inside the house, at the junction of the wings, is an original heavy oak staircase rising to the second floor, with moulded handrail, open carved balustrade, and panelled and moulded newels, of which one (at the top) retains its original square moulded head; the others have modern deal heads. The small entrance hall E. of the staircase is part of the original large hall, and in it are the remains of an ornamented plastered ceiling.

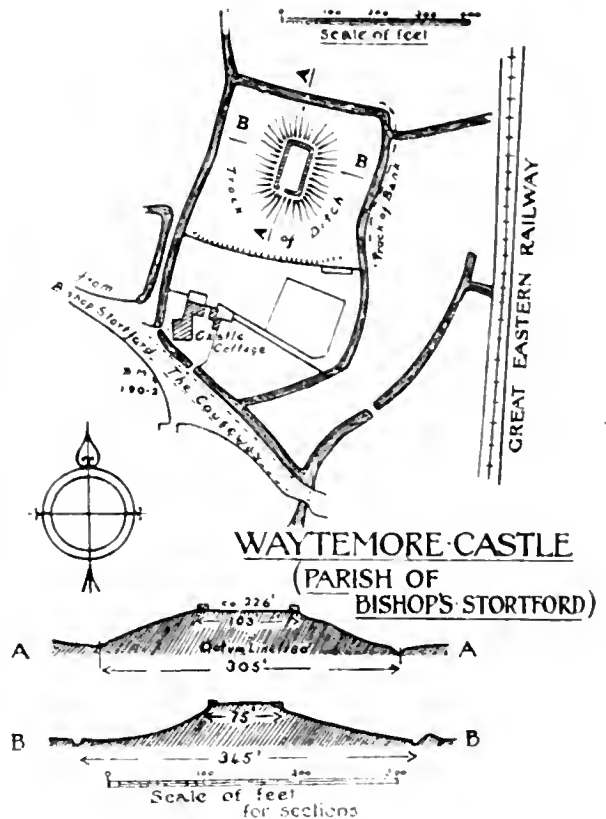
Condition—Good.

^a(6). **THE CHANTRY**, in Hadham Road, is a two-storeyed house of plastered timber, built late in the 16th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with modern additions to the short wing, in which is the main entrance; a wide archway pierced in the long wing leads to it. The interior has been re-modelled, but in the entrance hall are some moulded beams of late 16th or early 17th-century date, with running designs in plaster, and a fragment of coloured plaster work, recently discovered. In the garden the remains of a 15th-century stone window, of six cinquefoiled lights arranged in pairs under square heads, may indicate that there was an earlier building on the site.

Condition—Good; much altered.

NORTH STREET, W. side:—

^a(7). **The White Horse Inn** is a 17th-century house, of two storeys, built of brick and plastered timber. The plan is of the L type. On the front the lower storey is of plain brick; the overhanging upper storey, with its flanking gables, is plastered and decorated with square and diamond-shaped panels, containing designs in low relief of a crowned foliate cross, a lion rampant, a two-headed eagle, etc. Condition Fairly good, interior much altered.



^a(8). **The Half Moon Inn**, is a 17th-century timber house with an original moulded beam and carved brackets under the eaves. Inside the house are some beams with chamfered edges.

Condition—Good; much altered.

E. side:—

^a(9). **House, No. 12**, probably of the 17th century, also retains some old beams.

Condition—Good; much altered.

HIGH STREET, N. side:—

^a(10). **The Boar's Head Inn**, opposite the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, of timber and plaster, but much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The original plan is obscured. The main block is gabled on the street front, and the projecting wings, with overhanging upper storeys, are also gabled. In the re-entering angles are quarter-circle bay windows, added in the 18th century. On the gable of the W. wing are the remains of an original cusped barge board. Nearly all the earlier windows have been replaced by sashes, but a few old metal casements remain. In the stables are a moulded beam and a defaced carved

boss of the 15th century. These are not *in situ*, but appear to have been inserted to repair the ceiling.

Condition—Good; much repaired and altered.

^a (11). *House*, now divided into two dwellings (Nos. 10 and 12), N.E. of the church, is a three-storeyed timber and plaster building, of *c.* 1600; the roofs are tiled. The street front has two gables and both the upper storeys project; under the second floor are carved wooden brackets. On the first floor are two oriel windows, and all the windows have wooden frames and mullions. The interior is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (12). *The George Inn* is a timber and plaster building of the 16th or 17th century.

Condition—Good; much altered.

SOUTH STREET, E. side:—

^a (13). *The Grapes Inn*, a house of late 16th-century date, built of timber and plaster, retains an original angle bracket, now concealed behind a square corner. Inside, behind a cupboard, is a four-centred doorway.

Condition—Good; much altered.

W. side:—

^a (14-15). *The Reindeer Inn* and *Jocelyn's House* are of the 16th or 17th century.

Condition—Of both, good; much altered.

BRIDGE STREET:—

^a (16). *The Black Lion Inn* is a timber and plaster house of two storeys and an attic, built on a rectangular plan, probably early in the 16th century. On the N. front the upper storey projects, and has a moulded sill enriched with twisted ornament and carried on carved brackets; the attic storey also projects; it has a canted sill with pendants at the ends, and two gables with plain barge boards, and iron scroll finials and oak pendants at the apices. On the upper floor is a row of small lights with moulded oak frames and mullions, and between them are two modern oriel windows; in the gables are small square windows. On the E. side also the upper storey projects, and there are two small blocked windows with oak mullions. A little panelling of early 17th-century date remains in an upper room, but the interior is otherwise modern.

Condition—Good.

^a (17). *The Star Inn* is a timber and plaster house of the 17th century, much restored; it retains an original carved bracket under the eaves.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (18). *House*, opposite 'The Black Lion,' is probably of the 16th century, much altered, and re-modelled externally; the roof is hipped. A ground floor room has a plaster ceiling with decorative panels, apparently of early 17th-century date. In one of the upper rooms is much 16th and 17th-century oak panelling, evidently not *in situ*. The panels are all worked 'on the solid'; those of the earlier period are stop-moulded, while the others have mitred mouldings. There is also a panelled door.

Condition—Good; much altered. The panelling is not well preserved.

^a (19). *Houses*, several, opposite 'The Star' inn, built of timber and plaster, are of the 17th century. The roofs are gabled.

Condition—Fairly good.

HOCKERILL:—

^a (20). *House*, formerly 'The Old Red Lion' inn, is a 16th-century timber-framed building, of two storeys, plastered externally. The upper storey projects and is carried on two original carved brackets. The beams which support the upper floor inside the house have moulded edges and stops. In one room is some late 16th-century oak panelling in small squares, with moulded edges, and between two of the bedrooms is a panelled partition of the same date.

Condition—Good.

^a (21). *Cottage*, on S. side of the main road, probably of early 17th-century date, retains its original brick central chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (22). *The Cock Inn*, a timber and plaster house, of *c.* 1600, has three original carved barge-boards in the front gables.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^a (23). STORTFORD PARK, about 1 mile W. of the church, is a farmhouse built of plastered timber, probably *c.* 1600, but completely refaced with brick in the 18th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is half H-shaped, with the wings projecting slightly towards the S., and a kitchen wing on the N. In the middle of the main block is a square chimney stack with V-shaped pilasters; the interior has been completely altered. Two large barns, one of eight bays, are built of rough hewn timbers and weather-boarded; the roofs are thatched.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a (24). WICKHAM HALL and COTTAGE, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles N.W. of the church. The Hall, now a farmhouse, is a timber-framed and plastered building of two storeys and attics; the roofs are tiled.

It was built early in the 17th century, but has been much altered and restored. The plan is L-shaped: one 17th-century chimney stack remains, with diagonal or V-shaped shafts of narrow bricks. The brick *cottage* on the S. of the house, was formerly an old pigeon house; it has been enlarged and is now used as a lodge.

Condition—Good.

^a(25). THE CHURCH MANOR HOUSE, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E. by N. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, and was built of timber and plaster, probably c. 1600, on an L-shaped plan, but was almost completely rebuilt in brick early in the 18th century, and much altered at a later date. One window of c. 1600 remains, possibly *in situ*, with moulded wood mullions, and inside the house is a quantity of panelling of the same date, re-set.

Condition—Good; much altered.

22. BOVINGDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^axxxiii. S.E. ^bxxxviii. N.W.)

Roman:—

^a(1). DWELLING HOUSE, on the E. side of Boxmoor House, found and planned in 1851. Roman burials have been discovered near it.

Condition—No remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, stands on high ground on the N. side of the village. It was entirely rebuilt in 1845, with the exception of the lower part of the walls of the W. tower.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 1st by Chandler 1663, 2nd by W. Whitmore, 1654. *Brasses*: in the chancel floor, partly hidden by the choir stalls, to Henry Maine, 1605: to Andrew Mayne, 1621: to Mary Mayne, 1641: to John Hall, 1617. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the tower, stone effigy, early 15th-century, of a knight wearing pointed bascinet with camail and hauberk, the gyron is apparently of leather, but the elbow cops and leg defences are of plate, the sword belt is jewelled; at the feet is a hound; the supporting figures at the head and hands are missing: in the chancel, several 17th-century floor slabs, one to James Mayne, 1642, with marginal inscription, inlaid marble.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b(3). RENTSTREET FARM, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a rectangular building of timber and brick: the roof is tiled. The

lower storey has closely spaced vertical timbers, and is possibly of late 16th-century date; the projecting upper storey, with timbers further apart, was probably built at a later date.

Condition—Good.

23. BRAMFIELD.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, stands in the middle of the village. The walls are probably of flint rubble, but are now covered with plaster; the roofs are tiled. Restorations in 1840 destroyed nearly all traces of antiquity, but the simple plan of *Chancel* and *Nave* has probably remained unaltered from an early date. The *West Tower* was built in 1840 over an ancient well, locally said to have been a holy well.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* has a three-light E. window with net tracery, in Roman cement, and two square-headed S. windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights, retaining much of their late 15th-century stonework; there is no chancel arch. In the *Nave*, only the easternmost window in the N. wall, shows any old stonework. Some of the timbers of the chancel *Roof* are old.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 2nd late 14th-century, by William Founder, with a Latin inscription. *Chest*: in the vestry, 17th-century. *Monument*: on N. wall of chancel, of white marble, to George, Viscount Grandison, 1699. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with trefoiled head, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1562 and cover paten of 1617.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Bramfieldbury, fragments.

24. BRAUGHING.

(O.S. 6 in. ^axiv. N.W. ^bxiv. S.E. ^cxiv. S.W. ^dxxii. N.W.)

Roman:—

(1). See UNCLASSIFIED below.

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in the N.E. corner of the village. The walls are of flint, partly covered with cement, and the dressings are of clunch and stone. The *Chancel* was built c. 1220, the *Nave*, *Aisles*,

West Tower, and *South Porch* with parvise, are all work of the first half of the 15th century, but possibly the nave retains a few stones of the early 13th-century building. The *North Chapel* (now used as vestry and organ chamber) was added early in the 17th century, and has been repaired. Much external stonework was renewed in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 16½ ft.) has two early 13th-century lancets in the N. wall, much repaired; one is blocked, but can be seen in the vestry, into which the other also opens. The other windows and the blocked doorway in the S. wall have been almost entirely restored, but retain a few of the old stones inside. The chancel arch, of two moulded orders, is of the 15th century, but the bases and capitals of the jambs are modern. In the *North Chapel* the E. half of the floor is raised, to cover a vault; the windows are modern. The *Nave* (63 ft. by 16½ ft.) has 15th-century arcades of four bays with compound pillars having moulded capitals and bases, and two-centred arches of two orders; in the wall E. of the N. arcade is a small trefoiled opening into the N. aisle; in the S.E. corner are the stairs to the rood-loft, with one doorway from the aisle, a second, blocked, at the level of the former loft, and a third opening on to the roof, above which the staircase is carried up in an octagonal turret, finished with an embattled parapet. The clearstorey windows, each of three lights, have 15th-century inner jambs, but are otherwise restored. The *North Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) has an unglazed E. window of three lights with old jambs and modern tracery, opening into the vestry; the three N. windows and the W. window are all of the 15th century, each of three lights with modern tracery; the N. doorway is blocked, and its label stops are decayed. The *South Aisle* (15 ft. wide) has windows resembling those in the N. aisle, and an original S. doorway, with moulded jambs, a pointed arch in a square head, and a label with defaced head stops. The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) is of four stages, with square angle buttresses to the lower stages, an embattled parapet and a slender leaded spire. The lofty pointed tower arch is of c. 1420; in the W. wall is a square-headed doorway with traceried spandrels, and above it is a three-light window with modern tracery. The third stage has small quatrefoil lights, and the bell-chamber has tall two-light windows with traceried heads, all repaired. The *South Porch*, with parvise, is higher than the S. aisle. It has gabled square buttresses at the angles, and an embattled parapet with crocketed corner

pinnacles; the doorway has a pointed arch under a square head, and the side windows are of two lights with traceried heads, repaired. The floor has been removed from the upper room, which has a square-headed S. window of two lights. The *chancel Roof* has old trussed rafters with three modern arched braces; the nave has a 15th-century roof with plastered panels, moulded ribs, carved bosses, and figures of angels at the feet of the intermediate trusses; the E. bay is more elaborately treated than the others and its colour decoration has been renewed; the aisles have 15th-century roofs of similar detail, with trusses supported on stone corbels carved as angels holding shields; the old timbers remain in the flat roof of the N. chapel, with an inscription painted on the wall plate recording the building of the chapel by Simeon Brograve (ob. 1638).

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 4th 1628, 5th 1562, 6th 1615, 7th 1653, and 8th 1631. *Brasses*: on the E. wall of the S. aisle, of a civilian and his wife, c. 1485; on the floor, to Richard Grene, inscription only, 1561; to another Richard Grene, inscription and heraldic shield, 1610; of Barbara Hanchett, with inscription, 1561; lower half of woman's figure, probably late 15th-century. *Font*: modern; at E. end of N. aisle, recently replaced in the church, disused font, early 14th-century, mutilated; with flat wood cover, early 15th-century, much decayed. *Monuments*: on N. side of chancel, to John Brograve, died 1625, and his younger brother Charles, died 1602, alabaster and marble, with round-arched recess, in which are their recumbent effigies in armour; their armorial bearings are in a cartouche above the recess; on wall, same side, to Simeon Brograve, 1638, and Dorothy, his wife, 1645; on S. wall to Augustin Steward, 1597, alabaster, bust in armour; to Sir John Brograve, 1593. *Niches*: on each side of W. doorway, niche for image, with canopied head and foliated finial; in S. wall of parvise, two niches with foliated arches under square heads. *Paintings*: at W. end of N. aisle, large picture of the Resurrection, probably part of 15th-century altar piece, recently discovered and placed in present position. *Plate*: earliest pieces 1718. *Seating*: in the nave, a few buttressed bench ends and fronts, oak, 16th-century. *Stoup*: in S.E. corner of porch, with a round basin, slightly broken.

Condition Good substantially, much restored; a few of the stones outside are decayed; on the tower and S. porch is a great deal of cement, which is scaling off the walls of the porch.

Secular:—**HOMESTEAD MOATS:—**

^a (3). At S.W. corner of Turk's Wood, nearly circular, with entrance on S.W.

Condition—Good.

^c (4). At Hobb's Farm, fragment.

^b (5). At Cockhampstead.

^{c, d} (6). *URF HALL*, house, barn, and moat, 1 mile S.E. of the church. The house is of three storeys, and built of red brick, the roofs are tiled. The greater part is of early 17th-century date, and is half H in plan, the wings being on the E.; the space between them has been filled in by a modern hall, and a modern wing has been added on the N.E. The W. front has two gables, with plain brick copings of later date; under the northernmost gable is the main entrance, the marks of its junction with a former porch being visible in the wall on each side; the door, with four-centred arch and good strap hinges, is original, but partly repaired, and is flanked by pilasters supporting a pediment: the plinth and two moulded string-courses which mark the first and second floor levels are cut off square at the N. end, and the return wall is modern, indicating that the house once extended further N.: the windows on the ground and first floors are unusually wide, and have modern oak mullions and transoms: in the gables are smaller windows of three lights, with brick hood-moulds, and above them are small bullseye openings: near the S. end is a blocked niche or hole a few feet above the ground (see also barn). The S. end of the main block and both the E. wings are gabled; the northernmost wing contained the original staircase, now destroyed; and at the junction of the other wing with the main block the chimney stack is partly old. The disposition of the rooms has been altered: in the hall is a large open fireplace, probably inserted late in the 17th or early in the 18th century, as it partly blocks a window on the W. A room on the first floor has a stone fireplace with moulded jambs and a Tudor arch, now painted.

Opposite the chief entrance to the house are the two large posts of the original main gateway; they are of brick with stone caps and ball heads.

The exceptionally large barn (140 ft. long). N.W. of the house, built probably 40 or 50 years before it, is of red brick with diamond patterns picked out in blue bricks, and has gabled ends; the roof is tiled. At the W. end of the S. front are traces of two wings, one smaller and of later date than the other, on the same site. There

are two large entrances on the N., now blocked, and two, of modern brickwork with four-centred arches, on the S. The narrow loop lights, in two ranges, are of different dates; the older lights have arched, and the others have square heads. In the N. wall outside, about 4 ft. from the ground, are two small arched niches, one with an inner recess behind it.

A small 17th-century building of brick with a tiled roof, called the 'Granary', stands N. of the house.

The moat now consists of two ponds.

Condition—*Buildings*, good. *Moat*, poor.

^c (7). *HOUSE*, W. of the church, formerly an inn, now divided into two cottages, is of late 16th or early 17th-century date. It is a two-storeyed building of timber completely covered with plaster; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, divided by cross partitions, and there are three brick chimney stacks. On the street front the upper storey projects, and the plaster is divided into square and circular panels decorated with carbuncles, etc., in low relief. In the ground floor room there is a partly built up fireplace, with a moulded beam over the opening. Two of the rooms have ceilings with moulded ribs.

Condition—Good.

^c (8). *HOUSE*, S. of the church, now divided into a cottage and schoolroom, built early in the 17th century, of timber with herring-bone brick nogging; the roof is tiled. At each end of the main front, which faces N., the upper storey projects, and is gabled. The plan is rectangular, but the interior has been so much altered in the 19th century that its original arrangement is uncertain, and the greater part of the floor over the schoolroom has been removed.

Condition—Good.

^c (9). *THE CAUSEWAY*, S.W. of the church, is a red brick and timber house of early 17th-century date. The front, plastered probably late in the 17th or early in the 18th century, has rusticated quoining in plaster, and retains the old window frames and fastenings. The interior has been much altered; the newel staircase is probably original, but repaired.

Condition—Good.

^c (10). *FORDSTREET FARM* is a two-storeyed plastered timber building on brick and flint foundations, of early 17th-century date. On the street front the plaster is decorated with comb-work, and there is a small overhanging bay window.

Condition—Good. It has been much altered and repaired, both inside and out, during the 19th century.

^b(11). **ROTON ROW**, a farmhouse, nearly 2 miles N.E. of the church, built probably in the 16th century and altered in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; it is of two storeys, with timber-framed and plastered walls. The plan was apparently of half H shape, but the space between the wings has been enclosed. The main block has a gabled roof covered with slate, and the wings have lower gabled roofs, tiled, with hipped ends. The two plain chimney stacks are of thin 17th-century bricks. On the S. front the main entrance opens into a passage, which is part of the original hall; the rest is used as a parlour, and has a large 17th-century fireplace, filled in with a modern grate and cupboards, one containing the original chimney-corner seat. The position of the moulded ceiling joists shows that this fireplace replaces an earlier and larger one. In each wing is a narrow enclosed staircase with oak steps, built probably in the 17th century, and now disused. The principal staircase was added in the 18th century. One room on the ground floor is panelled with oak of early 17th-century date, now painted.

Condition—Fairly good.

^d(12). **THORPE HOUSE**, formerly an inn, in the village of Puckeridge, on the E. side of the main street, is a two-storeyed 17th-century timber building, plastered externally; the roofs are tiled, and there is a central chimney stack. Some of the windows retain their original frames, and at the S. end of the front is an old, wide, timber gateway. The interior has been much altered.

Condition—Good.

^d(13). **THE CROWN AND FALCON INN**, near Thorpe House, probably built c. 1530, is a timber house plastered externally; the upper storey projects on the S. and W. sides, and is supported on a moulded bressumer. On the W. is a wide, timber gateway with a four-centred head and old doors, and under the archway a small doorway, with a four-centred head, is also original.

Condition—Good. The chimneys, windows, and the interior of the house have been much restored and altered.

^a(14). *Farmhouse*, now three tenements, in the hamlet of Dassels, on the E. side of the Barkway road, was built c. 1610, on an L-shaped plan, with the longer wing facing W. The walls are of timber and plaster, and the plaster is decorated with a combed pattern; the roofs are tiled; the roof of the longer wing is hipped at the N. end; the shorter wing is gabled at both ends, one gable being at the S. end of

the W. front, against which a large chimney stack is built; of the octagonal shafts only the moulded bases remain. The main wing has a central chimney stack with a cluster of square shafts set diagonally. The windows are much altered, though a few of the original casements remain; the doorways are modern. The interior has been completely re-modelled, and all the old fittings removed.

Condition—Fairly good; interior defaced.

Unclassified:—

^c(1). **LARK'S HILL**, or Lark's Field, is the promontory of a hill, which runs out, S.E. of the village, between the high road (Ermino Street) and the Great Eastern Railway. It has a steep western slope and terraces along the E. end, which 18th-century antiquaries took to be the artificial defences of a Roman station. There is, however, nothing to show that the steep slope is other than natural, and the terraces now look like cultivation terraces rather than defences. A Roman mosaic, indicating a dwelling house or farm, is said to have been found somewhere on the hill about 1799; many Roman remains (coins, potsherds, oyster shells) are recorded from the neighbourhood of the railway station 700 yards S. of the hill.

Condition—Covered with trees.

25. BRENT PELHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ix. S.E. (b)xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY**, stands on high ground N. of the village; the walls are of flint rubble with stone dressings, and the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* and *Chancel* were built c. 1350, and the *West Tower* about a century later. In the 19th century a *South Porch* and a *North Organ Chamber* were added, and the whole church was much restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 18½ ft.) has a modern E. window and two small two-light windows with simple tracery, of c. 1350, one in the S. wall, the other re-set in the N. wall of the organ chamber. In the S. wall is a small doorway which retains only a few original stones. The chancel arch, also of c. 1350, is of two moulded orders with triple-shafted jambs. The *Nave* (50½ ft. by 28 ft.) has three windows in the N. wall and three in the S. wall, of which only the internal openings are original; the N. and S. doorways, of two wave-moulded orders, are original, but the former is blocked. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 10½ ft.)

is of three stages, with moulded plinth, embattled parapet and small lead-covered spire. In the S.W. angle is a newel staircase. The tower arch, of two moulded orders with shafted jambs, the pointed W. doorway with square outer order and traceried spandrels, the three-light W. window with tracery, and the bell-chamber windows of two lights are all original.

Fittings—*Bells*: four, 1st and 2nd 1634, 4th 1637. *Brass*: in the nave, of Mary, 1625, and Anne, 1627, the wives of Francis Rowley, with inscription. The S. *Door* retains its original tracery (mid 14th-century), much scraped, and on a new backing. *Monument*: in a recess in N. wall of nave, large black marble slab, late 13th-century, decorated in high relief with a foliate cross, the symbols of the Evangelists, and other figures; an 18th-century inscription painted on the back of the recess ascribes it to Piers Shonks, 1086. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1628. *Screen*: at W. end of nave, modern, but incorporates some traceried heads from a 15th-century screen. *Miscellaneous*: on a buttress on N. wall of nave, two deeply cut crosses, probably consecration crosses.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^b(2). At Down Hall, consists of two ponds in the farmyard.

^a(3). 'Chamberlain's' Moat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of the church, with wet ditch, and traces of an inner rectangular enclosure.

Condition—Good, except S.E. arm.

^b(4). 'Shonks' Moat, about a mile S.E. of the church, encloses two islands. The ditch of one is wet, that of the other is dry and much denuded.

^a(5). BRENT PELHAM HALL, E. of the church, is of two storeys and an attic, built in 1608, as indicated by a dated stone still remaining; it was then timber-framed, but a brick casing was added later in the 17th century; a print of 1698 shows the house in its present condition. The roofs are tiled. The plan is E-shaped; the slightly projecting middle bay, in which is the principal entrance with a porch, has a pediment head, and the shallow wings at each end have hipped roofs. A plain brick string-course marks the first floor level, and the eaves and pediment have moulded wood cornices with modillions. The windows have "outside" sash frames. The ends of the house resemble the front, but modern additions have been made at the back. The chimney stacks are original, and have octagonal and round shafts, moulded

in twisted, honeycomb, and other patterns, with moulded caps and bases. The porch opens into a large hall, which occupies the whole space between the wings, and has a stone fireplace with a Tudor arch, and an early 17th-century oak mantelpiece; the walls are lined with oak panelling of that date. The drawing room in the wing at the S. end has similar panelling and fireplace. In the dining room, at the other end of the building, is a later 17th-century fireplace on which are the arms of Floyer, a chevron between three arrows, impaling Boothby, on a canton a lion's paw, a crescent for difference. Another fireplace in the upper storey has the Floyer arms, and on the stairs at the N. end of the house is a shield with Floyer impaling Boothby. About 1640 the house passed into the possession of Francis Floyer, who married Martha Boothby. Two other mid 17th-century fireplaces, of clunch, with oak overmantels, have recently been brought to this house, with some of the panelling, from the 'Beeches.'

Condition—Good.

^b(6). THE BEECHES, formerly the Manor-house, now a farmhouse, about 1 mile E. by S. of the church, was built early in the 17th century of plastered timber with brick foundations; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, but not of the normal type. The main block, facing S.S.E., originally contained a hall and parlour, but was much altered, both inside and out, in the 18th and 19th centuries. The short wing contains the kitchen and offices, and the original newel stairs are in a square weather-boarded turret in the re-entering angle. The first floor contains a number of bedrooms opening into each other; the attic is open throughout. At each end of the main block is a large chimney stack with octagonal shafts and moulded caps; in both stacks are small brick-moulded, mullioned windows which light the attic. At the back is a third chimney stack, and E.N.E. of the kitchen wing is a fourth. Many of the windows are original, with wood frames and mullions, and metal casements. Part of the original ceiling of the hall, with raised moulding in a honeycomb pattern, also remains. In the attic is a 17th-century fireplace with a plain four-centred head. All the original panelling and mantelpieces were removed to Brent Pelham Hall in the 19th century.

Condition—Fairly good; interior defaced; kitchen chimney stack has settled badly.

^a(7). THE STOCKS AND WHIPPING POST, near the S. gate of the churchyard, are of the usual

type, with six holes; the post is at one end, and has an iron staple with three wrist holes, bound by a padlock.

Unclassified:—

^a(8). TUMULUS, moated, W. of Cole Green.
Condition—Fairly good.

26. BRICKENDON, URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxix. S.E. ^(b)xxxvi. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS (Hertford), S.E. of the Castle, of late 19th-century date, contains, from the earlier building, which was burnt down in 1891, the following:—*Brasses*: in the N. transept, fragment of man's figure, feet remain, 15th-century: inscription to Thomas Boole, 1456: inscription in French to John Hunger, 1435, once Master Cook to Queen Katherine, wife of Henry V.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOAT:—

^b(2). At Brickendonbury, fragments.

^a(3). THE WALNUTS, Castle Street, built probably c. 1650, but much altered at later dates, is a two-storeyed house of brick and timber; the roof is tiled. The plastered street front may be of late 17th or early 18th-century date; a few original metal window casements remain.

Condition—Good.

^a(4). BRIDGEMAN HOUSE, No. 37, West Street, is a red brick building of two storeys and an attic; the tiled roof was originally hipped at both ends. The house was built c. 1660-80, and is now divided into two tenements; the plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack; at the W. end is a modern addition, of which the face is flush with the original N. wall. The N. front is divided into seven bays by tall shallow panels; the two containing the windows have segmental heads, and the others semi-circular heads, with plain projecting imposts and keystones. The windows have modern mullioned frames. The porch in front of the principal entrance in the middle bay is original; it is of oak, and has at the corners round pillars, with moulded square bases and moulded capitals; above them are square angle posts, enriched with shallow ornament, against which are curved brackets, supporting a moulded cornice; the roof is flat. The door is also original, with oval and square panels, and opens in two leaves. Some old ceiling beams and an original carved wood

mantelpiece and shelf remain inside the house, but the fireplaces have been reduced in size.

Condition—Good.

27. BROADFIELD.

(O.S. 6 in. viii. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). THE STABLES at Broadfield Hall, about two miles N.E. of Cottered Church, consist of a red brick rectangular building of considerable height, built probably c. 1700. Broadfield Hall is modern.

Condition—Good.

(2). FOXHOLES FARM, about 1½ miles N.E. of Cottered Church, built probably c. 1700, has been much repaired.

Condition—Fairly good.

28. BROXBOURNE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxxvi. S.E. ^(b)xxxvii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, stands a little below and E. of the village, about 350 yards from the London and Ware road. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, except the N. chapel and vestry, which are of limestone ashlar. The roofs of the nave and chancel are tiled, the others are covered with lead. Nothing remains to show the date of the original *Chancel* and *Nave*, as the church was completely rebuilt and enlarged in the 15th century, the *North Aisle* being built first, then the E. part of the *South Aisle* and the W. bay of the *South Chapel*; both aisle and chapel were increased to their present dimensions a little later, and towards the end of the century the *West Tower* was built; in 1522 the *North Chapel* and *North Vestry* were added. The *South Porch* is of early 17th-century date.

The north chapel and vestry are valuable dated examples (1522), and the Say brass is unusually large and retains much of the original coloured inlay.

Architectural Description. The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 17 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three lights with tracery. On the N. and S. are arcades of two bays and similar detail, which were built with the chapels; the two-centred arches, of two moulded orders, have columns of four engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases. There is no chancel arch. The *North Chapel* (34 ft. by 10 ft.) has an E. window of three lights with tracery and a four-centred main head; in the N. wall are two similar windows and, between them, a door opening into the vestry; over it is a blocked window

originally opening into the upper floor of the vestry. There is no structural division between chapel and aisle. The *Vestry*, which is built on to the N. chapel, between the two N. windows, is of the same date and design, and both structures have a continuous parapet ornamented with cusped panels and the arms of Say, Hill and Fray. The inscription: "Pray for the welfayr of Sir Wyllyam Say knyght wych fōdyd yis chapel in honor a ye trenete the yer of our Lord God 1522," is carried round the external and re-entering angles of the parapet. The vestry is lighted on the N. and W. by small traceried windows. The *South Chapel* (34 ft. by 10 ft.) has one traceried window on the E. and two on the S. Externally the joint between the earlier and later work is clearly visible. The *Nave* (68½ ft. by 17 ft.) is of four bays with N. and S. arcades in continuation of the chapel arcades, which they resemble in detail, though they are of the same date as the aisles. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a small half-octagonal turret at the E. end of the N. wall, with stairs leading to the rood-loft and the roof. In the W. wall is a small loophole and in the N. wall are four windows of two lights with tracery. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, four windows similar to those in the N. aisle, a small modern doorway, and an original doorway with continuously shafted jambs; the two-centred moulded W. *West Tower* is of three stages with an embattled parapet, and a turret staircase on the S.W. The tower arch is of two moulded orders, with shafted jambs; the two-centred moulded W. doorway has a square outer order, and the window over it is of four lights with tracery; the bell-chamber windows are of two lights. The *South Porch* has a doorway with a semi-circular head and flanking pilasters supporting a segmental pediment of classic design; over it is a shield charged with three staffs. The *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are of the 15th century, much restored; those of the chancel and N. chapel are of early 16th-century date and have panelled ceilings. Over the E. end of the nave is a painted inscription, probably of early 16th-century date, which records the ceiling and painting of the chancel roof by John Bryce. The floor of the vestry is also original.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 4th, 5th, and 7th 1615, 8th 1670. *Brackets*: for images, on each side of the E. Window of N. chapel. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of a priest, in chasuble, late 15th-century, without inscription: of a priest, in cassock and amice, with symbols of the Evangelists, early 16th-century: in the nave,

indent of a knight and lady, part of knight effaced: a shield, vair bordered erusily, dated 1630: of a knight, carrying mace, said to be John Borrell, Sergeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII. (See also *Monuments*.) *Chest*: in upper room of vestry, two, carved, 14th and 17th-century. *Door*: to the vestry, with ironwork, original. *Font*: octagonal bowl on circular shafts, bowl ornamented with round-headed panels, Purbeck marble, late 12th-century. *Glass*: in S.E. window of S. chapel, shield, 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: on S. side of the chancel, altar tomb of Sir John Say and his wife, 1473, with moulded panelled plinth, and moulded slab with large brasses of the knight in elaborate plate armour with close-fitting, short-sleeved surcoat charged with his arms; and the lady, wearing butterfly head-dress, sideless gown and long mantle charged with her arms elaborately engraved, and retaining much of the original colour; two shields remain with the arms of Say, one with helm and mantling; the head of the knight is missing and the brass marginal inscription is imperfect. On N. side of chancel, altar tomb of Sir William Say, early 16th-century, the plinth decorated with cusped panels containing shields with indents of ten small figures; at the angles are octagonal columns carrying a crested canopy; the soffit is carved to represent fan vaulting; under the canopy at the E. end is a slab with indents of the knight and lady, etc.: in S. chapel, large monument to Sir Henry Cock, keeper of the wardrobe to Elizabeth and James I., 1609, and his wife, with recumbent effigies, in alabaster, much mutilated, under a curved pediment; on base, figures in relief of two daughters and their children: in chancel, mural, to William Gamble, *alias* Bowyer, 1558, with inscription and arms: in N. chapel, mural, to Sir R. Skelington, 1646: to John Baylie, 1609, his wife and children, with arms: in various parts of the church, 17th-century floor slabs, of which many are to members of the Rawdon and Monson families. *Niche*, for tomb, in S. chapel, late 15th-century. *Piscina*: in S. chapel, of same date as W. bay, partly destroyed when niche for tomb was built. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, 1606, and paten, 1623. *Stoups*: in S. porch, of rough workmanship: in S. aisle, E. of S. door, recess for stoup.

Condition—Good, much repaired; the window tracery is nearly all of modern stone.

Secular:—

^b(2). THE CEDARS, in the High Street, is an 18th-century house, but contains an early 17th-century open well staircase, re-set, of three

storeys, with three flights to each storey. The newels are large, square and quite plain, with square moulded urns and spikes as finials and pendants. The handrail, very heavy and not moulded, is carried on turned balusters of moderate size; the solit, string, etc., are plain.

Condition—Good.

^a(3). BROXBORNEBURY, about a mile W.N.W. of the church, is a red brick and stone house of two storeys and an attic; the roofs are covered with tiles, slate and lead. It was built originally at the end of the 16th century, and is of the courtyard type, the main entrance being on the E. A square block, with a simple classical cornice, was added on the W. late in the 17th century, and additions and alterations were made at various later dates. In the 19th century the house was almost entirely rebuilt, but fragments of old brickwork remain in the walls facing the courtyard. A chimney stack on the N., with V-shaped pilasters of brick, is original, but the top has been rebuilt; parts of the chimney stacks on the W. may also be old. All the windows are of the 18th century or modern. The interior has been almost completely altered, but the kitchen and offices in the N. wing are probably in their original position. In a room on the first floor of the W. wing is a late 16th-century fireplace of clunch, which has a four-centred opening of three moulded orders, the outer order being square; the stops on each side are splayed and the bases moulded.

Condition—Good; rebuilt

^a(4). BAAS MANOR HOUSE, about a mile W. of the church, is a brick and plastered timber, rectangular building of early 17th-century date, with gabled ends; the roof is tiled. The house is now divided into two tenements, many of the partitions being probably modern; the exterior is also almost completely modern; one original doorway with a chamfered four-centred head, and one window, with moulded wood mullions and frame, remain, both somewhat mutilated.

Condition—In poor repair; much defaced and altered.

^a(5). THE GABLES, on the E. side of the main road S. of the village, a two-storeyed timber house, of T-shaped plan, built c. 1600, is now covered with plaster, and has a modern gabled front. The two brick chimney stacks are original, but repaired at the top; the central stack has engaged square shafts, set diagonally, the other is a rectangular block. Some of the rooms have old, exposed ceiling beams, and in one room is a wide, open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^b(6). THE BULL INN, on the W. side of the main road in the middle of the village, is a 17th-century building of timber and plaster. The plan is L-shaped, and there are two original brick chimneys, repaired at the top. The central chimney has engaged square shafts, the other is a large square block. In one of the rooms is an old chamfered beam with stops.

Condition—Good. The interior has been much altered and repaired.

29. BUCKLAND.

(O.S. 6 in. *cb*viii. N.E. *cb*viii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, stands at the N.E. corner of the village. The walls of the tower are in courses of flint rubble; the other walls are built of larger and more irregular flints mixed with stone; the dressings are of clunch; the roofs are partly tiled and partly leaded. Salmon (*Hist. Herts.* 1725) records that in the glass, now destroyed, of a chancel window was the inscription: "Nicholai de Bokeland qui istanc Ecclesiam cum Capella Beatae Mariae construxit Aº Domini 1348." The church at that time probably consisted of the present *Chancel* and *Nave*, and a *South Chapel* or *Transept* dedicated to St. Mary. The *West Tower* was added late in the 14th or early in the 15th century, and c. 1480 the *South Aisle* and *South Porch* were added, the W. wall of the S. chapel being pulled down, and the space thrown into the aisle.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern E. window; in the S. wall are two partly restored 14th-century windows of three lights with tracery, and below these windows, partly cutting into them, a contemporary doorway and a low-side single-light window; the chancel arch, of two chamfered orders with a moulded label, has jambs with attached shafts and rolls, modern bases and moulded bell capitals. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 18 ft.) has three 14th-century traceried windows of two lights in the N. wall; below the westernmost is a 15th-century blocked doorway. The S. arcade, of three bays, has chamfered and wave-moulded piers with high bases and shallow bell capitals; buried in the E. respond is the E. jamb of the earlier archway which opened into the chapel or S. transept; it is visible on both sides of the wall and resembles the chancel arch in detail; the rest of the arch was destroyed when the present arcade was built c. 1480; the westernmost arch of the arcade is of wider span than the others and

has no W. respond, the inner order being carried on a carved corbel. At the E. end of the nave are the corbels for the former rook-loft. The *South Aisle* (13 ft. wide) has 15th-century E. and W. windows, and two in the S. wall, all of three lights, with tracery; the S. windows are almost entirely restored; below the E. window is a 14th-century string-course; the S. doorway, of late 15th-century date, has been much repaired. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages with a moulded plinth, diagonal buttresses and embattled parapet; the tower arch is of three orders, moulded on the nave side, and has modern bases and moulded capitals; the W. doorway, partly restored, has moulded jambs and a pointed arch with a label having grotesque stops of late 14th-century character; the W. window is of two lights, of which the mullions and part of the tracery is modern; the two-light windows of the bell-chamber have also been much repaired. The *Porch* is lighted by side windows; its outer doorway, with a depressed three-centred arch, is of late 15th-century date. The *Roof* of the aisle contains 15th-century principal timbers with carved foliage bosses.

Fittings—Brasses: in the chancel, of William Langley, Rector, in a cope, 1478; of Alice, wife of John Boteler, Sheriff of London, 1451; of John Gyll, with six sons and indent of four daughters, 1499; to Joan Gyll, inscription, undated; under the communion table, an inscription to Joan, wife of Esdras Bland, Rector, 1648. **Font:** bowl of Barnack stone, probably 14th-century, but re-cut into an indefinite form; the base of clunch, scraped, apparently old. **Glass:** in two windows of nave, fragments, 14th-century. **Monument:** on S. wall of S. aisle, of white alabaster, to Susan Clerke, 1634. **Niches:** in E. respond of arcade, two shallow rectangular niches back to back; probably once a squint. **Piscina:** in S.E. corner of aisle, 14th-century, trefoiled. **Stoup:** in N. wall of nave, E. of the blocked doorway.

Condition—Good; very much restored outside; the ivy growing on the tower may do some damage in the future.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a (2). S.W. of the church, fragment of a circular moat.

^b (3). In Burhill Wood, a stirrup-shaped, dry ditch, with an entrance on the N.

Condition—Good.

30. BUSHEY, RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a) xxxix. S.W. ^(b) xlv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES**, stands at the S.E. end of the village; the walls are of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* was built early in the 13th century, and the *Nave* was of the same date, but none of the original walling remains; the *West Tower* was added in the 15th century; in 1871 the church was restored, and the *Aisles*, the *South Vestries* and *Organ Chamber* and the *North Porch* were built.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 17 ft.) has three modern lancet windows on the E., and on the N. and S. are shallow 13th-century wall arcades of three bays with pointed arches and a simple label; the shafted jambs, of Purbeck marble, have circular capitals and moulded bases of stone. In each bay on the N. side is a plain lancet window; on the S. side in the eastern bay is a similar window, now opening into the vestry; in the middle bay is the upper part of a lancet window with a doorway under it, all the stonework being modern; in the western bay is a much repaired three-light window of late 13th-century date, now opening into the organ chamber. There is no chancel arch, but in its place is a 15th-century cambered beam supporting a plastered partition, on which are painted the Arms of Queen Anne. The *Nave* has a 15th-century roof. (See *Roofs* below.) The *West Tower* is of three stages with embattled parapet; on the N.E. is a newel staircase which terminates above the parapet in a turret. The moulded tower arch and one capital are of the 15th century, the jambs, etc., being of the 19th century. The W. doorway is probably also of the 15th century, and over it is a 16th-century window of two lights with modern cusping under a square head. The windows of the upper stages are of the 19th century. The chancel *Roof* is modern, but has 15th-century wall plates; the nave has a fine 15th-century open timber roof with alternate hammer-beam and tie-beam trusses.

Fittings—Bells: eight, 5th and 6th by William Eldridge, 1664; 7th by Roger Landon, of Workingham, 15th-century, with the inscription: 'Sancta Trinitus Unus Deus Miserere Nobis.' **Doors:** in N. doorway, moulded oak frame, 15th-century; to tower stair-turret, plain, 15th-century. **Glass:** in vestry windows, a few pieces with the arms of Gale, dated 1638, Altham, 1611, and Egerton. **Locker:** in N. wall of chancel, probably 15th-century. **Monuments and Floor Slabs:** in floor of S. aisle, slab,

to William Walker, 1652: in vestry, slab to Silius Titus, 1637, Constance, his wife, 1667, and Stephen, their third son, governor of Deal, 1671, and another to John Gale, 1655. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, 1633, flagon, 1634, salver, 1671. *Pulpit*: octagonal, with tester, early 17th-century. *Stoup*: near N. doorway, fragment. *Miscellanea*: in the chancel, large brass chandelier, possibly 17th-century.

Condition—Good, owing to modern restorations.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^b(2). At Bourne Hall; the S.E. half is wet, and has a slight inner rampart; on the N.W. is a large rectangular hollow, with traces of brick foundations near it.

^a(3). At Bushey Hall Farm, a wide wet ditch.

^b(4). THE RECTORY, E. of the church, is of the 19th century, but incorporates some remains of a 17th-century building; one or two of the fireplaces, some of the woodwork of the stairs, and some timbers in the attic and roof are of that date.

Condition—Good.

^b(5). No. 53, HIGH STREET, about 150 yards E. of the church, opposite the Angel Inn, is a house of two storeys and an attic, with a central chimney stack, and may be of early 17th-century date, but has been completely restored. The ground floor is of modern brick, and the upper floors, both projecting, have timber-framed walls, covered with plaster; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

31. BYGRAVE.

(O.S. 6 in. viii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH, dedication unknown, stands on rising ground about two miles N.E. of Baldock. It is completely covered with plaster inside and cement outside; the dressings are of stone; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* was built in the 12th century, the *Chancel* rebuilt late in the 14th century, and in the 15th century all the windows were altered, a staircase to the rood-loft was built, and a small *Turret* added at the W. end to give access to the bells. The *South Porch* is of the 18th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery and a transom: the N. wall has a small 14th-century doorway in it, and two windows with cinquefoiled lights

and square heads, one of two lights, the other a single light set low in the wall; in the S. wall is a similar window of two lights, and a window of three cinquefoiled lights with a four-centred head. The 14th-century chancel arch is of two moulded orders with shafted jambs. The *Nave* (31 ft. by 21½ ft.) has three windows, N., S., and W., each of two cinquefoiled lights with square heads. The N. doorway is blocked and covered with cement; the 12th-century S. doorway has been rebuilt; it has a slightly pointed head with roll-moulding, shafted jambs and scalloped capitals, all much restored. The N.E. angle of the nave is cut off by the wall of the newel staircase to the rood-loft, of which the steps and doorways remain. The *Turret*, with newel stairs to the bell-cot, is half-octagonal.

Fittings—*Communion Table* and *Rails*: plain, early 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal, basin carved with the heraldry of the Passion, the stem with angels, 15th-century. *Glass*: in the nave windows, fragments, 15th-century. *Monuments*: in N. wall of chancel, tomb niche with moulded drop-arched head, 14th-century. *Piscina*: in chancel, with moulded, pointed head, 14th-century. *Pulpit*: modern, incorporates a few traceried heads from a 15th-century screen. *Rood Screen*, still *in situ*, with traceried panels, closed below and open above, and a carved and moulded cornice; 15th-century; the loft and canopy are missing. *Royal Arms*: on cornice of rood screen, a small carved achievement, late 17th-century. *Seating*: some poppy-head bench ends, 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: fixed to the pulpit, a wrought iron hour glass stand, 17th-century: in the churchyard, ancient stone coffin.

Condition—Fairly good, though the window tracery has been considerably repaired with cement, and the ivy growing outside is likely to do much damage in the future.

Secular:—

(2). BYGRAVE HOUSE (Manorial works). These earthworks stand on the saddle of a detached pair of hills situated N. of the main escarpment of the Chiltern Hills, on the 300 ft. contour and S. of the parish church.

They cover about 17 acres and consist of a series of inner and surrounding enclosures, defended by ditches without ramparts. The innermost enclosure covers about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre and is defended by a wet ditch forming three sides of a square, the N. side having been filled in. Beyond this are the remains of an irregular five-sided moat, wet at the N.W. and N.E. corners, and with parts of the N. and W. sides missing: it encloses about $3\frac{2}{3}$ acres with a ditch

from 3 to 7 ft. deep and 20 ft. wide, and is nearly traversed by a low bank 3 ft. high. Beyond again, on the W. side, is a triangular outwork with a ditch, of which only the S. side remains, 7 ft. deep and 20 ft. wide; and on the E. side are traces of a large outwork extending as far as a valley running N. and crossed by the track of a road 200 ft. from the E. boundary and parallel with it.

Dimensions—Greatest length, S. side, about 1,170 ft.; N. side, about 1,000 ft.

Condition—Fairly good; the N.W. angle and much of the N. side have been altered by the construction of a modern house and garden.

32. CALDECOTE.

(O.S. 6 in. iii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, stands about three miles N. of Baldock in the midst of barns, cottages, etc., which belong to a farm, and are the only other buildings in the parish. The walls, of flint rubble, with stone dressings, are cemented; the roof is low-pitched. The *Chancel* and *Nave*, the *Tower*, erected over the W. bay of the nave, and the *South Porch* were all built about the middle of the 15th century; later work consists only of repairs.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (18 ft. by 14 ft.) has a traceried and transomed E. window of three lights: in the N. wall is a window of two lights under a square head, and in the S. wall, in addition to a similar window, there is a single light, of which the sill is carried down low. There is no structural division between the chancel and nave. The *Nave* (33 ft. by 14 ft., including the W. bay) has a N. and a S. window which resemble the E. window of the chancel, but the N. window has lost the original tracery: the W. window, of two lights, has a quatrefoil in the head. The N. and S. doorways are original, but the former is much restored. The W. bay (7 ft. from E. to W.) is divided from the rest of the nave by a wall which carries the E. wall of the tower, and is pierced by a two-centred moulded arch with shafted jambs: from this dividing wall to the W. wall, within the N. and S. lines of the nave, spring arches of two chamfered orders, which support the N. and S. walls of the tower, the W. wall being carried by the W. wall of the nave. The *Tower* rises one stage above the nave, and is finished with a plain parapet; the belfry windows resemble the W. window of the nave. The *South Porch* (9½ ft. by 7 ft.) has a moulded shafted entrance arch-

way, and two single-light windows on the E. and W.

Fittings—*Bells*: one, by Robert Oldfeild, 1630. *Font*: octagonal, 15th-century, ornamented with traceried panels and shields bearing the heraldry of the Passions. *Glass*: in E. window, a panel, with white and gold ornament, 15th-century: in S. window of nave, part of a kneeling figure in a blue gown. *Plate*: includes cup of 1569 and paten of 1696. *Seating*: in the nave, some plain open seats, 15th-century. *Stoup*: in the porch, of rough design, under a richly crocketed, spire-shaped canopy, much defaced, not *in situ*.

Condition—Fairly good; much of the old detail, especially the window tracery, has been restored with cement.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOAT:—

(2). At Caldecote Farm, fragment.

(3). THE OLD RECTORY, about 50 yards N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed cottage of plastered timber, built late in the 16th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, and both wings have gabled ends. The exterior has been partly re-plastered and the interior much altered; the heavy moulded beams which carry the floor over the parlour are the only original details.

Condition—Fairly good.

33. CHESHUNT.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxvi. S.E. (b)xli. N.E. (c)xli. S.E. (d)xlii. N.W.)

Despite the old name of Cestrehunt, no trace of permanent Roman occupation has been proved here.

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on the W. side of the town. The tower is built of ashlar, and the E. wall of the chancel is of flint rubble; the other walls, except in the modern parts, are also probably of flint rubble, but are coated with cement. The church was entirely rebuilt between 1418 and 1448, by Nicholas Dixon, Rector, as recorded on a brass in the chancel, and no details of the earlier building remain. The *North Chapel* (or *Vestry*) has some re-used 17th-century brickwork, but is practically modern, as are the *South Chapel* and *South Porch*. Much restoration was carried out between 1872 and 1892.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (15 ft. by 21 ft.) has a large traceried E. window, modern except the inner jambs; the side walls



CHESHUNT: THE GREAT HOUSE.

INTERIOR OF HALL, SHOWING 15TH-CENTURY ROOF

and arcades are also of the 19th century; the 15th-century chancel arch has shafted jambs with moulded bases and capitals. The *Nave* (74 ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of five bays with piers having engaged shafts of Purbeck marble; in the E. respond of the N. arcade is a small low 15th-century archway, with open tracery, which gave a view of the nave altar under the rood-loft; in the opposite wall is a modern copy of the archway, and above it an opening to the former rood-loft. The clearstorey has two-light windows with some modern stonework. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has five 15th-century N. windows of three lights with tracery, all repaired with cement; the W. window has been blocked by an 18th-century monument. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has two 15th-century, and two modern S. windows resembling those opposite. The *West Tower* (16 ft. square) is of three stages with low buttresses, and an octagonal turret at the S.E. angle rising above the embattled parapet, and entered from the nave: the lofty tower arch has central engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases: the lowest stage has two side windows of two lights, and a W. doorway with a square head, over which is a three-light traceried window; the stone vaulting is modern, but springs from the original 15th-century shafts; the second and third stages have windows of two lights with square heads. The *Roofs* are apparently all modern, but the corbels—carved angels carrying shields—which support the trusses, are original.

Fittings—*Bells*: five: two of 1636; a third, 17th-century. *Brasses*: below the communion table, to Nicholas Dixon, Rector, died 1448, part of a canopy, two shields, and a Latin inscription which records his rebuilding the church: in nave, at N.E., of William Parke or Pyke, 1449 (head missing), and Ellen, his wife: in nave, at S.E., to Agnes Luthyngton, 1468, inscription only: at E. end of N. aisle, in floor slabs, of Elizabeth Garnett, wife of Edward Collen, 1609, kneeling figure: of a woman, late 15th-century, with indent of man, inscription, and children: of another woman, 15th-century, no inscription: indent of a knight, and shields, late 15th-century: on the N. wall above these slabs, to Constance, wife of John Parre, 1502, inscription possibly belonging to one of the brasses. *Chest*: in the tower, iron bound, with three locks, probably of late 16th-century date. *Font*: late 12th-century bowl, with trefoiled panels, apparently modern, cut in the sides; stem and base modern. *Glass*: in the tracery of a window in N. aisle, white and gold roses, 15th-

century. *Monuments*: on N. side of chancel, large tomb with recess to Robert Dacres, erected 1543; altered and repaired by Sir Thomas Dacres, 1641; other names on the tomb are George Dacres, 1580, and Sir Thomas Dacres, 1615: in E. wall of S. chapel, to Henry Atkins, physician to James I. and Charles I., 1638: on S. wall of S. aisle, to John Robinson, 1661: on W. wall, to William Robinson, 1686, and his two wives, 1676 and 1694. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, with part of the bowl cut away, 15th-century: in the S. aisle, of rougher workmanship, date uncertain. *Plate*: includes a silver cup and flagon of 1638, and a paten of 1672. *Sedilia*: in first bay of S. arcade of chancel, formerly in the wall, now detached; with 15th-century arches under modern heads. *Miscellanica*: in the churchyard, ancient stone coffin.

Condition—Good, except the windows of the tower, which are all much decayed outside, and the N.E. buttress of the chancel.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

a (2). S. of Factory Farm.

b (3). In Hell Wood, with deep ditches and high outer ramparts, enclosing two islands; the stream has cut through the island on the N.

Condition—Good, except on the N.

b (4). E. of Goff's Oak.

b (5). At Cheshunt Manor House, with outer platforms on three sides; on the W. the island is revetted with a brick wall, and the abutments of a bridge are traceable.

Condition—Good.

c (6). S.W. of Theobalds Park Farm.

d (7). At Nunnery Farm, fragment.

d (8). ¼ mile S.S.E. of Cheshunt Station, small dry moat.

b (9). CHESHUNT GREAT HOUSE and MOAT, about ¼ mile N.W. of the church. The house is a rectangular two-storeyed structure of red brick, with a tiled roof. It is all that remains of a large building of courtyard type and late 15th-century date, and originally formed part of the E. wing. A stone mullioned window in the N. gable, now blocked, indicates work of c. 1600, but the house has been much altered in the 18th century, and little can be made of its history.

The hall is especially interesting as it retains a fine example of an open timber roof of late 15th-century date.

The hall, occupying the S. half of the existing building, is encased on the E. and W. with

18th-century walls to form additional rooms, and the interior has been considerably altered in the 19th century; the roof, coiled with plaster, is of collar-beam construction with curved moulded angle-braces on the trusses, and curved wind-bracing; the trusses are carried down on to carved stone corbels. The N. half of the house is divided into several rooms in both storeys. Under the whole building is a range of cellars, with an 18th-century addition on the E.; the two rooms on the N. have large fireplaces, and in the second room two circular brick columns and a wooden post support the oak beams of the floor above it. The third room is covered by a flat, four-centred, barrel vault, and in the E. wall a wide four-centred archway, partly blocked, leads into a passage. The fourth room has a brick vault, divided into nine compartments by moulded ribs, and supported by octagonal columns, two of clunch, the others of brick, with moulded capitals; on the E. two brick mullioned windows, of three lights, with four-centred main heads, now open into a passage, part of the 18th-century additions; on the S. is a partly built-up fireplace, and on the W. a blocked window; the N.E. compartment is partly occupied by a closet of irregular shape.

Only a fragment of the moat remains.

Condition—Hall roof, good; the rest of the building poor.

^b(10). WALTHAM CROSS, at the junction of Eleanor Cross Road with the High Street, was erected by Edward I., c. 1294, to the memory of his first queen, Eleanor of Castile.

It is of great historic interest, being one of the three remaining 'Eleanor' crosses, and is a beautiful example of late 13th-century architecture, as, although the figures and the upper part of the monument have been restored, much of the original work remains.

The cross stands on modern basement steps, and is built of stone, in three diminishing stages; the first stage is original, the second and third, with a pinnacle and cross at the top, were rebuilt in 1833-4, and again in 1887-9. The first stage is hexagonal, with traceried sides, small buttresses at the angles, and a much-worn sculptured cornice; the tracery on each side consists of two trefoiled panels below a quatrefoil, and a crocketed triangular label with foliated finial; in the head of each panel a shield, suspended from a knot of foliage, bears the arms of England, Ponthieu or Castile quartering Leon. The second stage is elaborately decorated, and has canopies with crocketed finials, under which are three statues of the queen, said to be original, except the

head of the statue on the W., which has been renewed. All the restorations have been copied from the original work.

Condition—Good, much restored. In 1906 the custody of the cross was taken over by the Hertfordshire County Council.

^c(11). THEOBALDS PALACE, remains of, on the W. side of the road from London to Chess-hunt. Theobalds was built by Lord Burghley c. 1564, and was afterwards converted into a royal palace by James I., who gave Hatfield House in exchange for it in 1607. It was dismantled and most of it pulled down in 1651. On the S. side of the gardener's cottage at Old Palace House, one of the three houses erected on the site, a fragment still remains; it is a vertical strip about 15 ft. high and 2 ft. wide; the lower half is of clunch with a moulded plinth and, at the top, a moulded string course, worn and broken; the upper half is of red brick with clunch quoins, and has a moulded entablature. From investigations carried out by the present tenant of Old Palace House, this fragment appears to have been the extreme S.W. corner of the palace. Immediately N.E. of it, set in a wall of old brickwork, is a wide window of three lights with a four-centred brick arch, and moulded stone jambs and mullions; it is uncertain whether this is *in situ*, or, as in the case of two moulded stone-mullioned windows in Old Palace House, re-used material from the palace.

Considerable lengths of the original garden walls, built of red brick, also remain. The most perfect enclose the gardens of Old Palace House and of Grove House on the N.; in the dividing wall is a rectangular opening or peephole, 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft., with chamfered brick jambs and head, and a rebate for a shutter: in the W. wall of Old Palace House garden are a number of small niches, and there is one in the S. wall; they are about 2 ft. 6 in. above the ground, 1 ft. 9 in. high, 1 ft. wide and 10 in. deep, with triangular heads, and some of them have small holes at the bottom; the mortar joints over them appear to be smoke-blackened, which may indicate that they were used for charcoal fires. The W. wall is continued to the N. in the garden of Grove House, and has remains of circular angle-turrets at the N. and S. ends. Other walls still stand S.E. of 'The Cedars,' the third house on the site of the palace, with returns for the central E. gateway; a length of wall runs E. towards the London road and a few other pieces also remain.

In front of 'The Cedars' two large cedar trees are probably contemporary with the



CHESHUNT.

WALTHAM CROSS: LATE 13TH-CENTURY

palace; they may have been in line with the original avenue on the S.

At Aldbury Farm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N., is part of another original brick wall, which is said to have enclosed the royal park, and to have been 10 miles in circumference; a stone in it is inscribed with a large 8 and the date 1621.

Condition—Good, where the walls are in use; elsewhere they are falling into decay.

^c(12). OLD TEMPLE BAR, now one of the gateways of Theobalds Park, was originally erected in Fleet Street in 1672, from the design by Sir Christopher Wren, and was removed from London in 1878. It is built of stone with rusticated joints: the large middle gateway, flanked by smaller round-headed doorways, has a three-centred arch with moulded imposts and a carved projecting keystone; both inner and outer sides are the same. Over it is an upper storey with frieze and cornice, surmounted by a round pediment, and divided on both faces into three bays by shallow pilasters with Corinthian capitals; in the two end bays are round-headed niches which contain, on the side facing the road, statues of Charles II. and Queen Anne, and, on the inner side, of James I. and Charles I.: in the middle bays and at each end there are round-headed windows.

Condition—Good.

^b(13). DEWHURST SCHOOL, N.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed house of brick; the roof is tiled. It was built in 1640 as a charity school by Robert Dewhurst, whose arms and initials, with the date, are on the E. wall, which is buttressed, and has three gables and original brick-mullioned windows; on the upper floor the windows have been restored. The interior has been altered, and a large modern school has been built on to the house on the N. side.

Condition—Good.

^b(14). THE ALMSHOUSES, on the W. side of the road at Turner's Hill, a range of ten red brick cottages, of one storey, were built in the 17th century; the roof is tiled. The original doors and door-frames remain.

Condition—Good.

^b(15). WATER LANE FARM, College Road, is a two-storeyed house of rough-cast, brick, and timber, built about the middle of the 16th century; the roof is tiled. The original plan, consisting of a central block facing N. and S., with a wing at each end, formed a modified H; this form is now obscured by a 19th-century addition on the N., and the whole building has been much altered, the interior being entirely modern; the central part

appears to have contained the hall, which was probably open to the roof. At each end of the central block is a large brick chimney stack with square shafts set diagonally.

Condition—Good, much altered.

^b(16). HOUSE, on the E. side of Cheshunt Street, built of red brick, is of two storeys and an attic, with twin gables at one end; the roof is tiled. Over the shop window in front is a brick panel with a moulded architrave, which bears the date 1689 and the initials G H K.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(17). NO. 4, BLIND MAN'S LANE, a house and shop, formerly a farmhouse, is a two-storeyed, red brick building of c. 1675; the roof is tiled, and at each end of the main front is a gable. There are two chimney stacks at the back.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(18). COTTAGES, a row at the E. end of Church Lane, possibly of the 17th century, have chimney stacks built of the thin bricks of that period.

Condition—Poor.

CHURCHGATE:—

^b(19). *House*, about 100 yds. E. of the church, built of brick in the second half of the 17th century, forms three tenements; the roof is tiled. The gables at the ends have plain copings and small moulded brick kneelers. The windows, with flat wooden frames and transoms, have metal casements, which retain their original furniture.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^b(20). *Houses*, several, on both sides of the road, E. of the church, probably of the 17th century, are timber-framed and plastered, and have overhanging upper storeys.

Condition—Good.

^b(21). *The Green Dragon Inn*, E. of the church, probably built in the 17th century, is timber-framed, but the outside is now encased with brick; a few of the original beams are visible inside the house.

Condition—Good.

^b(22). THE PLOUGH INN, at Flamstead End, on the W. side of the road, built in the 17th century, is a long, timber-framed house, plastered externally; it is of two storeys, the upper projecting on the S. side; the roof is tiled. The central chimney stack has four square shafts in a line, set diagonally. The interior has been altered, but retains some original exposed ceiling beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

(23). THE FOUR SWANS INN, near Waltham Cross, built early in the 17th century, has been much restored and altered; the only original detail which remains is the entrance to the courtyard, with a square-headed doorway of original moulded beams, now much defaced.

Condition—Much restored.

Unclassified:—

(24). BOUNDARY BANK, known as 'Above and Below Bank,' runs through Theobalds Park, over Beaumont Green to Nine Acres Wood, and is now hardly distinguishable from the field banks.

34. CHIPPING BARNET.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, stands on a hill near the middle of the town. The walls are of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with slate and lead. The church was much altered and enlarged in 1875, when the *Chancel* was pulled down and an *Organ Chamber* built on the site, the plan of the chancel being preserved: the *Nave*, retaining its own *North Aisle*, was converted into the N. aisle of the present nave: and all the early work was restored. Part of the old *West Tower* also remains, and is of early 15th-century date; the nave arcades and clearstorey were rebuilt by John Beauchamp, who died in 1453, the width of the nave being increased at the E. end to that of the chancel, which had been rebuilt probably c. 1450.

Architectural Description.—The old *Nave* (63½ ft. by 19 ft. at the E. end, tapering to 16 ft. at the W. end) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades of five bays with moulded arches of two orders, slender clustered columns, and moulded half-octagonal capitals. In one of the spandrels of the S. arcade is a contemporary tablet inscribed "Ora[te p[ro] aia] Johis beuchamp ludatoris hui[us] operis." The clearstorey windows are of three cinquefoiled lights, with modern tracery; those on the S. are unglazed, and open into the present nave. The *Organ Chamber* has, set in the E. wall, the 15th-century S. doorway from the old chancel, with an embattled string course over it. The old *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has a window in the E. wall, two in the N. wall, and a doorway, all modern. The old *West Tower* (12 ft. square) retains only the side walls of the ground stage, with arches of hollow-chamfered orders opening N. and S.; most of the stones have masons' marks, which are unusually conspicuous for work of early

15th-century date; the W. wall is modern and a new tower has been built on the S.W. The *Roofs* are modern, but that of the old nave rests on 15th-century corbels carved with the Arms of the see of Canterbury, St. Albans, France and England quarterly, and a chevron between three roses.

Fittings.—*Brass*: on N. wall of N. aisle, to Elinor Palmer, 1558, inscription. *Chest*: in N. aisle, large, iron bound, probably 17th-century. *Door*: at E. end of organ chamber, with traceried panels, 15th-century, restored; lock and iron handle original. *Font*: modern; the old font, of c. 1452, has been removed to the Mission Church of St. Stephen, a modern building. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in S.E. chapel, large canopied altar tomb with effigy of Thomas Ravenscroft, ob. 1630, shields bearing his arms and those of his two wives, and six scrolls commemorating his children: in N. aisle, large slab to George Ravenscroft, 1683. *Niches*: in side walls of modern tower, two, with canopies, 15th-century, defaced. *Piscinae*: in E. wall of old chancel, 15th-century, restored head: in N.E. angle of N. aisle, without basin. *Plate*: includes small cup, 1679.

Condition—Good; all old work much restored.

Secular:—

WOOD STREET:—

(3). *Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School*, opposite the church, now used as a dining hall for the modern school, is a rectangular, 16th-century building of brick, with octagonal stair-turrets at the N.E. and S.E. angles; the E. wall was rebuilt in the 19th century; the roof is tiled. The N. windows have moulded wood frames with mullions and transoms. An oak post which supports the roof is the only original feature inside the building.

Condition—Good, but with much ivy on the N. wall.

(4). *The Jesus Hospital or Ravenscroft Almshouses*, on the N. side of the street, about ¼ mile W. of the church, forms a long rectangular building of one storey; the walls are of red brick; the roof is tiled. The central porch has a pediment, and over the doorway is a stone with an inscription recording that the almshouses were built, and endowed by James Ravenscroft in 1672, but little detail of that date remains. All the windows and the roof are of the 19th century. In the modern gate posts are two old stones carved with a crest, the initials J.R. and the date 1679.

Condition—Good.

35. CHORLEY WOOD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxviii. S.W. (b)xliii. N.W.
(c)xliii. N.E. (d)xliii. S.W. (e)xliii. S.E.)

No Monuments known.

36. CLOTHALL.

(O.S. 6 in. viii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY stands near the top of the hill N.E. of the village; the walls are of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The date at which the *Nave*, the earliest part of the church, was built is uncertain, but it was probably in the 12th century; the *South Chapel* was added c. 1350; a little later the *Chancel* was rebuilt, and a *South Tower* added immediately W. of the chapel, the ground stage forming a *South Porch*. In the 19th century the *North Vestry* was built, and the church considerably repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 16½ ft.) has in the S. wall a small blocked doorway; all the windows have been restored, but possibly retain a few 15th-century stones; the chancel arch, probably of the 14th century, is covered with cement. The *Nave* (36½ ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two windows of two lights with tracery; one is of the 15th century, the other is a modern copy; in the S. wall, opening into the chapel, is a two-centred arch of two chamfered orders, with half-octagonal jambs of two orders, separated by filleted bowtells; the S. doorway is of the 14th century, and the W. window is of the 15th century. The *South Chapel* (18 ft. by 10 ft.) has an original E. window with tracery of a later date, and, in the S. wall, a traceried window and a single light, also original. The *South Tower* is of two stages with a pyramidal roof. The windows of the bell-chamber are of the 14th century, much restored. The ground stage, forming a *South Porch*, has an original chamfered entrance archway with a two-centred head. The *Roof* of the nave contains a few old timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 1st, with mark of Richard Wymbish, 14th-century; 2nd, 16th-century. *Brackets*: in the S. chapel, two, for images, 14th-century. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of priest in cope, early 16th-century, no inscription: of John Vynter, rector of the parish, 1404, in Eucharistic vestments: of John Wryght, rector of the parish, 1519, in Eucharistic vestments, holding chalice and wafer: of Anne

Bramfield, 1578: of William Lucas, rector of the parish, 1602: on S. wall of S. chapel, inscription to Thomas Dalyson, rector of the parish, 1541 (possibly belonging to the early 16th-century figure in chancel): indents of figure and inscription. *Door*: of S. porch, mediæval, with hinges and iron work of same date as tower; the name "John Warren" is painted on the inner side in black-letter. *Font*: 12th-century, of Purbeck marble, with square basin ornamented with shallow round-headed panels, and carried upon five circular shafts with a moulded base; cover, 17th-century. *Glass*: in the E. window, some canopies in glass of c. 1350, the head of a female saint, some quarries of slightly later date, painted with birds, and 15th-century border with "Maria" monogram: in S.W. window of chapel, shield in 15th-century glass; azure, two bars or, over all a cheveron gules. *Lockers*: in chancel, on N.E., square: in chapel, on N.W., square. *Monument*: in the chapel floor, fragments of large slab with foliate cross in low relief and marginal inscription in Lombardic characters, partly filled with composition, of c. 1350. *Piscinæ*: in the chancel, late 14th-century: in the chapel, of c. 1350. *Seating*: some poppy-head bench ends, 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good; the window tracery defaced by repairs in cement.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

(2). W. of Hooksgreen Farm.

(3). ¾ mile S.E. of the village, track of moat.

37. CODICOTE.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xx. N.E. (b)xx. S.W. (c)xx. S.E.)

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, ¼ mile N.E. of the village, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are partly of lead and partly of tiles. The early history cannot be traced with certainty, as the church was completely restored in 1853, when the S. aisle was lengthened westwards to form a vestry. The ground stage of the *West Tower* and the old S. wall of the *South Aisle* may be part of the church dedicated by Ralph, Bishop of Rochester (1109-14). The *Nave* was possibly rebuilt in the 13th century, and the nave arcade c. 1312, when, it is said, the *South or Ducre Chapel* was added; the arcade between the *Chancel* and chapel and the chancel arch may also be of this date. The upper stages of the

tower are of the 15th century, and the *South Porch* is modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (17 ft. by 12 ft.) has modern E. and N. windows; on the S. the arcade opening into the chapel is of two bays with arches of two chamfered orders, and octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The *South Chapel* (17 ft. by 15½ ft.), now used as an organ chamber, has a modern E. window and S. doorway; the W. arch and the arch opening into the nave resemble the chancel arcade in detail. The *Nave* (46 ft. by 17½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, a lancet window which may be of early 13th-century date, much restored; the other windows, with those of the clear-storey, which was probably built in the 15th century, are of modern stonework. The S. arcade of four bays has similar detail to that of the chancel arcade, but the bases are apparently of the 13th century. The *South Aisle* (63½ ft. by 13 ft.) has three windows and a doorway of the 19th century in the S. wall, which is 3 ft. 8 in. thick, except at the western extension. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 13 ft.) is of three stages, with a stair-turret at the S.W. angle rising only to the top of the ground stage, which has walls 5 ft. 2 in. thick. The heavy, 15th-century tower arch is of two orders; the W. doorway and the three-light window above it are of 19th-century stonework, and the windows of the bell-chamber are much restored.

Fittings—*Doors*: on the S. door, iron scroll work, possibly 12th-century; on stair turret door in the tower, old strap hinges. *Plate*: small engraved cup, 1558, cover paten, 1568. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with carved panelling, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good, owing to extensive restorations.

Secular:—

^b(2). **THE BURY**, about 200 yards S. of the church, is a red brick house, of three storeys and basement, with a plain parapet and a low-pitched roof, built about the middle of the 17th century. On the S.W., or main front, the walling of the lower storeys is divided into large arched panels, and the doorway is flanked by brick pilasters and niches, now covered with cement. The rest of the walling is quite plain. The plan is almost square, and has a room on each side of the entrance lobby, which leads into a square hall, enlarged by a third room being thrown into it. At the back are the kitchen, offices, etc.

Interior—Two rooms on the ground floor and one on the first floor have 17th-century

panelling and carved overmantels. One fireplace has a cast-iron fireback ornamented with fleurs-de-lis; some of the rooms have original doors, and in the ceilings are some rough beams. The staircase, reaching from the ground to the second floor, is of the 17th century, and has square newals with ornamented tops and pendants, and a massive moulded handrail with flat carved and moulded balusters; these are all repeated on the side against the wall.

Condition—Good.

^b(3). **THE GEORGE AND DRAGON INN**, on the main road about ½ mile S.W. of the church, is a narrow rectangular building of the 17th century; the walls are of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. The upper storey projects at each end of the front, which is covered with modern rough-cast, and has three gables; the back, also with three gables, retains some of the original plaster. The two brick chimney stacks have square clustered shafts, partly restored. All the windows have been restored. Inside the house are a few old beams and, in the parlour, a large open fireplace.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(4). **COTTAGE**, adjoining the S. end of the 'George and Dragon,' originally one of a group, is a small, 17th-century building, one room wide, with an overhanging upper storey; the front is plastered, and the roof is tiled. The shafts of the two chimney stacks are built of thin roofing tiles: one is square, the other octagonal with concave sides.

Condition—Both the chimney stacks need re-pointing, and one is in danger of falling over.

^b(5). **TWO COTTAGES**, on the W. side of the main street, almost opposite the 'George and Dragon,' are two-storeyed, 17th-century buildings of brick and timber, with modern brick bases; the front of one cottage is plastered; the roofs are tiled. The only original chimney stack has two square shafts set diagonally, built of thin bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c(6). **DRIVERS END FARM**, about ¾ mile N. of the church, is a small, 17th-century building of two storeys, the lower of brick, the upper of plastered timber. It is of rectangular plan, with a central chimney stack, built of thin bricks. On the ground floor are two rooms with lobby, chimney stack and staircase between them. The kitchen has an original fireplace, now reduced to take a modern grate, and with its chimney-corner seats inside small cupboards; in the ceiling is an old, heavy beam.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). LOWER FARM (formerly 'Troopers Stables'), nearly a mile N. of the church, is a small, two-storeyed house of late 16th-century date, facing S.E.; the lower storey is built of flint with brick quoins and a brick plinth, except the N.E. end, which is of modern brick; the S.W. wall of the upper storey is covered with rough-cast, and the other walls are of timber with brick filling; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a projecting porch wing on the S.E. face, and a small wing containing the staircase at the back; the central chimney stack carries a rectangular shaft, built of thin bricks, with pilasters on both faces. A blocked doorway on the first floor and the modern brick facing on the ground floor, at the N.E. end, suggest that the building once extended further in this direction. Inside, the house retains the original fireplaces, though all, except one, are partly filled in; oak doors, some with the old strap hinges; wide oak floor boards, and two heavy beams in the ceilings. The newel staircase is of oak, and is also of the 16th century.

In the farmyard is an old barn, timber-framed, partly brick-nogged, partly weather-boarded, with two original trusses in the roof.

Condition—Of house and barn, poor.

^a(8). THE WEST LODGE of Knebworth Park is largely constructed of old material taken from Knebworth House in 1811 (see also Knebworth). It is of brick with stone dressings, and consists of two small blocks connected by arches spanning the drive. A stone tablet records the re-setting of these arches from the old gate house; they are four-centred, of two continuously moulded orders, and of early 16th-century date, much restored. Two windows of the same date have also been re-set, and are of two pointed lights under a square label. At one corner of the building an octagonal turret has a door with a four-centred moulded head, and what appears to be a *rebus* on the name of Lytton in one of the spandrels.

Condition—Fairly good; much defaced with cement.

38. COTTERED.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. N.E. (b)xiii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, near the middle of the village, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, and is covered with cement; red brick is used in the N. wall of the vestry; the roofs are of lead and tiles. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, *West Tower* and *South Porch* were all built c. 1350; the *North Chapel* and the windows and

roof of the nave are of the 15th century. In the 16th century the *North Vestry* was added, and the chancel windows renewed. The church was thoroughly restored, and the chancel re-roofed in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35½ ft. by 16 ft.) has a modern E. window; on the N. is a 15th-century arcade with much of its stonework renewed, and in the S. wall are two square-headed windows, probably of early 16th-century date, but one is inserted in a wide 15th-century window, partly blocked; in the same wall is a blocked doorway; the chancel arch, of c. 1350, has been repaired, and its responds thrust out of the perpendicular. The *North Chapel* (22½ ft. by 13 ft.) has two wide 15th-century windows with modern tracery, and a doorway, also of the 15th century, but with a modern arch. In the S.W. corner about 6 ft. above the ground is an opening into the nave; it is probably of the 14th century, but has a modern arch. The *Vestry* (13 ft. by 12½ ft.), E. of the chapel, has an E. window of early 16th-century date, with original iron stanchions. The *Nave* (60 ft. by 25 ft.) has three lofty 15th-century windows in the N. wall, and three in the S. wall; the tracery is repaired. Both N. and S. doorways are of c. 1350; the N. doorway is blocked, and its label and stops defaced. On the N.E., the rood-loft stair turret projects from the outer face of the wall and is continued to the roof; only the head, now blocked, of the lower inner doorway remains, and the upper doorway is also blocked. The *Tower* (12½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet and an octagonal lead spire; the tower arch and the W. window of c. 1350 have been restored. The windows of the bell-chamber are single cusped lights, with slightly decayed stonework. The *South Porch* (11½ ft. by 10½ ft.) has two-light windows on the E. and W., probably of early 16th-century date; the entrance archway is coated with cement. The *Roof* of the nave, the beams of the chapel roof, and some of the trusses in the chancel roof are of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 4th 1651, 5th by Miles Graye, 1650. *Brasses and Indents*: in the chapel, to Litton Pulter, 1608, inscription: in the porch, slab with three indents, probably 15th-century. *Chest*: in the vestry, probably late 16th-century. *Doors*: in the nave S. door, heavy, panelled oak, probably 15th-century; N. door of same date, still *in situ* behind the blocking: in the vestry, inner door and ironwork, probably of c. 1525. *Font*: of grey Derbyshire marble, c. 1700. *Glass*: in the heads of two N. windows in the nave.

painted, 15th-century. *Painting*: on N. wall of nave, a large indistinct figure of St. Christopher. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, 14th-century: in the chapel, 15th-century: in the nave, E. jamb and bowl, 14th-century. *Plate*: cup and cover paten, 1711. *Slabs*: in the chapel floor, several, inscribed, 17th-century. *Stoup*: in the porch, damaged. *Sedile*: in the chancel, with two-centred arch, 14th-century. *Table*: in the vestry, 17th-century.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

a (2). Fragment, 200 yards S. of the rectory.

a (3). "The Island," 1 mile S.E. of the village.

a (4). THE LORDSHIP (now a farmhouse) and MOAT, S.E. of the church. The walls are of timber and plaster: the roof is tiled.

The house is of mid 15th-century date and of unusual interest as an example both of a mediæval building and of the form of renovation considered necessary at the beginning of the 17th century, when it was much altered.

To understand the present remains it is necessary to compare them with what was almost certainly the original plan. It was probably of the H type, with the hall in the central wing, facing N. and S., and the buttery, pantry and kitchen in the E. wing: on the W. was a "solar" wing, in the destruction of which the hall may have been shortened. Early in the 17th century an upper floor was inserted in the hall, which was then divided into several rooms, a staircase was built in "the screens," the E. wing probably enlarged, and rooms were constructed over the buttery and pantry. In the 19th century two staircases were built, one to replace the 17th-century staircase, and the other in the W. end of the hall: a lean-to structure was also added on the S., and the whole house restored and patched. The upper storey of the E. wing projects, and is gabled on the N., and in the 17th century a smaller gable was added, of which the projection forms a porch to the front entrance; the original door remains, and has panels with cinquefoiled heads. The windows are all of the 17th century or of later date, and the chimney stacks have been partly rebuilt. The original doorways to the kitchen passage, buttery and pantry also remain, and have chamfered, four-centred heads and chamfered jambs. The buttery is lined with 17th-century mitred panelling, and has a carved oak overmantel. The room over the buttery has panelling of early 17th-century date, cut up and re-set: the ceiling is plastered and has moulded oak ribs to repre-

sent principals and purlins. In a room over the hall are some linenfold panels, now covered by the wall paper. Parts of two trusses of the hall roof remain, with moulded cambered tie-beams, and octagonal king posts which have moulded capitals and bases, and curved struts; only the tie-beams can be seen below the ceiling of the first floor; as the timbers show no traces of soot the chimney stack on the S. of the hall may be original, though the fireplace is modern.

Only a fragment remains of the moat.

Condition—Fairly good; the original structure has been much altered and repaired.

b (5). BROOM FARM, on the N. side of the road in the hamlet of Hare Street, about a mile S.W. of the church, is a timber and brick house built late in the 16th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped; the long wing, facing S., contains the hall with a room on each side of it, and has a brick front, with three gables, which was added c. 1700; the main entrance, with an oak door, now painted, is on the S. In the shorter wing, facing W., the one room was probably the kitchen and has a cellar beneath it. The main staircase is between the wings, and there are two small staircases from the upper storey to the attic. The N. and S. windows, with square leaded lights and iron fastenings, are of c. 1700; two of the attic windows in the gables, and two oval openings near the main entrance are now blocked. On the W. is a window of early 16th-century date, not *in situ*; it is of three lights with four-centred heads, and has moulded, oak mullions. The chimney stacks have square shafts set diagonally; the stack at the N. end of the shorter wing seems to have projected beyond the wall, which is now built out to the same level, with the old narrow bricks re-used on the E. side of the chimney. A fireplace and many of the oak boards and beams inside the house are original.

A large barn W. of the house, of early 17th-century date, is of half-H plan, built of timber on a brick base, and covered with weatherboarding.

Condition—Good.

39. DATCHWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxi. S.W. (b)xxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands in an isolated position about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Datchworth Green. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roof is tiled. The *Nave* is probably of the 12th century, the *North Aisle* was added late in the 13th century, and the lower part of the *West Tower* is of late 14th-

century date. The *Chancel* arch is of c. 1480, but the rest of the chancel seems to have been entirely remodelled c. 1600. The *South Porch* is probably also of the 17th century. In 1875 the church was restored, and the top stage of the tower rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 14 ft.) has E. and S. windows of c. 1600. The four-centred head of the E. window is blocked, and the tracery is modern. The chancel arch has been repaired, and the bases destroyed. The *Nave* (38 ft. by 19 ft.) has a N. arcade of four bays, with two-centred arches of two orders on octagonal columns having moulded capitals and bases; the responds have detached shafts and crude foliated capitals; all much repaired. In the S. wall one window is of c. 1360, the other window has been much restored, and the doorway is of the 19th century. The *North Aisle* (39 ft. by 10½ ft.) has a 15th-century window on the N.E.; the other windows have rear arches of late 14th-century date and modern tracery. The *Tower* (11 ft. by 10½ ft.) is of two stages, with a modern spire. The lower stage is of c. 1380, and has a lofty tower arch; the W. doorway is blocked, and the tracery in the window above it is modern. The *Porch* has blocked loops and a four-centred entrance archway, and is covered with cement. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; the last four by Anthony Chandler, 1673. *Brass*: in the chancel near the altar, to William Paine, c. 1620, an inscription with symbolical device. *Chair*: in the chancel, 17th-century. *Chest*: in the vestry, oak, with three locks, 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal, early 15th-century. *Monuments*: in the nave, on S.E., a recess containing stone slab with floriated cross, 14th-century; recess repaired. *Niches*: over the E. window of the aisle, inside, remains of three small niches. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, 1569. *Poor Box*: probably 17th-century.

Condition—Good. The nave arcade is much out of the perpendicular, and, to prevent further deflection, a truss has been thrown across the aisle against it, supported by a buttress on the aisle wall.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a(2). In village, fragment.

^b(3). At Bull's Green, fragment.

DATCHWORTH GREEN:—

^a(4). *Hoppers Hall*, about ½ mile S. of the church, is a timber-framed and plastered building of two storeys and attics; the roofs are

tilled. The main building faces N., and is of c. 1640-50; the plan is rectangular, with a small central porch wing in front, and a staircase wing at the back. At some later date, possibly in the same century, a wing was added at the E. end, projecting to the S., the N. wall being flush with that of the original building. The latter contains a lobby with a room on each side of it, and in the additional wing are the kitchen and dairy. There are gables at the E. and W. ends, and the wings are also gabled on the S. Opposite the porch is a central chimney stack, built of thin bricks, and at the E. end is another stack of later date, with moulded cornices. **Interior**—Two rooms have chamfered oak beams, with ogee stops, and wide fireplaces, reduced for modern grates; over one fireplace a painting in oils, of a hunting scene, is probably of the same date as the main building. The kitchen fireplace has a heavy oak lintel, and several oak doors remain. The staircase, probably also original, has turned balusters, plain square newels with ball heads, and a moulded handrail.

Condition—Good.

^a(5). *Cherry Tree Farm*, about ¾ mile S. of the church, is a 17th-century rectangular building of two storeys, with a projecting central wing at the back. The walls are of brick, covered with modern pebble-dash, but at the back of the house a little of the original plaster remains. The roof is tiled. There is a large central chimney stack with four shafts set diagonally. The double front door is moulded and panelled, and is probably of oak, now painted.

Condition—Good.

^a(6). *Cottages*, two, on the N. side of the green, form a rectangular building of plastered timber and brick, of late 17th-century date; the roof is tiled; the front has been altered in the 19th century. Over three small, gabled dormer windows are the initials W.B. and the date 1694, in raised plaster. The central chimney stack is of plain brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(7). *Whipping Post*, near the cottages, is about 6 ft. high; the rough iron handcuffs still remain.

Condition—Poor.

40. DIGSWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. xxviii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN**, stands in the park E. of Digswell House. The walls are

covered outside with cement; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* and *Nave* are probably of the 12th century; the *North Aisle* was built c. 1280-1300, but the arcade has been destroyed. The *North Chapel* was rebuilt and lengthened by one bay, and the *Tower* added W. of the aisle, c. 1510. The *South Porch* was probably built c. 1700. Many alterations were made in 1811, and in 1874 the church was restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22 ft. by 20 ft.) has an arch in the N. wall, opening into the chapel, of c. 1200, with a modern face on the chancel side, and in the same wall is a deep, arched recess of the 15th century, which was probably open formerly on both sides. In the S. wall is a blocked window, probably of the 13th century; the other windows have modern tracery. The *Nave* (31 ft. by 22 ft.) has no detail of earlier date than the 15th century, part of the tracery in the two S. windows being of that period, but the walls are probably of the 12th century. A modern arch opening into the N. aisle replaces the original arcade of two bays. The *North Chapel* (21½ ft. by 9½ ft.) has two early 16th-century windows, and the *North Aisle* (25 ft. by 7½ ft.) has two windows of the same date, evidently inserted when the chapel was rebuilt. The *Tower* (7½ ft. square), of two stages, with embattled parapet, has walls no thicker than the adjoining walls of the church. The 16th-century single-light W. window is unglazed, but closed by a door; the four windows of the bell-chamber are of two lights under square heads, and are also of the 16th century. The *Porch* has an embattled parapet, and is covered with cement. The *Roof* of the nave has 15th-century tie-beams, and the low-pitched, panelled oak roof of the chapel is of early 16th-century date; the other roofs are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: three: 1st and 2nd, 1605. *Brackets*: on each side of E. window in chapel, moulded stone, with shields, charged with Peryent (three crescents) quartering a cross paty. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of John Peryent, standard bearer to Richard II., and his wife, who died in 1415, figures 5 ft. long, man in armour, with part of inscription and arms: of a knight in armour, said to be another John Peryent, c. 1430, with two symbols of the Evangelists; on the same slab, inscription to Thomas Robynson and his wife, 1492: of Thomas Hooore, 1495, his wife, four sons and eight daughters, with inscription and four shields with arms of the Mercers' Company, Hooore and a defaced coat: of Robert Battyll, 1557, his wife, four sons,

and six daughters: of William Robert, auditor of the Bishop of Winchester, 14— (date not filled in), his wife, 1484, and two sons; shrouded figures, two shields and inscription: to John Peryent, small inscription, undated: to two daughters of Sir Alexander Cave, 1637. *Monuments*: in the chapel, mural tablets to William Sedley, 1658: Francis Shalcrosse, 1681: Eliza Shalcrosse, 1677: and some 17th-century floor slabs. *Piscina*: in the chancel, double, 13th-century. *Plate*: includes engraved cup, 1563, paten, 1673; flagon, 1672. *Recess*: in the N. aisle, between the windows, richly moulded two-centred arch, with tracery and the figure of a dove in the centre; of c. 1290; lower part destroyed, tracery and mouldings well preserved. *Screens*: between chancel and chapel, between chapel and aisle, lower part of both destroyed: below the tower, two doors, probably belonged to rood screen: all of oak, of c. 1540.

Condition—Good.

41. EAST BARNET.

(O.S. xlv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on a hill about ½ mile S.E. of Oakleigh Park railway station. The old walls are covered with rough-cast, and have stone dressings; the roofs are of tiles and slate. The church was rebuilt in the 19th century, except the *Nave*, which is almost entirely of c. 1140; the S. doorway of that date has been re-set in the modern S. aisle, and some 16th-century material re-used in the chancel.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* has, re-set in the N. wall, a 16th-century arch opening into the organ chamber, and a square-headed window of two uncusped lights, much restored. The *Nave* (40 ft. by 19 ft.) has walls 3 ft. thick; in the N. wall are three small original windows with round heads, and between the second and third is a blocked doorway with a similar head; all the stonework is of clunch. The westernmost window in the S. wall retains its original inner round head, but the rest of the stonework is modern. The *South Aisle* has a S. doorway with a plain, round head, of c. 1140, re-set; in the chamfered label is a grotesque carved head. The *Roof* of the nave retains its old tie-beams, and has an arched plastered ceiling.

Fittings—*Glass*: in N. window of nave, small fragments of old glass. *Plate*: includes silver-gilt covered cup of 1636. *Recess*: in N. wall of

nave, probably 15th-century. *Slabs*: in the chancel floor, several of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good; the stonework of the old windows of the nave is decaying.

42. EASTWICK.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxx. N.E. (b)xxx. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, S.W. of the village, was rebuilt in 1872, partly on the old foundations; the double windows on the N. and S. are said to mark the position of the original *Transepts*. The *Tower* was partly rebuilt in 1873.

The 13th-century effigy in the tower is an unusually perfect illustration of the armour of that period.

Architectural Description—The 13th-century *Chancel Arch* has been rebuilt with the original materials. It is richly moulded and rests on detached shafts of Purbeck marble, with moulded capitals and bases. The *Tower* is of three stages, with embattled parapet.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, with illegible inscription, of early date; 2nd, inscribed *Vor Augustini Scoti In Aure Dei*, undated; 3rd, by John Clark, 1601. *Brasses*: on tower wall, of Joan Lee, lady in Elizabethan costume; coat of arms and part of inscription, 1564; originally all on the same slab, said to be palimpsest. *Monument*: in the tower, stone effigy of knight, cross-legged, in complete chain mail and long surcoat, with long shield; mid 13th-century, well preserved. *Piscina*: in the chancel, bowl only, date uncertain.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOAT:—

^a(2). In Eastwick Wood, fragment.

43. ELSTREE

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, near the middle of the village, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1853, some of the old material being re-used. The columns and capitals of the S. arcade of the *Nave*, which was rebuilt on the old foundations, and possibly some stones in the N. arcade, are of the 15th century, and old work also remains in the S. wall of the *South Aisle*. Three of the collar beams in the *Roof* of the nave are of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Font*: octagonal, the stem consists of central pillar within a hollow octagonal drum having a pierced panel in each side; 15th-century, lower part defaced. *Monument*: on N. wall of N. aisle, to Olive Buck, 1603, alabaster, recently repaired and replaced in the church.

Condition—Good.

44. ESSENDON.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxvi. N.W. (b)xxxvi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, in the middle of the village, was entirely rebuilt in 1883, except the *West Tower*, which is of the 15th century, much restored.

Architectural Description—The *Tower* is of two stages with embattled parapet; two moulded stones in the external jambs of the W. doorway, and many of the clunch stones in the quoins are of the 15th century. The arch opening into the nave is also original, but has been repaired.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd and 4th, 1685; 6th, 1681. *Brasses and Indents*: on S. wall of S. aisle, three shields each charged (colours missing) quarterly; 1. France quartering England, all within a border, quarterly charged 1 and 4 with leopards, 2 and 3 with fleurs-de-lis (for Henry, Marquis of Exeter, executed 1538); 2. Courtney; three roundels: 3. Say; Party palewise, three cheverons: 4. Redvers; a lion; beneath the shields a modern inscription records that they were taken from a gravestone in 1778, and that the arms are probably those of Henry Courtney, eldest son of Henry, Marquis of Exeter, by his second wife: of William Tooke, 1588, his wife Ales, daughter of Robert Barlee, of Bibbesworth, and twelve children, kneeling figures, inscription and three shields (colours missing); 1st, Tooke, party cheveronwise three griffins' heads erased (counterchanged); Crest, a griffin's head erased party cheveronwise holding in its beak a sword; 2nd, Tooke impaling Barlee; 3rd, Barlee quartering Bibbesworth: in slab in floor, shield with arms of Tooke quartering: 2. Noone or Nove (?), a cross engrailed, with a crescent thereon; 3. Purchase or Thwaites (?), a lion, over all a fesse with three roundels thereon; above is the crest of Tooke, and indents of shield and two inscriptions. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in S. aisle, several floor slabs, 17th-century: on S. wall, to William Prestley, 1664, of marble, flanked by twisted pilasters: on W. wall of nave, slab, to Eleanor Whitteot,

1684. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, 1569, large paten, 1692.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOAT:—

^b (2). N.E. of Coldharbour Farm.

^a (3). **ESSENDON MILL**, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the church, is a house of two storeys and attics, built probably in the 17th century, but much altered at a later date. The walls were originally timber-framed, but most of them are now encased in brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is of an irregular L shape, and there is one original chimney stack. Some very large oak timbers in the floors and partitions inside the house are evidently original, and the central newel staircase on the W. side is probably a modern restoration or copy of the old one.

Condition—Good.

45. FLAMSTEAD.

(O.S. xxvii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD**, stands in the middle of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, and is patched with brick; the roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The *West Tower* is of c. 1120, and possibly some of the masonry of the *Chancel* may be of that date. The foundations of the side walls of the contemporary *Nave* were found in the W. bays during repairs, and showed that the internal width was not altered when the *North* and *South Aisles* and the present arcades were built in the 13th century. Three of the responds of the arcades differ from the other work in having distinct diagonal tooling, which suggests that preparations were made for arcades during the 12th century, even if they were not actually built until later. The tower arch was under-built in the second half of the 13th century. The chancel was remodelled c. 1330-40, when the E. end was probably rebuilt, and the *North Vestry* added; the N. aisle may also have been rebuilt in the 14th century; in 1332 Sir William de la Zouche founded a chantry, possibly at the altar in the N. aisle, as the N.E. window of the aisle is of that date. The clearstorey of the nave, the upper stage of the tower, with spire, and the rood-loft stairs were built in the 15th century; the *North* and *South Porches* were added probably about the same time, and the E. arch of the N. arcade widened. Later work consists only of repairs, and the church has been recently restored.

The building is of especial interest as giving evidence of a large village church of the 12th

century, and on account of the detail of the 13th-century arcades.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has, in the N. wall, a 13th-century lancet, and a modern doorway into the vestry; the E. window and the two S. windows have modern tracery copied from 14th-century work, and in the S. wall is also a priest's doorway with modern stonework outside; the 14th-century chancel arch is of two chamfered orders. The *Vestry* (16 ft. by 9 ft.) has, on the ground floor, a narrow square-headed light of the 14th century on the E., and two on the N., with a fireplace between them; in the S.W. angle is a curved recess containing a spiral iron staircase. Only the stone corbels remain of the floor of the upper storey. The *Nave* (67 ft. by 21 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of six bays, with pointed arches of two hollow chamfered orders, octagonal shafts, foliated capitals and moulded bases; the arches have labels on the side facing the nave, and also on the side towards the aisle in the two eastern bays of the N. arcade; the N.E. respond was rebuilt when the easternmost arch of the arcade was widened; the other responds have slender detached shafts, but that on the N.W. has a wooden shaft and a capital made up with plaster. The 15th-century clearstorey windows, four on each side, are of two cinquefoiled lights with square heads. The *North Aisle* (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has a 15th-century E. window of two cinquefoiled lights, and in the N. wall are two similar windows, in addition to the 14th-century window, and a plain 15th-century doorway. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights, restored, and two windows which have been entirely renewed. The *West Tower* (17 ft. square) is of two stages, with a plain parapet and a small leaded spire. Under the large round-headed arch, opening into the nave, is a pointed arch of late 13th-century date, with a chamfered label. The W. doorway and the two-light window above it were inserted in the 15th century. High up in the first stage are traces of round-headed 12th-century windows of two lights, blocked in the 15th century to strengthen the wall when the second stage was added, which has square-headed windows of two cinquefoiled lights in each face. The original stair-turret, with a round-headed doorway, is at the S.E. angle. The *North* and *South Porches* have been much restored, but the outer doorway of the S. porch is of the 15th century. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century though restored, and rests on carved stone corbels; the roof of the chancel is also old.

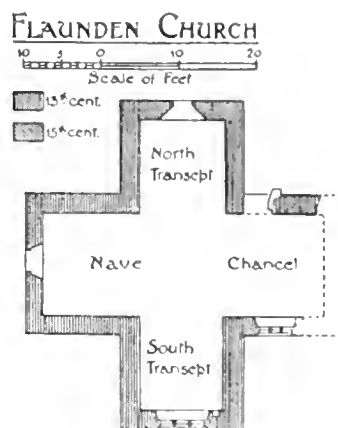
Fittings—*Bells*: six; five by Chandler, 1664, the sixth, 1729. *Bracket*: near N.E. corner of N. aisle, for image. *Brasses and Indents*: in chancel, of John Oudeby, rector, 1414, in processional vestments, over his head small canopy, indent of Virgin and Child, round it three brass shields, inscription, and indents of two more shields: figure of unknown man, his wife, and four children, probably 15th-century, indents of shield and inscription: slab with indents of figure and inscription. *Communion Table and Rails*: 17th-century. *Font*: 15th-century, restored and re-tooled. *Monuments*: in third bay of N. arcade, altar tomb with effigies of a man and his wife, under crocketed canopy, probably c. 1420: on chancel wall, of Sir Bartholomew Fouke, 1604, kneeling figure, alabaster and marble: on shafts of nave arcade, three incised inscriptions record burial places of John Pace, 1596; Ffrauncys Cordell, 1597; John Grigge, 1598. *Painting*: on E. wall of N. aisle, over bracket for image, figure of the Virgin, defaced: over E. window of N. aisle, traces of black-letter inscription to memory of a parish clerk, 1604: on arches of N. arcade, traces of painted decoration; colour on two easternmost arches, restored. *Piscinae*: in chancel, 14th-century, restored: in E. respond of N. arcade, trefoiled recess: in W. wall of vestry, basin only. *Plate*: includes unmarked cup and paten, 17th-century, flagon, 1690: pewter flagon dated 1675. *Recess*: in N. wall of chancel, near E. end, large, shallow, with moulded jambs and arch. *Screen*: across the chancel, 15th-century, with modern beam instead of original vaulted loft, rood also modern. *Seating*: W. end of S. aisle, oak, possibly 14th-century. *Sedilia*: in chancel, single, cinque-foiled, 14th-century; W. of it, wider cinque-foiled recess for two seats. *Miscellaneous*: on S. jamb of tower arch, is scratched a consecration cross, recently painted.

Condition—Good, owing to recent extensive repairs, but some of the stonework is still in a state of decay.

Secular:—

(2). ALMSHOUSES, N. of the church, built by Thomas Saunders, of Beechwood, in 1669, form a rectangular building of red brick with gabled ends; the roof is tiled. The two chimney stacks have square shafts set diagonally. There are four plain windows of two lights in the front, and four round-headed doorways, over two of which are circular panels of stone with defaced carving.

Condition—Good.



46. FLAUNDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxxviii. N.W. (b) xxxviii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

b (1). OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, ruins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of the village, in a clump of fir trees on the banks of the river Chess. The remaining walls are of plastered flint rubble, with clunch dressings, and, with the gables, retain their original height, but there are no roofs. The building is small, in the form of a Greek cross, and was probably built c. 1230.

The unusual plan and the traces of early mural painting in the interior make these ruins especially interesting.

Architectural Description—The building measures 36 ft. from E. to W., and 37 ft. from N. to S. across the transepts: the *Chancel* (13 ft. wide) retains only parts of the N. and S. walls. In the N. wall is an arched recess partly destroyed by a later opening with brick jambs; in the S. wall is the sill of a two-light window of the 15th century. The *Nave* (13 ft. wide) has a 13th-century W. doorway with plain jambs, pointed arch and moulded label. The *North Transept* (10½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, the jambs and sill of an original single-light window. The *South Transept* (10½ ft. wide) has a partly restored three-light window of the 15th century in the S. wall.

Fittings—Paintings: on E. splay of N. transept window, traces, probably representing the Crucifixion; on W. splay, a diaper pattern: on E. wall of N. transept, traces of colour. *Piscina*: in S. wall of S. transept, 13th-century. *Reredos*: on E. wall of S. transept, traces, with central niche.

Condition—Very bad; the ruins are loaded with heavy ivy, and much damage has been

Note.—The plan is reproduced by permission of the VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

done by visitors; the paintings have suffered much from exposure.

^a(2). CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, on a hill at the W. end of the village, was built in 1838. It contains, from the old church, the following:—

Fittings—*Bells*: one, inscribed '*Gloria in excelsis deo*,' by William Knight, 1578. (Another bell by the same founder, and of the same date, originally at Flaunden, is now at St. John's Church, Uxbridge.) *Font*: bowl, octagonal, probably 15th-century, with modern stem and base. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten, 1576. *Tiles*: in S. porch, mediæval.

Condition—Good; tiles worn.

47. FURNEUX PELHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on high ground in the village. It is built chiefly of flint with oolite dressings; the N. aisle is coated with cement, and the porch has clunch dressings. The *Chancel* was built c. 1260-80; it leans to the S. which may indicate that it is an enlargement of an earlier chancel attached to a *Nave* of about the same size as the present nave. The *West Tower* was added c. 1370, and the *North* and *South Aisles*, with the arcades and clearstorey of the nave, were built c. 1400. The *South Porch* was added in the 15th century, and the S. aisle was probably lengthened at the same time to enclose the side of the tower. The *South Chapel* was built by Robert Newport c. 1518, according to an inscription given in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. Many of the windows of the church were entirely renewed in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 19 ft.) has a 13th-century E. window with engaged inner shafts, moulded rear arch, and label with foliage stops; the tracery is modern. In the N. wall are three lancets of the 13th century, the westernmost being a low side window with rebates and hooks for shutter; in the S. wall are two lancets of the 13th century; in both walls the easternmost window is of richer detail than the others, having engaged inner shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and a moulded rear arch with a plain label which has mask stops. In the S. wall is also a modern archway and a small cinquefoiled opening into the S. chapel. In the *South Chapel* (26 ft. by 19½ ft.) only the inner jambs and rear arch of the three-

light E. window and two stones in the S. doorway are old. The *Nave* (40 ft. by 19 ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays with pointed arches; the piers each have four semi-octagonal shafts separated by a hollow chamfered order; the labels mitre at the apices with the string course below the clearstorey, which has three windows of two lights in both walls. The *North Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has an E. and a W. window and two N. windows, of three lights each, of modern stonework; the N. door is original, and has moulded jambs and a pointed arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and moulded label. The *South Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has three windows similar to those in the N. aisle; only the inner jambs of the easternmost are original; the S. doorway resembles that opposite, but the traceried spandrels contain shields; W. of it a small doorway opens into the staircase leading to the room above the porch. The moulded string of the parapet outside is badly decayed. Nearly all the stonework of the *South Porch* has been renewed in the 19th century, but some of the external quoins are original; on two of them are scratched ancient circular sundials, one with Roman numerals; the porch is lighted by side windows and has a modern entrance archway; in the E. wall of the upper chamber is an original single light, much decayed, with a trefoiled head; the S. and W. windows are modern. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet and a leaded needle spire; a plain archway opens into it from the nave; the W. window, of three lights, has been repaired with cement; the windows of the bell-chamber, of two lights each with tracery, are original, but have decayed jambs and restored heads. The high-pitched *Roof* of the chancel has a few old timbers; the nave has a fine, low-pitched roof of three bays of early 15th-century date; the moulded tie-beams have struts with traceried spandrels; the ceiling is divided into panels and at the feet of the principal rafters are angels carved in wood, holding shields, of which two, on the S. side of the E. bay, are painted with coats of arms; on one of the tie-beams is the original colour decoration. The roofs of the aisle are similar in character but plainer. The chapel roof is similar but of later workmanship; it also has angels with shields, carved bosses, etc., and retains some of the original painted ornament.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 3rd, 1662; 4th, apparently by William Culverden, 1513-1522; 5th, 1618. *Brasses and Indents*: in floor of S. chapel, indent of man in civilian costume, half-figure, with inscription, probably 15th-century; indent

of knight in armour, early 16th-century, part of brass inscription to John Newport, date incomplete, and shield with his arms: two other slabs with indents much defaced (see *Monuments* below). *Easter Sepulchre*: in N. wall of chancel, recess with modern arch. *Font*: Purbeck marble bowl, 13th-century. *Glass*: in E. window of N. aisle, fragments, 15th-century. *Monuments*: at W. end of S. aisle, altar tomb of Purbeck marble, sides of base panelled, originally with shields; in the covering slab, brasses of man in civilian dress, and his widow, under a double canopy, with indents of pinnaced buttresses, c. 1425; also indents of daughter, inscription and four shields: in S. chapel, altar tomb of white stone with black marble slab, marble pilasters and shields with arms of Cason and others; on the wall above it, inscription to Edward Cason, 1624, and on an iron bracket, helmet of c. 1570-80: on N. wall of N. aisle, Purbeck marble tablet, probably to Robert Newport, dated 1518, with brasses of man in armour, his wife, two sons and three daughters, all kneeling, and shield with arms of Newport, a lion rampant, impaling Alington, a bend between six billets; indents of two other shields, Virgin and Child, and two scrolls: in floor of S. chapel, marble coffin lid, much worn, probably 14th-century. *Piscinae*: in chancel, with moulded jambs, pointed arch and label, quatrefoiled bowl, 13th-century: in S. chapel, with cinquefoiled head, sexfoiled bowl, early 16th-century. *Royal Arms*: on screen at W. end of S. aisle, carved in wood, with supporters and shield, double faced: bearing the dates 1634, 1660, and 1831. *Sedilia*: three, in S. wall of chancel, shafted jambs with moulded bases and capitals, moulded trefoiled heads with labels, 13th-century. *Stoup*: in porch, E. of S. doorway, with sub-cusped trefoiled head and mutilated bowl.

Condition—Generally good, except a few external details; much of the stonework outside is modern: the ivy on the tower may cause damage in future.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at St. John's Pelham, fragment.

(3). FURNEUX PELHAM HALL, about 1½ furlongs W. of the church, is a brick house of two storeys with an attic, built late in the 16th century, much altered in the second half of the 17th century, and considerably repaired in the 19th century: the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped: one wing faces S. and contains the principal rooms, in the other wing are the kitchen and offices. The S. and

W. elevations have each three curvilinear gables, part of the 17th-century alterations, traces of the original crow-stepped gables being still visible; on the N. and E. the original gables remain, and the attic windows throughout retain their plastered brick mullions, which have been replaced in all the other windows by 'flush' sashes. The chimney stacks have been partly rebuilt, but traces remain of the moulded bases of separate octagonal shafts. Interior—One room on the ground floor is lined with fine panelling of late 17th-century date in large belection-moulded panels. Another room, on the first floor, retains much of its original panelling, with fluted pilasters and a frieze of strap-work arabesques.

Condition—Good.

48. GILSTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xxx. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in an isolated position about ¼ mile N. of Gilston Park and about 2 miles W. of the London and Bishop's Stortford road. It is built chiefly of flint with stone dressings, but the tower is of brick, and the chancel walls are coated with cement: the roofs are tiled. There appears to have been a former aisleless church, of which one doorway, of early 13th-century date, remains, but it was probably entirely rebuilt and enlarged in the second half of the 13th century: the tower seems to have been re-constructed late in the 16th century. Since 1850 the building has been thoroughly restored, the S. aisle rebuilt and the vestry added.

The remains of the chancel screen, of late 13th-century date, are of especial interest as an unusually early example of woodwork.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a modern E. window of four lights: the lancet window in the N. wall, and two in the S. wall, are of the 13th century, repaired; one is of slightly later date than the others. The *Nave* (46 ft. by 12½ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays, which have clustered piers with moulded bases and capitals, and hollow chamfered arches with labels. The *North Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has a modern E. window, and, in the N. wall, a two-light window of late 13th-century date, with two other windows copied from it or restored in the 19th century: the blocked N. doorway, with shafted jambs and moulded arch, is a fine example of

early 13th-century work; the W. window appears to be contemporary with the rebuilding of the tower. The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) is modern. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 11 ft.) is of two stages with a projecting stair-turret on the S., a modern embattled parapet and octagonal leaded spire; the pointed tower arch is of late 16th-century date; it is doubly chamfered, and has in each wide jamb a single detached shaft with roughly cut capital; the W. doorway, of late 13th-century date, has shafted jambs, and a moulded arch of four orders; the window over it has old double-chamfered jambs and a modern head; the bell-chamber windows are of late 14th-century character, repaired with cement.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; 1st, 1628; 2nd, 1663. *Font*: bowl with panelled sides, late 12th-century; stem and base, late 14th-century. *Glass*: in the W. window, 15th-century shield with arms of Sir William Estfeld, Sheriff of London in 1429; sable, a chevron ermine between three maidens' heads couped at the shoulders argent with hair dishevelled, or. *Monuments*: mural, in the chancel, to Sir John Gore, 1659; Bridget Gore (his daughter), 1657; on the floor, to his daughters, Bridget, 1657; Dorothy, 1663, and another, 1670; in the N. aisle, coffin lid with floriated cross in low relief, late 13th-century. *Plate*: includes silver cup and cover paten of 1562, flagon of 1697, undated paten, probably 17th-century. *Piscina* and *Credence* combined: in chancel, two pointed arches with a central shaft of Purbeck marble, enclosed under a pointed panelled head, with a rosette sinking in the spandrel, late 13th-century. *Screen*: between chancel and nave, oak, late 13th-century, remains incorporated in modern screen: the posts, of which two are original, are one inch in diameter, with moulded bases, bands, and capitals, and support trefoiled, pointed heads with roses cut in the spandrels. *Seating*: in the nave, some plain oak standards, 17th-century.

Condition—Good; much of the stonework is modern.

Secular:—

(2). THE PLUME OF FEATHERS INN, Pye Corner, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.S.W. of the church, is a small, 17th-century, rectangular building of two storeys, with plastered timber-framed walls on brick foundations; it has a central porch and a massive chimney stack, with diagonal shafts; the roof is tiled. Inside the house are a few old beams.

Condition—Good.

49. GRAVELEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. of the village, is built of flint rubble, with stone dressings; the chancel is roofed with tiles and the nave with lead. The *Nave* is the earliest part, and is probably of the 12th century. The *Chancel* was enlarged or rebuilt in the 13th century. The *West Tower* is of c. 1480, and the *South Porch* probably of the 18th century. In 1887 the church was thoroughly restored and the *North Aisle* and *Vestry* were built.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window of c. 1500, inserted in place of 13th-century windows, of which the inner jambs and part of the arch, enriched with edge-roll moulding, remain on each side. In the N. wall are two windows, probably of the 13th century, and between them is a modern window; the doorway is of the 12th century, removed from the N. wall of the nave when the aisle was built. In the S. wall there is a single-light window of the 13th century; a blocked doorway and window above it are also probably of that date, and the westernmost window is of c. 1500. The chancel arch, of late 15th-century date, is of two orders, the inner supported on half-octagonal pilasters, with moulded capitals. The *Nave* (30 ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the S. wall, a window of c. 1330, with a two-centred head, and a window of the 15th century. The *North Aisle* is modern, but in the N. wall is a 14th-century window, re-set. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10 ft.) is of two stages, with embattled parapet. The tower arch and the W. doorway are of late 15th-century date; the masonry of the W. window is modern, and the bell-chamber windows, of two lights, are repaired with cement. The low-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, but most of the carving is modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 3rd 1605, 5th 1589. *Floor Slab*: in nave, with illegible, incised marginal inscription, and indents of brass shields and inscription plate. *Niches*: in nave, at E. end of N. wall, high, with moulded edges, 15th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, richly moulded, double, with intersecting arch in moulded framework, 13th-century; in nave, at E. end of S. wall, 14th-century, with 12th-century pillar bowl. *Rood Screen*: traceried oak, 15th-century. *Pulpit*: modern, but incorporates some early 14th-century wood tracery.

Condition—Good.



GILSTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY
CHANCEL SCREEN: LATE 15th-CENTURY AND MODERN



GREAT BERKHAMSTEAD
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 15th-16th



(2). CHURCH OF ST. ETHELDREDA, Chesfield, ruins, on rising ground about a mile E. of Graveley village; the walls are of roughly plastered flint, with clunch dressings; no roofs remain. The side walls are about 14 ft. high, and the W. walls are gabled. The *Nave* and *Chancel*, with *South-East Chapel*, are of c. 1360.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* and *Nave* form one rectangular building (50 ft. by 18½ ft.), but the E. end of the S. wall no longer exists, and of the E. wall only the foundations remain. At the W. end of the N. wall is a doorway with chamfered jambs, a two-centred head, and part of a scroll-moulded label, the rear arch is missing; E. of the doorway is a window opening, of which only the sill and part of one jamb remain; near the E. end is a large break in the wall, probably the site of another window. The S. wall also has a doorway and part of a window. In the W. wall is a traceried two-light window of the 14th century, but the mullion and most of the tracery have disappeared. Of the *Chapel* (21 ft. by 13 ft.) only the W. wall and part of the S. wall remain; in the W. wall is a doorway of the same detail as those in the nave; in the S. wall is a single cinque-foiled light, of the 14th century, much defaced.

Fittings—Near the E. end, a hole in the ground contains a stone *coffin*.

Condition—Very bad. The walls are loaded with ivy, the buttresses are defaced, such clunch dressings as remain have initials, etc., scratched on them. The floor is overgrown with grass and nettles.

Secular:—

(3). CHESFIELD MANOR HOUSE, now a farmhouse, near the ruins of the old church, is a red brick building of two storeys and an attic, of early 17th-century date, altered in the 19th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped; the main block, facing S., originally contained the hall, which is now divided into two rooms. On the N. side is a small staircase wing. The kitchen wing stands out from the N.W. angle of the main block, and is connected with it at one corner only. Part of the upper storey of this wing is timber-framed and covered with basket-work pargetting; the only original window is in the W. wall, and has five small lights with moulded wood jambs, mullions and heads, glazed with diamond-shaped panes. On the N. side of the old hall is a large chimney stack, carried above the roof with a heavy mass of brickwork, moulded at the top and finished with three square shafts set

diagonally; in the kitchen wing is a stack with plain square shafts. Inside the house are some oak floors and plain ceiling beams, and in one room is some 17th-century panelling made up with new stained deal. The staircase from the ground floor to the attics is of the 17th century, and has square newels with moulded terminals, moulded handrail and turned balusters, probably of oak, now grained and varnished.

The original brick boundary walls and gate pillars remain on the S. of the house.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). GRAVELEY HALL, W. of the parish church, is a 17th-century house of two storeys; all the walls are faced with modern brick; the roofs are tiled. The three chimney stacks are of original brickwork; the largest rests on a massive base, with quoins of clunch and brick.

Condition—Good.

(5). GRAVELEY BURY, a farmhouse 200 yds. S. of the parish church, has pargetted walls, and was built apparently in the 17th century, but has been much restored; the roofs are tiled. The plan is H-shaped, and at the back is a large chimney stack. Inside the house are some old ceiling beams.

Condition—Good.

50. GREAT AMWELL.

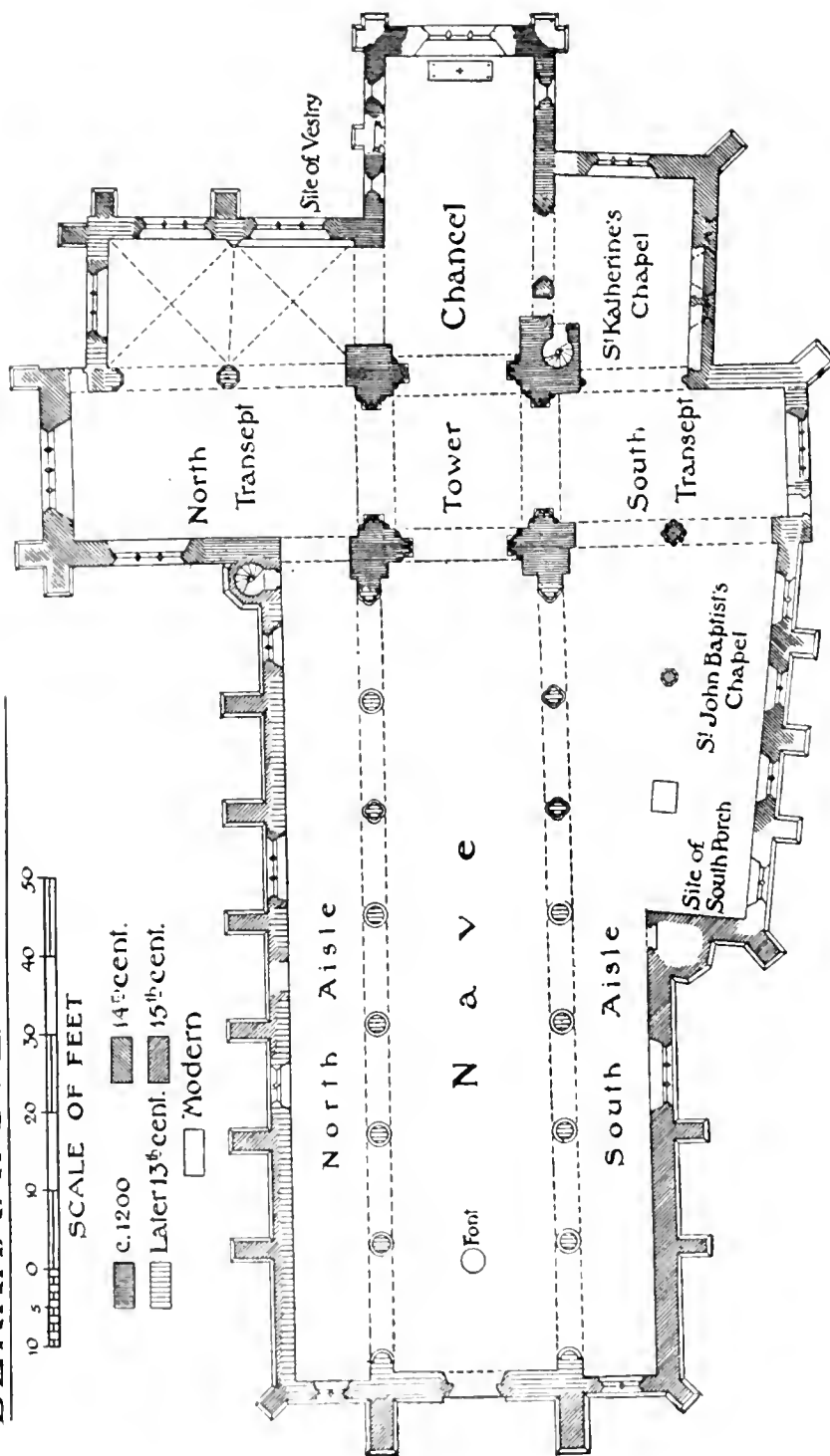
(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxix. S.E. (b) xxx. S.W. (c) xxxvii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, stands in the middle of the village; the walls are of flint; the dressings are of chalk, some being hard and full of shells; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built towards the end of the 11th century, though most of the windows and the doorways are of a later date. The *West Tower* was added c. 1420; the *Vestry* is modern, and much of the stonework has been renewed outside.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 16 ft.) has a round apsidal E. end; in the N. wall is an 11th-century window with splayed jambs of equal depth inside and out, and a round head altered outside to a point; the other windows, all lancets, are modern; a doorway with a 15th-century oak frame opens into the N. vestry. The chancel arch, probably also of the 11th century, is of two plain square orders on the W. face, with grooved and chamfered abaci and a round arch; on each side of the archway is a round-headed squint inserted

BERKHAMPSTEAD CHVRCH



later, but with little detail to show the date. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 22 ft.) has four windows, all renewed outside, but with old inner jambs: the first in the N. wall is of three lights of 14th-century character, the second is a traceried single light; the first S. window is a 13th-century lancet with widely splayed jambs; the second is a three-light window of the 15th century. A sloping recess in the N. wall at the E. end shows the position of the former stairs to the rood-loft. The *Tower* (12 ft. by 10 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and modern spire; the tower arch is of the 15th century; in the W. wall is an arched and square-headed doorway, which retains the holes for the original drawbar; over it is a three-light window with modern mullions; the second stage is lighted by loops, the third by traceried two-light windows with repaired mullions. The *Roof* of the chancel has one 15th-century tie-beam; above the round apse is a gable end to the roof; the roof of the nave is modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, two undated, the third 1612. *Brasses*: on E. wall of nave, of a priest in alb and hood, mid 15th-century; no inscription: on N. wall, of a civilian (the head missing), his two wives and seven children; no inscription. There are said to be other brasses in the church, probably hidden under the pews, which have a raised wooden floor. *Communion Table*: oak, of c. 1620. *Door*: at W. entrance, 15th-century, with a traceried head. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, modern, with old basin, partly cut away: in S. wall of nave, with about half its original basin, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1620. *Pulpit*: oak, early 17th-century, with a later cornice dated 1696; said to have been brought from the Archbishop's Palace at Croydon. *Screen*: in the tower, modern, with traceried doors of a 15th-century rood-screen, re-used. *Sedilia*: on each side of the E. window, recess, possibly original opening, stonework entirely modern.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^c(2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Hailey Hall, fragment.

^a(3). **PIGEON HOUSE**, at Amwellbury, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church, is of octagonal plan, about 18 ft. wide, and has walls of modern brick with cemented angles; they appear to encase a building probably of the second half of the 17th century; the octagonal roof is tiled. The cots inside, now disused, are of wood.

Condition—Exterior, much altered; cots, dilapidated.

^b(4). **HOME FARM**, 300 yards S.S.W. of the church, has, set in a modern building, a stone on which is carved a triangular panel surrounded by scroll work, enclosing the date 1606 below a royal crown, and surmounted by a small thistle; above it are the letters and figure, I.R. 6, A.R., and over that, "God save the King," while below it are the words, "*Beati pacifici*."

Condition—Good.

^b(5). **STOCKS**, S.W. of the church, old, but with modern sideposts.

Unclassified:—

^a(6). **TUMULUS**, in Barrow Field, E. of Hertford.

51. GREAT BERKHAMPTON, URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. xxxiii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER**, in the middle of the town, is a large cruciform building, of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead. Early in the 13th century the church apparently consisted of a chancel, central tower, transepts and an aisleless nave; of this building the *Chancel*, the lower stages of the *Tower* and part of the *Transepts* remain. The *Aisles* of the nave, and an *East Aisle* to the N. transept were added c. 1230. A *South Chapel*, dedicated to St. Katherine, was built on to the chancel early in the 14th century, and the N. transept was made 6 ft. longer c. 1340. The *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* was built in the angle between the S. aisle and S. transept c. 1350, and in the 15th century a two-storeyed porch, which has since been thrown into the chapel, was added at its W. end. The aisles were restored and the clearstorey added to the nave during the 15th century, and in 1535-6 the upper part of the tower was added or rebuilt, and a small spire erected above it. In the 19th century the church was restored and the chancel walls were heightened.

The plan of the church is especially interesting on account of the unusual length of the nave, which is nearly five times its width, and, further, all the early 13th-century work is irregularly set out, indicating the existence of an earlier building, though no details remain of a date prior to c. 1200.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (38 ft. by 19 ft.) has a modern E. window; in the N. wall are two 13th-century lancets, a 15th-century blocked doorway, originally leading to

a vestry, and, at the W. end of the wall, a plain pointed arch opening into the E. aisle of the N. transept. In the S. wall is a 13th-century lancet, and a 14th-century arch, with modern jambs, opening into the S. chapel. The *South Chapel* of St. Katherine (25 ft. by 18 ft.) has an E. window of three lights with net tracery, and, in the S. wall, two windows of two lights each, with similar detail. The W. arch has plain detail of the 14th century. Under this chapel is a vaulted crypt. The *Central Tower* (17 ft. by 16 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a small leaded spire. The walls are 5 ft. thick, and the ground stage has on each side a 13th-century pointed arch of three square orders with shafted jambs, moulded capitals and bases: the original work extends to the top of the second stage. The third stage has two-light traceried windows in each face; the names of the builders, John and Alyce Phyllypp, were recorded on a stone below the S. window, now too much decayed to be legible. The *North Transept* (36 ft. by 19 ft.) has a four-light N. window, and a window of three lights in the W. wall, both with net tracery and moulded rear arches. On the E. side is an arcade of two bays, with an octagonal central column and pointed arches, opening into the *East Aisle* (31 ft. by 16 ft.), which has two E. windows, and a N. window, each of three lights with tracery, moulded and ornamented rear arches, and attached jamb shafts, all inserted c. 1340, but much restored. The ceiling is vaulted in two bays with moulded diagonal ribs. The *South Transept* (29 ft. by 16 ft.) has a four-light S. window with modern tracery, and a modern S. doorway. On the W. side is an arcade of two bays with a clustered column and moulded arches of the 14th century. The *Nave* (103 ft. by 21 ft.) is of seven bays, with pointed arches of two orders and circular columns which have moulded bases and capitals, except the two E. columns in the S. arcade, and one in the N. arcade, which are of four engaged shafts; the E. responds resemble the last in detail, and the W. responds have half-round columns. The clearstorey has, on each side, six traceried windows of two lights. The W. window and doorway are modern. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has a 15th-century N. doorway, blocked, and W. of it a 13th-century two-light window with tracery, moulded rear arch and shafted jambs with moulded capitals. The other two N. windows and one in the W. wall are of the 15th century, with modern tracery. In the N.E. corner is the newel staircase, leading to the former rood-loft. The *South Aisle* retains no 13th-century detail, though the

walls are original; the two E. bays open into the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* (48 ft. by 15½ ft. at the E. end, and 10 ft. at the W. end); the third bay opens into the site of the S. porch, now part of the chapel. One column between the chapel and aisle is of modern stonework, the other of 14th-century woodwork, octagonal, with moulded capital and base; the detail of the chapel is modern.

Fittings—*Brasses*: on N. wall of chancel, figures, part of canopy, imperfect inscription and arms; said to be of Richard Torrington, 1356, and Margaret his wife, 1349: in floor of chancel, half-figure of priest in Eucharistic vestments, c. 1400: in N. transept, figure of woman, c. 1360, no inscription: of Richard Westbroke, 1485, with inscription: on window sill in aisle of N. transept, palimpsest in two pieces; obverse, Latin inscription, said to be to John Waterhouse and his wife, 1558-9; reverse, fragments of shrouded figures of Thomas Humfre, c. 1470, his wife, children, and symbolical figure of St. Michael, with part of inscription: in St. John's Chapel, of John Raven, 1395, knight in armour, with inscription: to Robert Incent, 1485, inscription only: of Katherine, wife of Robert Incent 1520, shrouded figure (see also *Monuments*). *Chest*: in N. transept, early 17th-century. *Glass*: in N.E. lancet of chancel, two shields with arms of England, one ensigned with a crown, and another shield with arms of Archbishop Chicheley, 1414-43: in N.W. lancet of chancel, in windows of aisle of N. transept, and in W. window of nave, fragments. *Monuments*: between chancel and aisle of N. transept, altar tomb, with alabaster effigies of knight, in plate armour, and lady, late 14th-century, said to be an Incent, and his wife, a Torrington; the sides have traceried panels, the alternate panels contain shields and arms of Incent and Torrington; in S. chapel, two tomb recesses, early 14th-century, much mutilated; the head of one is restored, the other contains 14th-century coffin lid with floriated cross: at E. end of N. aisle, altar tomb, of Sir John Cornwallis, 1544; Purbeck marble, with part of brass shield of arms at the top: altar tomb, black and white marble, of John Sayer, chief cook to Charles II., 1682, with arms and inscription. *Niche*: over N. doorway, shallow, 15th-century. *Piscinae*: in chancel, basin 13th-century, head modern: in aisle of N. transept, 14th-century: in S. chapel, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1629, alms-dish of 1637 given in 1855. *Screen*: in W. arch of tower, 15th-century, partly restored, modern figures in lower panels.

Condition—Good; carefully restored.

Secular:—

(2). **BERKHAMSTEAD CASTLE** (Mount and Bailey), N. of the town, in the bottom of a wide, shallow combe, running S. to the river Bulbourne, stands about 340 ft. above O.D.

The earthworks form one of the finest examples of a Norman military fortress, and present the unusual feature of a series of concentric defences and outworks, which are exceptionally well preserved. The castle was besieged and taken by Louis of France in 1216.

The *Keep Mount* is a large truncated mount, 40 ft. high above its ditch, and carries the foundations of a circular shell-keep, 60 ft. in external diameter, with walls of flint rubble, 8 ft. thick. On the S.W. a small fore-building connects the keep with two wing walls, which formerly descended the mount and joined the curtain wall; only a few feet remain of the S. wall. The other is 12 ft. thick, and has been breached near its lower end in filling up the ditch between the mount and bailey. Inside the keep is a well, lined with 12th-century masonry, and the remains of a fireplace, probably of the 15th century, with stone curbs and arch, and backed with herring-bone tiles. The *Bailey*, which covers about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and lies S.W. of the mount, stands 6 ft. above its ditch, and is partly surrounded by a light bank and a 12th-century curtain wall of flint rubble, about 7 ft. thick. The foundations of two hollow, semicircular flanking towers remain on the E. side, 30 ft. wide. A gap in the S. wall indicates the position of a gateway (9 ft. wide), which has two flanking towers projecting 8 ft. outwards towards the ditch, and 20 ft. inwards. Opposite these, and in a line with them, on the middle bank, are two pieces of flint rubble wall, 14 ft. apart, forming a portion of the original approach from the town. A few fragments of wall continue the line of the curtain round the S.W. corner towards a large and nearly rectangular *Tower*, about 40 ft. by 50 ft., in the middle of the W. side. This tower stands across the curtain wall, and is contemporary with it. Only the basement and the N.W. angle of the upper part remain. A short flight of steps on the N. side formerly led from the bailey to the first floor. The angles of the tower project as pilasters except on the E. A 12th-century jamb and two steps in the S.W. angle indicate the approach to a staircase. Outside the curtain, a later building, probably of the 13th century, has been added on the W. and N.W., but only three cellars, built of flint rubble, remain, with connecting doors and a corner hearth. Heraldic and other ornamental

floor tiles have been found here. N. of this building are two walls, making, with the re-entrant angle, another and later addition, probably of the 14th century. The curtain wall, much overthrown, continues N. to the N.W. angle, where it has been strengthened outside, at its base, by a solid segmental projection of flint rubble, possibly the base of a flanking breastwork. A little to the S.W. lies a rectangular tongue of masonry, with chalk filling (18 ft. by 16 ft.), of about the 14th century; it projects towards the ditch without joining the curtain, and was possibly the approach to a bridge. The curtain wall on the N. has been removed completely except at the N.E. angle, where there are remains of a postern gate passage leading N.; near it are the foundations of some rectangular chambers. A short piece of a cross wall remains, apparently dividing the bailey into two unequal wards, and abutting against the E. curtain, near its N. end. The foundations of a tower (about 18 ft. square), exist at the junction, and there are indications of a range of buildings on the S. of the cross wall. *Outworks*: a wet ditch surrounds the inner bailey and broadens out on the S.E. and the W. to form pools, the latter being of considerable extent. Beyond this is a bank 10 ft. to 17 ft. high, carrying a modern path. At the S.E. and S.W. corners are mounts or cavaliers, 7 ft. to 9 ft. higher, and there is a similar mount opposite the postern gate on the N. A middle ditch follows the line of this bank except on the S., where it has been encroached upon by the London and North-Western Railway, and a modern road. An outer bank, 10 ft. to 22 ft. high, covers the N. and part of the E. sides, and against its outer slope, and level with its crest, are placed eight large platforms, about 55 ft. to 65 ft. long. Five are on the N. and three on the E. These are possibly siege platforms of the 13th century. There is a slight and ill-defined outer ditch communicating at the N.E. angle with the middle ditch through a gap in the outer bank, and again beyond the westernmost platform. *Entrances*: the gate on the S. leading direct to the town in line with Castle Street; the postern (or *Derne-gate*) on the N.; the "great gate" on the W. is alluded to in several surveys, but the position is indeterminate. This gate was covered by a large ravelin or barbican, now partly obliterated by a modern road, and the S. portion forms a watercross bed. The present entrance is by a modern cut through the middle bank.

Dimensions—Greatest length from outer ditch on N.E. to road on S.W., 900 ft. Greatest

width from modern road on W. to outer ditch on E., 800 ft. Length of bailey, N. to S., 450 ft.; width, W. to E., 310 ft. Diameter of keep mount at base, N. to S., 220 ft.; W. to E., 180 ft. Width of middle ditch, 60 ft. to 70 ft. Area within the crest of middle bank, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total area defended, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Condition—Earthworks, very good; masonry, bad, overgrown with ivy, requires prompt attention.

(3). **BERKHAMSTEAD PLACE**, stands on a hill about a mile N. of the Castle. It is an E-shaped building, the wings projecting to the S.E., of two storeys with attics; the walls are of flint and stone, with brick additions; the roofs are tiled. It incorporates the remains of a courtyard house built by Sir Edward Carey, c. 1580, and sold to Henry, Prince of Wales, for whom the building seems to have been altered, in 1610. A fire, in 1661-2, destroyed nearly two-thirds of the house, which was afterwards repaired, probably by John Sayer, who held a lease of the property from 1662. On the S.E., the hall, built after the fire, occupies part of the old courtyard between the wings, and has a brick front with an embattled parapet, and a projecting porch with a four-centred, arched doorway. Below the drawing-room windows, also facing S.E., is a stone dated 1611, which probably refers to alterations made for Prince Henry, but is not *in situ*. There are a number of small projections and gables on this front, which is entirely covered with modern cement, except the S.E. wall of the hall. The N.W. front is almost in its original state, and is faced with flint and Totternhoe stone in chequers 7 in. square. The two brick buttresses and two projecting octagonal brick chimneys were added in the 17th century. At each end is a plain gable, in which is a three-light window, with moulded stone mullions and transom, and a small stone pediment above it; all the other windows of this front have modern sashes, except one in the basement, which retains some original stonework. At the N.E. end of the house is a fine stone oriel window, now blocked and partly cut away to make room for a modern brick chimney. At the S.W. end are two modern bay windows. The interior has been considerably altered, but retains a richly carved oak fireplace, and another with plaster decoration, of late 17th-century date, some panelled ceiling beams, and a plaster ceiling with moulded ribs, vine ornament, heads, etc. The principal staircase has square newels, turned balusters and moulded handrail, all of the 17th century. There are also circular wooden

stairs reaching from the ground floor to the attics, the central newel being 9 inches in diameter.

Condition—Fairly good; some of the stonework of the original windows, etc., is decayed.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

(4). *Egerton House*, S.E. of the church, is a 16th-century building of two storeys with attics, coated externally with rough-cast, the two storeys being divided by a moulded wood string course; the roof is tiled. The N. front has three gables, with two small gabled dormer windows in the steep-pitched roof between them. Below each gable is a projecting bay, carried from the ground floor to the height of the eaves, with mullioned windows and small gabled roofs; the central bay is square, and contains the entrance doorway, the other bays have splayed sides. The windows of the ground floor have jambs, mullions and transoms of moulded stone; in the upper windows, which are glazed with diamond quarries, they are of wood. At each end of the house is a projecting chimney stack, with square flues set diagonally. The interior has been considerably restored, but retains some original fireplaces, one with a carved, panelled overmantel of early 17th-century date, some old beams in the ceilings, and one or two oak doors.

Condition—Good.

(5). *Incent's House*, opposite the church, so-called because John Incent, Dean of St. Paul's, is said to have lived there. It is a 16th-century building, much restored, of timber construction, with an overhanging upper storey. The roof is tiled, and there is a square central chimney stack built of brick. Inside the house is a wide fireplace, now filled up.

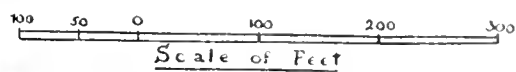
Condition—Good.

(6). *The Sayer Almshouses*, at the W. end of the street, a range of low red brick houses, founded for the maintenance of six widows by John Sayer in 1681, were built in 1684. The roofs are tiled, and there are three large rectangular chimney stacks.

Condition—Good.

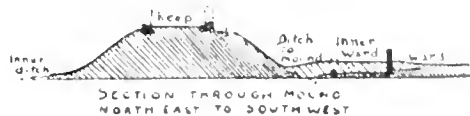
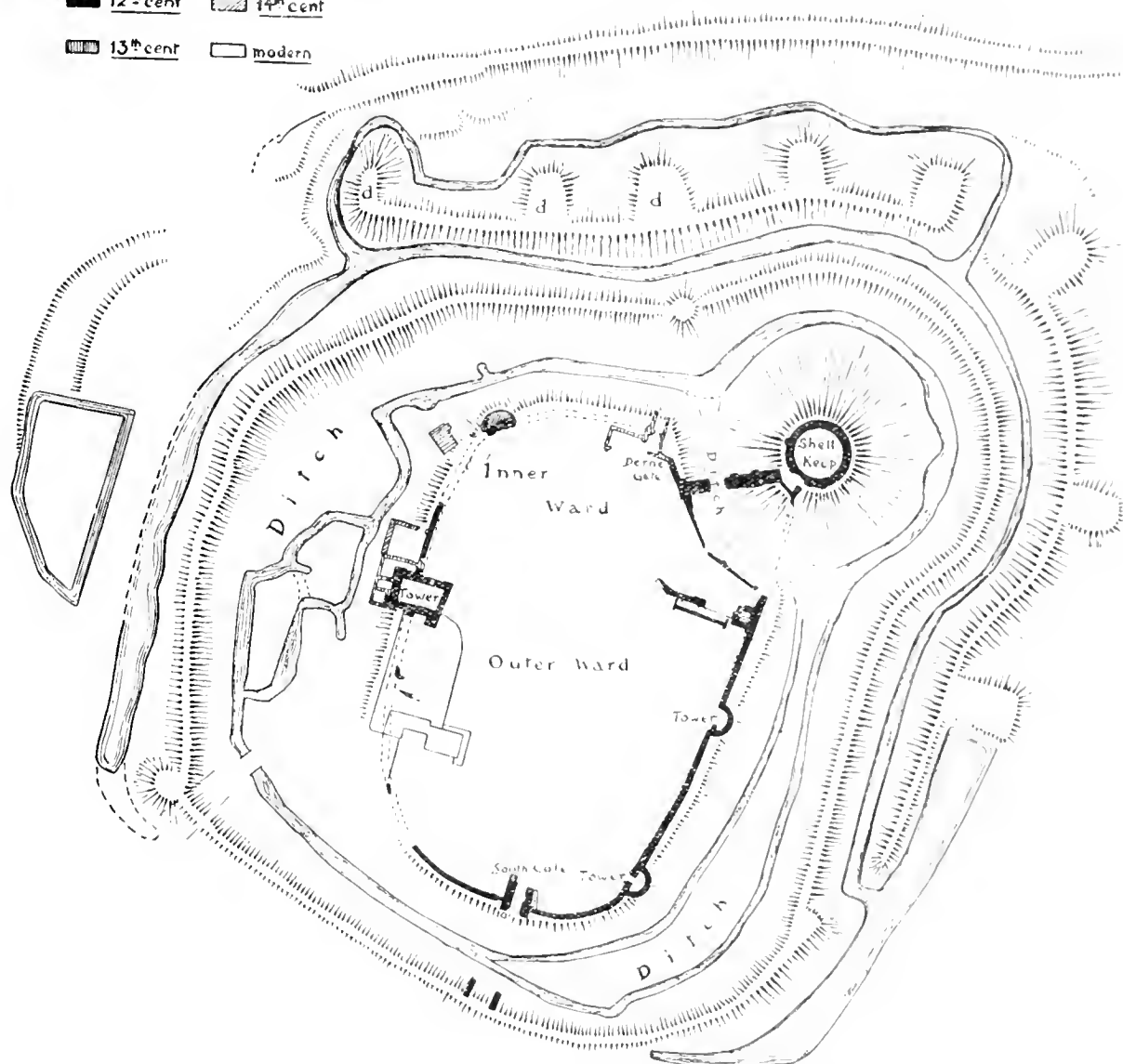
(7). *The Crown Inn*, nearly opposite the church, is a 16th-century building with an overhanging upper storey; the roofs are tiled. The front is covered with rough-cast, and has an original gable with ornamental timber framing; part of the N. end shows brick and timber construction; the back is hidden by modern additions. The interior has been much altered, but some original beams remain in the ceilings.

Condition—Good.



12th cent 14th cent
13th cent modern

BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE (PARISH OF GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD)



CASTLE STREET, W. side:—

(8). *The Grammar School*, on the N. side of the churchyard, is a long rectangular structure of brick with stone dressings, founded by John Incent, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1541, and built c. 1544, with large wings added in the 19th century.

The building is an interesting example of work of mid 16th-century date, but of late 15th-century style.

The schoolroom, in the centre, has an open timber roof, and at each end is a block of two storeys with attics, gabled on the N. and S., though the gables on the N. are partly destroyed by the additional wings. A single-span slated roof covers the whole of the original building. Over the schoolroom are two large hexagonal brick chimney-shafts, with an arched panel in each face. The outer doorways have moulded stone jambs, four-centred heads and square labels; an original door still remains on the S. side of the E. block. The schoolroom is lighted on two sides by six windows of three lights each, with uncusped tracery in four-centred heads; the details are of stone on the N. side, but on the S. side are of moulded brick, now cemented; the open timber king-post roof rests on carved stone corbels, some bearing the Incent arms; the arms and initials of the founder are also over the N. doorway. The terrace walls and steps in front of the house are said to be contemporary with the school.

Condition—Good throughout.

(9). *Cottages*, built of brick and timber in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. One cottage has been used as a Roman Catholic chapel.

Condition—Somewhat dilapidated.

BACK LANE:—

(10). *The Court House*, near the N.E. corner of the church, is a small rectangular building of the 16th century; the ground storey has been re-faced with brick and flint, and the projecting upper storey is of timber; the roof is tiled. The porch, windows, doorway, and some additions at the back, are modern. *Interior*: the upper floor has been removed, and the original open timber roof can be seen, with the beam below it which formerly supported the floor. The Borough court used to be held in this house, now a church school.

Condition—Good.

(11). *House*, at the W. end of the lane, now a shop, is of 16th-century timber construction, with an overhanging upper storey; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

(12). GRIMS DITCH, or Graemes Dyke (Boundary Bank): the easternmost fragment of this earthwork, which reappears in Northchurch, Wigginton and Tring parishes in this county, lies on Berkhamstead Common on an irregular ridge, 500 to 540 ft. above O.D.; it consists of two straight arms forming a slight salient to the N. The rampart, also on the N. side, is from 3 to 4 ft. above the ground, and 7 ft. above the ditch on the S. The ditch is 35 ft. wide with a counterscarp 4 to 5 ft. high.

Dimensions—Length of W. arm, 800 yds.; of E. arm, 500 yds.

Condition—Fairly good; a golf course is laid out on the common, but no actual destruction of the dyke seems to have taken place.

52. GREAT GADDESSEN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxvi. S.E. (b)xxxiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, stands in the middle of the village, about 3 miles N.W. of Hemel Hempstead. The building is coated with plaster, except the tower, where the flint rubble walling is exposed, and the N. chapel, which is of brick; the quoins of the chancel and the short flat buttresses on the E. wall are of Roman brick. The roofs of the chancel and chapel are tiled, the other roofs are of low pitch and leaded. The E. wall of the *Chancel* is of early 12th-century date; its side walls and the E. wall of the *Nave*, which is 3 ft. 6 in. thick, may also retain contemporary masonry; the plan of both chancel and nave is probably of that date. The *South Aisle* was built c. 1230, and a *North Aisle* was added in the 14th century. The *South Porch* is of the 15th century, but some 13th-century stonework is re-used in it. The nave clearstorey and the *West Tower* were added in the 15th century, and the *North Chapel* was built in 1730 as a memorial chapel of the Halsey family. The tower was almost entirely rebuilt and the chancel restored in the 19th century.

The church is especially interesting on account of the Roman brick quoins and shallow buttresses on the E. wall of the chancel, and the carved 13th-century capitals of the S. arcade of the nave.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by 16 ft.) has an E. window of 14th-century type, but only a few stones in the jambs are old. Below the sill outside are parts of the jambs of an earlier window in Roman brick.

In the N. wall a modern arcade opens into the chapel, and in the S. wall is a small 13th-century lancet window, restored externally, and a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights, set low in the wall. The chancel arch is of the 13th century, and has two chamfered orders with moulded labels and capitals. The lower part of the inner order of the jambs has been cut away to make a wider opening. The *Nave* (42 ft. by 22 ft.) is of four bays; the N. arcade has pointed arches of two orders with a moulded label, and octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the S. arcade is similar, but has 13th-century capitals with carved foliage, and the octagonal moulded bases, if contemporary, are unusual. The 15th-century windows of the clearstorey, four on the N. and three on the S., are of three cinquefoiled lights under square heads. In the S.E. corner of the nave is the upper doorway of the rood-loft. The *North Aisle* has an E. window of c. 1280 with two uncusped lights and a trefoil over them, now unglazed and opening into the chapel. The two N. windows have modern stonework, and under the easternmost is a blocked doorway. The W. window, of c. 1500, has two trefoiled lights under a four-centred head. The *South Aisle* has a three-light E. window with modern stonework, and two 15th-century S. windows each of two cinquefoiled lights; near the W. end is an early 14th-century window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, and a moulded label; the 15th-century S. doorway has a moulded four-centred head and modern jambs; the moulded rear arch is of the 13th century, and is probably *in situ*. The *South Porch* has an outer arch with continuous mouldings; in each side wall is a single trefoiled light of the 15th century, with a square head, and a 13th-century rear arch, which probably belonged to an earlier porch. The *Roofs* of the nave, aisles and porch are of the 15th century, that of the nave being low pitched, with moulded timbers, carved bosses, and tenons for carved figures, now missing.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; four of 1662 and one of 1723, all by Chandler. *Bracket*: at N.E. end of S. aisle, for image, with traces of colour, 15th-century. *Brasses and Indents*: in the chancel, of William Croke, 1506, his wife, three shields, indents of three children and a fourth shield; near the N. doorway, figure of woman, c. 1520, with indents of husband, children and inscription; in the N. aisle, two slabs with indents. *Chests*: two, in the tower, one cut out of a solid log. *Communion Tables*: at E. end, 17th-century; in the tower, 17th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the

N. chapel, mural tablet to William and Letitia Halsey, 1637 and 1649, erected in 1650, alabaster and marble: on S. wall of chancel, of Sir John Halsey, 1670: in chancel floor, several 17th-century slabs to members of the Halsey family. *Piscinae*: in S. wall of chancel, late 14th-century, basin partly broken: in the S. aisle, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1637. *Miscellanea*: in the N. chapel, part of stone base, early 12th-century, possibly belonging to original nave. Under E. window of chancel, outside, stone with *thys* cut twice on it.

Condition—Fairly good; the external plaster is scaling off in places and some of the stone in the windows is decaying.

Secular:—

^b(2). GADDESSEN HALL, on the W. bank of the river Gade, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed house, with an attic in the S. wing, and is of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The walls are of flint and brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped and the wings face approximately E. and S., the main entrance being on the N. side of the S. wing; a small original staircase and a modern drawing-room project on the S. face of this wing, which retains the original flint and brickwork; part of the N. wall is of 2 in. bricks on a flint base, the rest is of modern brick; the W. end is built of a mixture of flint, conglomerate and a little Totternhoe stone, with quoins and a central strip of 2 in. bricks. Of the E. wing only the S. end and a large chimney stack on the E. face are of original brickwork; the stack has a moulded brick plinth and two square shafts, set diagonally, with ovolo moulded caps. Over the staircase on the S. front are three diagonal chimney-shafts, apparently of old brick, but of later date than the others. All the windows are modern. The interior has been altered, but retains two wide fireplaces; one, now partly filled in, has moulded stone jambs, a four-centred arch, and a square head; two large moulded beams in the kitchen may indicate that it was part of the original hall; the oak boards in the floors and some timbers in the walls of the upper storey and attic are also original.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a(3). COTTAGES, at Waterend, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, are built of brick and timber, and have tiled roofs. They are of late 17th-century date, though much restored. One cottage, near the post-office, has an original chimney stack of thin bricks, with a moulded cap.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). COTTAGES, at Waterend Moor, a mile S.E. of the church, are probably of late 17th-century date, but have been restored. They are built of brick and timber, and the front of one cottage is covered with rough-cast. The roofs are tiled, and the chimney stacks are of brick. Only one cottage retains the original casements with diamond pattern glazing.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a(5). TUMULUS, near Golden Parsonage.

^a(6). LINE OF ENTRENCHMENT, N.W. of tumulus, a ditch about 340 ft. long and 50 ft. wide.

53. GREAT HORMEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ix. S.W. (b)ix. S.E. (c)xiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, stands on high ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead and tiles. The oldest part of the church is the *Nave*, to which a *North Aisle* of three bays was added late in the 13th century. The nave was lengthened by a bay in the first half of the 14th century, and a *South Aisle* added, possibly of four bays, the N. aisle being also lengthened, but the work may not have been finished, as later in the century the *Tower* was built in the W. bay of the nave, and the whole building shortened to about its original length. In the 15th century the top stage of the tower was rebuilt or completed, and a clearstorey was constructed. In the 19th century the *Chancel* was completely rebuilt, an *Organ Chamber* and *South Porch* were added, and the whole church was restored, the window tracery being renewed and the interior practically re-faced.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel*, including the chancel arch, is modern. The *Nave* (39½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a late 13th-century N. arcade of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, and octagonal columns having moulded capitals and bases. The respond is replaced by a modern column and the short length of wall E. of it is pierced by a modern arch. At the W. end of the arcade are two responds, back to back; one is the respond of the late 13th-century arcade; the other is the respond of the arch added when the N. arcade and aisles were built, and is close against the tower wall. The S. arcade has the same arrangement of a modern column and arch at the E. end, but in place of a respond at the W. end is a column and the springing of the arch of the

original fourth bay. The detail of this arcade is similar to that of the N. arcade, but is later in style, and corresponds to the respond of the additional bay on the N. The clearstorey has three windows of two lights on each side, all modern externally, and six grotesque corbels support the roof. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has one window at the E. end, four windows and a doorway in the N. wall, all externally modern, but with original openings. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has, at the E. end, a modern arch opening into the organ chamber. In the S. wall at the E. end are three windows, externally modern; the S. doorway is of the 15th century, much restored. Some grotesque stone corbels support the roof. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 10 ft.) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses, embattled parapet and pyramidal tiled roof; the tower arch, of late 14th-century date, is of three chamfered orders with three shafts in the jambs; the W. window, a window in the second stage and the windows of the bell-chamber are all modern externally. In the S.W. angle is a circular staircase. The *Roofs* of the nave and S. aisle are low-pitched, with moulded principals and purlins, traceried brackets, etc. The ceiling of the ground stage of the tower is carried on heavy moulded beams and embattled wall-plates, and has a circular bell-way in the centre.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st 1701, 3rd 1606, 4th 1626, 5th and 6th 1623. *Brass*: in the N. aisle, inscription recording a gift to the parish, by William Delamere, 1696. *Font*: plain octagonal basin on eight plain circular shafts, late 12th-century.

Condition—Good; much altered.

Secular:—

^c(2). HORMEAD HALL, house and moat, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of the church. The building, now a farmhouse, of timber and plaster, is of late 16th or early 17th-century date, but has been much altered; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, but was originally of a modified central chimney type. The kitchen wing has been considerably altered, and is perhaps a late 17th-century addition; the entrance on the W. is modern. The brick chimney stacks have separate octagonal shafts with moulded caps. A room in the main wing contains an original fireplace with a four-centred moulded stone arch; in the spandrels are two shields with arms, a fesse dancetty, a label of three points, and a chevron between three water bougets. There are a few pieces of the original panelling in various parts of the house.

Only a fragment of the moat remains.

Condition—Of house, good, much altered.

^c(3). **HORMEAD BURY**, next to the church, was built probably in the 17th century, but, except an old door studded with nails, there is little left of that date.

Condition—Good; much rebuilt.

^b(4). **THE BRICK HOUSE**, stands about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of the church in an isolated position. It is a three-storeyed farmhouse of brick, built probably in the 16th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan is unusual; the principal block (about 25 ft. by 20 ft., outside) is occupied by a hall, now divided into two rooms, with a small projecting bay, on the W. side, which probably contained the original stairs. At the N.E. and S.W. corners small wings (about 9 ft. square) project to the E. and S. respectively, but have also a 2 ft. projection to the N. and W. All the window openings are square, with mullions and moulded labels in brick. Both the main block and the wings have irregularly stepped gables, which originally had copings. A curious feature is the great number of small rectangular loops or peepholes (each about 9 in. by 3 in.) in the two wings and the projecting bay, which command a view of every side of the main building and of all points of the compass; these loops, of which there are nine or ten, are divided almost equally between the second and third storeys; one or two are glazed, but all are now filled in; there are no traces of any in the main block. Few of the original internal fittings remain; in the hall an oak door and part of a staircase screen are made up of 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(5). **PARSONAGE FARM**, about a mile N. of the church; only ruins remain, consisting of a large chimney stack, almost intact, and parts of timber-framed outbuildings. The stack is built of the thin bricks characteristic of the beginning of the 17th century; it has a large fireplace, with a wood lintel, for the ground floor, and smaller fireplaces for the upper floors; the six detached shafts are square, set diagonally. The remaining walls of the outbuildings are of timber and plaster, and stand on brick plinths; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Ruinous.

^c(6). **COTTAGE**, next to the vicarage, is a timber-framed building of two storeys and an attic, of late 16th-century date. In the W. wall and the W. end of the N. wall the timbers of the upper storey are exposed, but the rest of the building is plastered; the upper storey projects on the S. side; the roof is tiled. The plan

is rectangular, facing S., but the mark of a gabled roof and a blocked doorway in the N. wall on the first floor show that formerly a middle wing projected to the N. The central chimney stack has four detached octagonal shafts with moulded and spurred caps; the two S. shafts are original; a stack at the E. end has two similar shafts, rebuilt with the old materials, but with modern caps. The panelled entrance doorway in the S. front is original; the windows are modern. Inside the house are some old beams, late 16th-century oak doors with their old hinges, and a little original panelling; the fireplaces have four-centred openings, partly hidden by modern mantelpieces.

Condition—Good.

^c(7). **COTTAGE**, in the village, probably of late 16th-century date, is of two storeys and an attic, and has timber-framed walls and a projecting upper storey; the roof is thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

VILLAGE OF HARE STREET:—

^c(8). **Hare Street House**, at the N. end of the village, was built probably early in the 17th century, and is of two storeys and an attic, with timber-framed walls; the roof is tiled. The W. front was re-faced with brick in the 18th century, and the windows are of that date, or later; there are three dormer windows facing W. The two fine chimney stacks have octagonal shafts, with moulded bases and plain oversailing caps. In one room on the first floor is a little panelling of early 17th-century date, with a fluted frieze, now painted; and in an attic are a few bolection-moulded panels of c. 1680. A former brewhouse, at the back of the house, has now been converted into a chapel; in the roof are some old timbers.

Condition—Good.

^c(9). **House**, formerly 'The Swan' inn, now two cottages, at the S. end of the village, on the W. side of the road, is a 17th-century building of two storeys, with overhauling and gabled projections on the main front, at each end of the first floor. An original chimney stack remains, with a large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^c(10). **Cottages**; several, of 17th-century origin, have plastered, timber-framed walls; the roofs are tiled or thatched; the windows, etc., are apparently all modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

54. GREAT MUNDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xiii. S.E. (b)xxi. N.E. (c)xxi. S.E. (d)xxii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS stands on high ground nearly two miles W. of Puckeridge, and has near it only a farm and a few cottages. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, and pudding-stone has been used in the foundations; the tower is plastered; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* and *Chancel* are of the 12th century, and the *South Aisle* was added c. 1350. Towards the end of the 15th century the *West Tower* was built, and at the same time, or early in the 16th century, the chancel arch was widened to the S. In the 19th century the *South Porch* was built, the nave arcade almost completely restored, and the church generally repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (22½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is an original single-light window, with a semi-circular head, much repaired. In the S. wall is a 14th-century doorway, almost entirely restored, and a 15th-century window of two lights. The N. jamb of the chancel arch is of c. 1120, and has a circular angle shaft with a crude voluted capital. The flat four-centred arch, of three roughly moulded orders, is of late 15th or early 16th-century date; it dies into the S. wall of the chancel, and is out of centre with the nave and chancel. The *Nave* (45 ft. by 22 ft.) has, on the N., three 15th-century windows of three lights, all much restored; between the westernmost windows is the N. doorway, now blocked; it is of the 12th century, and has a round head, shafted jambs and enriched cushion capitals. On the S. is a modern arcade of three bays, in which a few old stones are incorporated. At the W. end is a 14th-century doorway opening into the tower. The *South Aisle* (11 ft. wide) has an original E. window of three lights, with flowing tracery; in the S. wall are two windows, each of three lights, of which only the jambs are old, and an original door of two moulded orders; the W. window is also of c. 1350, but much restored. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. square) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a small needle spire. The W. window is probably modern. The bell-chamber windows are original, but much decayed, and at the angles of the tower are gargoyles.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, by Robert Oldfeild, 1621. *Chest*: in the tower, of plain workmanship, probably 17th-century. *Monuments*: in the S. aisle, two tomb recesses,

with moulded ogee arches, c. 1350. *Niche*: for image, in N. wall of nave, crocketed and finialled, with traces of decoration in blue, red and gold, 15th-century. *Piscina*: in the aisle, on S.E., with moulded trefoiled head, shelf and projecting drain, c. 1350. *Plate*: includes cup of 1696. *Pulpit*: small, hexagonal, arcaded and panelled in two stages, and enriched with strap ornament, early 17th-century. *Reredos*: at E. end of aisle, five trefoiled niches, with ogee heads, surmounted by embattled moulding, early 15th-century. *Seating*: in the chancel, a few stalls and bench ends, with the initials "R. K." carved on some of them, early 16th-century. *Miscellanea*: in the churchyard, base of old churchyard cross.

Condition—Good, except tower, the bell-chamber windows being much decayed.

Secular:—**HOMESTEAD MOATS:—**

^a (2). At Mill Farm: only three arms remain.

^a (3). At Rush Green, fragments; farm buildings occupy the site.

^a (4). Encloses a small house known as the 'Old Parsonage.'

^a (5). At Broekhold's Farm, with outbuildings on the site.

^c (6). ROWNEY PRIORY, about 3½ miles N. of Ware, stands on the site of a house founded for Benedictine nuns in the 12th century by Conan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond; the building is practically modern, but inside it there is a wall which may have been part of the former house; it is about 3 ft. 6 in. thick, and is faced on one side with brick, and on the other with flint, filled in with a mixture of flint, stone and loose material.

In the grounds is an ancient stone coffin, 6 ft. 6 in. long, broken in two, dug up some years ago near the house; there is also a round stone mortar, bottomless, with two handles and a grooved spout, probably of the 15th century.

^a (7). COTTAGE, W. of the church, was built early in the 17th century, of weather-boarded timber framing; the roof is thatched. The plan is rectangular, and the large central chimney stack is of brick, with four shafts set diagonally; all the windows are modern.

Condition—Poor.

^b (8). HIGH TREES FARM, nearly 1½ miles S. of the church, is a plastered timber house of two storeys and an attic; the roof is tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, probably on an L-shaped plan, with the hall in the W. wing

and the kitchen in the S. wing. Later, probably at the end of the century, a wing was added at the N. end of the main block, and a staircase in the angle between them, making the plan an irregular half-II shape. A large brewhouse has been added at the end of the S. wing. The W. front and S.W. corner were remodelled in the 19th century. The windows are modern, except one of three lights on the first floor on the S. side, which has original mullions and diamond-shaped quarries, with a few pieces of original glass remaining in them. On the E. front of the main block is a large chimney stack, of thin bricks, with two square engaged shafts, set diagonally, and the S. wing has a square stack, also probably original.

The hall is divided into two rooms, and the S. end is cut off by a heavy oak screen of c. 1650, now painted; it has small panels, with ovolo-moulded framing, mitred at the angles; the head has a moulded rail, frieze and cornice with dentils; a cresting of strapwork, originally open, is fixed against the modern boarding which fills the space between the screen and ceiling; the opening, W. of the middle of the screen, has been reduced to fit a modern doorway. The ceiling of the hall is divided into panels by heavy beams; the principals are chamfered, and have stopped ends. The house also contains some 17th-century panelling, the original large fireplace and ceiling beams in the kitchen, oak floor boards, and oak panelled doors, one with an ornamental hinge. In the S. wing there is an original oak staircase.

Condition—Good.

55. GREAT WYMONDLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.W.)

Roman:—

(1). See below, under **Secular**.

(2). DWELLING HOUSE, near Purwell Mill, found and planned in 1884.

Condition—No remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

(3). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the E. end of the village, is built of flint with stone dressings; the walls of the nave have courses of uncut pebbles, with wide mortar joints, and contain a few Roman tiles; the chancel is roofed with tiles, and the nave with lead. The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built in the 12th century, windows were inserted during the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and the *West Tower* was added in the 15th century. The

North Vestry and *South Porch* are modern, and in 1883-4 the building was thoroughly restored, and much of the stonework renewed.

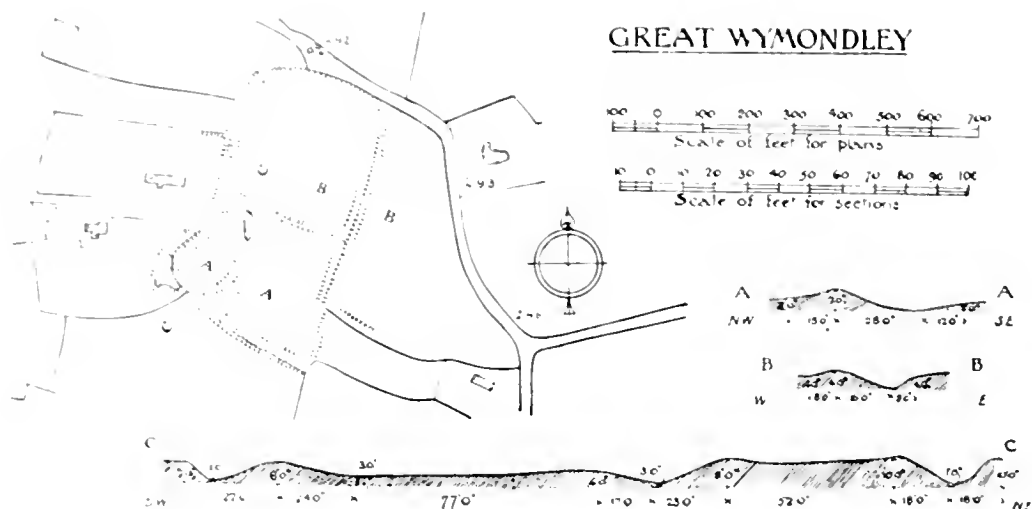
Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by 16 ft.) is apsidal; the E. window, of three lights with tracery, under a square head, is of the 14th century. In the N. wall is a 13th-century lancet window, with 12th-century jambs and rear arch; in the S. wall is a 13th-century lancet, and a low side window, probably of the 13th century; they are all repaired. The chancel arch has a semi-circular head and engaged shafts with volute capitals and scallop bases, and is of early 12th-century date, well preserved. The *Nave* (44 ft. by 19½ ft.) has, on the N., a two-light window, 14th-century work renewed. On the S. are two late 15th-century windows of three lights each, which have been repaired, and the cusps destroyed. The S. doorway is of c. 1120, but has been much repaired; it has a round arch with edge roll moulding, and the face of the tympanum is enriched with star ornament. The jambs are of two orders, with abaci, which have the star ornament repeated on each face; the shafts of the outer order have capitals carved as human faces, and inverted cushion bases. N. of the chancel arch is a 15th-century low squint into the chancel; the corbel above it was probably under the former rood-loft, of which the stairs remain in the thickness of the wall on the N.E., and also the upper and lower doorways, but with renewed stonework. The *Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses, embattled parapet and pyramidal tiled roof. The W. window is of three lights with modern tracery; the W. doorway, of two moulded orders, and the four windows of the bell-chamber, each of two lights, have been restored. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: six, 5th by John Dier, 1595. *Font*: octagonal, with plain sides, probably 15th-century. *Floor Slab*: in the nave, to Henry Barnwell, 1638. *Niche*: in the nave, at N.E., for image, probably at the nave altar, trefoiled. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with angle shafts, 13th-century, much repaired and with a modern sill. *Recess*: in the chancel, at S.W., small and square. *Seating*: W. end of nave, several 15th or early 16th-century benches, repaired. *Miscellaneous*: on S. wall of nave, outside, incised sundial, imperfect.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(4). ENCLOSURE, of the mound and bailey type, immediately E. of the churchyard, covers an area of 5 acres, the mound ¼ acre in internal



area) being in the S.W. corner. This enclosure appears to be mediaeval. Outside it, to the N.E., Roman tiles, indicating a Roman building, and pottery and coins (some now in the collection of Mr. Ransom, of Hitchin) have been found, and a few Roman tiles are built into the walls of the church (see above). The enclosure, together with adjoining fields, in total extent about 17-18 acres, has been conjectured by Mr. Seebohm to represent a Roman holding (see his *English Village Community*, p. 431).

Condition—Poor.

(4). THE MANOR HOUSE, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of late 16th-century date, timber-framed, with brick and rough-cast filling; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing S., and has a slightly projecting wing at the E. end, and a projecting central porch, with a room over it. The windows were altered in the 19th century. Two brick chimney stacks have square shafts, set diagonally. The inner doorway of the porch has a massive moulded oak frame, and the original door. Passages have been cut off from the hall by wood partitions, but it retains a wide fireplace, now partly filled in, and, in the ceiling, some large moulded beams. All the bedrooms have large timbers in the walls and ceilings, and in one room is a stone fireplace with moulded jambs, four-centred head and carved spandrels. The kitchen, with bed-

rooms over it, at the W. end of the house, now forms a separate cottage.

Condition—Moderately good.

(5). DELAMERE HOUSE, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church, is a three-storeyed building, probably of late 16th-century date. The walls are of brick with stone dressings; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with chimney stacks on the E. and W.; modern additions have been built beyond them. The S. front has original windows with stone mullions and transoms, and a deep brick cornice above the second storey windows; the two curvilinear gables were probably added in the 17th century, and in them are the windows of the third storey. On the N. front the two pointed gables are original. The narrow hall, containing the staircase, has a room on each side of it. The nail-studded doors, and the fine oak staircase with turned balusters, are probably of the 16th century; two rooms have early 17th-century panelling and wood chimney-pieces, carved and moulded.

Condition—Good.

(6-7). COTTAGES, two, in the village; the first, near the church, is of timber and plaster; the second, near the Manor-house, of brick. They were built in the 16th or early 17th century, and much altered in the 19th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

56. HADLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.E.)

No Monuments known.

57. HARPENDEN, URBAN and RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxvii. N.E. (b)xxvii. N.W. (c)xxvii. S.E.)

Roman:—

a, c (1). FRAGMENTS, consisting of some worked stones and the base of a pillar were discovered built into an old chimney at Upper Farm, Top Street.

SARCOPHAGUS, found in 1827 near Pickford Mill.

Condition—Of stones, fragmentary. The sarcophagus is now in the British Museum.

Ecclesiastical:—

a (2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, at the N.W. corner of the town, is a modern stone building, on the site of the former church, of which the W. Tower, of c. 1470, alone remains; it is of three stages, built of plastered flint with bond-stones, and has stone quoins, a modern brick parapet and a S.W. stair-turret. The W. doorway has continuous mouldings to the jambs and a pointed arch, and the window above it is of three cinquefoiled lights under a four-centred arch. The windows of the bell-chamber are of two trefoiled lights under four-centred heads.

Fittings from the old Church—*Bells*: eight; 5th by Robert Oldfeild, 1612. *Brasses* and *Indents*: at E. end of nave, of William Anabull, 1456, and his wife, with indents of four shields; the figures are worn smooth: on E. wall of N. transept, panelled stone, with brasses of William Cressye, 1559, and his wife, 1571. *Chest*: in the tower, iron-bound. *Font*: Purbeck marble, panelled bowl of c. 1200, on modern shafts. *Monuments*: in the tower, to Robert Rudston, 1642: in the nave, slab to Nathan Cotton, 1661.

Condition—Fairly good; some of the stonework is decaying and the plaster is scaling off.

Secular:—

c (3). ROTHAMSTED, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the church, is a large gabled house, of two storeys and an attie, built of brick; the roofs are tiled. It is of mediæval origin, and part of the original house remains, but it was faced with brick c. 1600, and between 1630-1660 was considerably altered and enlarged; the house then assumed practically its present form, although it was further repaired and enlarged during the 18th and 19th centuries. The general plan of the main building forms an L, the longer

wing facing S., and the shorter wing W. At the back the kitchen and offices are built round three sides of a rectangular courtyard, the long wing of the L forming the fourth side. The hall, in the middle of the main block of the L, facing S., is the oldest part of the building, and belonged to the mediæval house, which was of timber construction on a flint foundation; there is no detail to show the exact date, but it is evidently earlier than the brick facing of c. 1600. E. of the hall is the original buttery (now a morning-room), and beyond it is the 'Oak room', on the site of the original kitchen. W. of the hall are the dining room, the original small chamber, and a cloister built late in the 17th century. In a recess N.W. of the hall is the principal staircase, and N. of the original buttery is a small enclosed staircase, both of the 17th century. In the shorter wing of the L is a small drawing room, of late 17th-century date, with a large modern room beyond it. The kitchen and offices are of late 17th-century date, but the brewhouse on the N. side of the courtyard is earlier; much of this part of the house has been faced with 18th-century brick. The S. Elevation has four curvilinear gables, and a central three-storeyed porch, on each side of which the wall is set back; the space between the gabled walls and porch is filled up on the ground floor by a bay window added to the hall. This front has cornices and string courses in moulded brick, and is of mid 17th-century design, but the original form of c. 1600 with its pointed gables (shown in a rough drawing dated 1624, preserved in the house), can still be traced in the walling. There is a contemporary stone panel over the door of the porch, with crest and shield showing the arms of Wittewronger: bendy argent and gules a chief sable with a bar dancetty or therein; the door is of oak, with original iron furniture. Over the porch, but set back from it, is an octagonal bell-turret of wood and lead. All the windows have mullioned and transomed wooden frames and leaded lights, many of them restored. The W. Elevation has three curvilinear gables of a slightly more elaborate type than those on the S. front, and two modern gables, copied from the others, at the N. end. The string course and cornice are of moulded brick, and the whole design resembles that of the S. front: the three round arches of the cloister are at the S. end. A large chimney stack, dated 1654, has five octagonal shafts with moulded caps and bases.

Interior—The hall is lined with panelling of c. 1550, brought from elsewhere; on the N. side is a wide stone fireplace, much restored, with

late 16th-century fireback and dogs. At the W. end are some mural paintings of late 16th-century date, somewhat mutilated and now covered by the panelling. In the dining room the panelling is of c. 1650, divided into bays by fluted Ionic pilasters; on the E. wall is a painting of a battle scene of late 16th-century date, also hidden by the panelling; the mantelpiece is of clunch, elaborately carved, and inlaid with black marble, and the overmantel is of carved oak; the ceiling beams are ornamented with moulded plaster. The morning room, formerly the buttery, has early 17th-century panelling, a richly carved 17th-century mantelpiece, of clunch, brought from St. Monica's Priory (Rawdon House), Hoddesdon (see also below), and an inlaid oak overmantel. The main staircase was put up in 1678, and is of oak; it has plain newels with pendants and finials, and square raked moulded balusters; the doors of the landing have Doric pilasters enriched with strap-work, and in one window is an old oval shield of stained glass, showing the Mackery arms. The smaller staircase is of similar but plainer design. The gallery, on the first floor, over the dining room, is panelled and hung with tapestry; a door from the staircase retains the original iron furniture under the tapestry, and in the windows are some 17th-century coats of arms. Many of the bedrooms are panelled and have original fireplaces, and two have stone fireplaces from Rawdon House. The house also contains numerous elaborate wrought-iron window catches, door latches, bolts, plates, etc., of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

^a (4). *Bowers House*, about 200 yards E. of the church, is a rectangular two-storeyed building, of early 16th-century date, altered in the 17th and 19th centuries. It was originally of timber, but was faced with brick in the 17th century; the roof is tiled. The main chimney stack has two square shafts, set diagonally, and a circular shaft with a spiral pattern, rebuilt at the top without the pattern. Another stack has plain square shafts of 17th-century brickwork. All the windows are modern. The entrance passage, part of the original hall, has moulded oak beams in the ceiling. A room, S. of the entrance, has early 16th-century linen pattern panelling and a fireplace with moulded stone jambs and a four-centred head. Another room has unmoulded oak panelling and square beams or wall plates at the floor level, which form the base of the timber framing; a 17th-century overmantel has carved panels and

moulded balusters, and there are moulded beams in the ceiling. Many of the floors have wide oak boards.

Condition—Good.

^a (5). *Houses*, two, towards the N. end of the town, built of brick and timber, are of the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. One house has a projecting porch with a slightly overhanging upper storey; the lower storey is partly of modern brick and partly plastered. The second house has the lower storey faced with modern brick, and the upper storey plastered; the central chimney stack is of 17th-century brick. In some of the ceilings are old beams.

Condition—Good; much restored.

^a (6). *House*, formerly 'The Bull' inn, on the W. side of the green, about 600 yards S. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of timber with brick and plaster filling; the roofs are tiled. The original plan appears to have consisted of a small rectangular block, facing S., which contained a room on each side of the central chimney stack, and a small staircase wing at the back, built late in the 15th century; a short S. wing and a barn were added, apparently in the 17th century, and during the 19th century additions were made to the S. wing, and the barn was converted into a billiard room. At the E. end of the 15th-century block the lower storey is plastered, and the projecting upper storey and gable are covered with rough-cast; at the W. end is a doorway about 4 ft. from the ground, now disused. The other doorways and the windows are modern. The large central chimney stack has four octagonal engaged shafts with moulded bases and caps. The S. wing has a plain 17th-century chimney stack. Both the 15th-century rooms on the ground floor have wide fireplaces with massive moulded oak lintels; the doorways, opening from what was probably the original entrance lobby, have solid oak jambs, four-centred heads and carved spandrels, and in the ceilings there are oak beams. In the S. wing there is an open fireplace in the hall; the billiard room retains the open timber trusses of the barn roof and has a 17th-century overmantel, brought from elsewhere. Many of the rooms have wide oak floor boards, and two trusses of the roof show in rooms on the first floor.

Condition—Good.

^c (7). *GABLE END*, on the W. side of the green, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of the church, is a small rectangular house of two storeys, built in the 17th century, of brick and timber, with a central chimney stack of thin bricks; the roof is tiled. One window in the front retains part of the

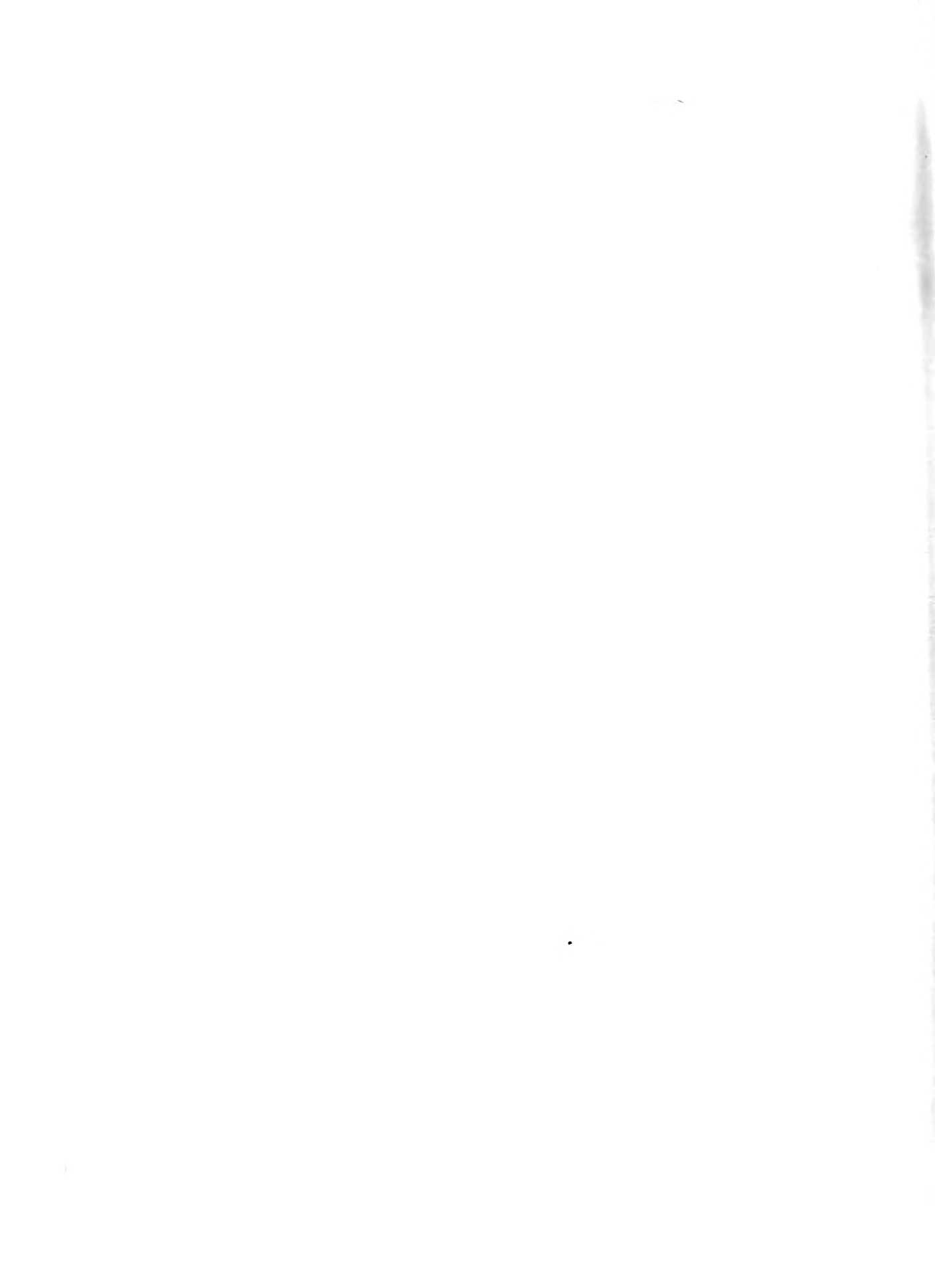


HEMEL HEMPSTEAD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY
INTERIOR OF CHANCEL SHOWING 12TH CENTURY VAULTING.



PARISH OF HARPENDEN - ROTHAMSTED.

ENTRANCE FRONT: 15TH CENTURY.



original frame and a moulded mullion; the other windows have been renewed. Inside the house are two open fireplaces; many of the constructional timbers of walls and ceilings are exposed, and the floors have wide oak boards.

Condition—Good; well preserved.

^a(8). COTTAGES, four, near the S. entrance of the churchyard, are two-storeyed, 17th-century buildings, of vertical timber-framing with brick filling; the walls at the back are plastered. Two of the roofs are thatched and two are tiled. The chimney stacks have been restored, but retain some 17th-century brickwork. At the back is an outbuilding of timber with a thatched roof.

Condition—Somewhat dilapidated in spite of restorations.

^b(9). TURNER'S HALL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of the church, and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Flamstead, is a two-storeyed house of red brick, with an attic in the main block; the roof is tiled. The plan is F-shaped; the main block, facing S.E., has two rooms on each floor, with a staircase between them. The N.E. end of this block is of late 16th-century date, with three octagonal chimneys built of bricks 2 in. thick; the rest of the house, which has been much altered, is of c. 1650. In the ceiling of one room is a plain beam with small panels in plaster on each side, containing designs of a Tudor rose and a hart; two rooms are panelled, one having a carved frieze and an overmantel with the Cotton arms, dated 1655; one door has moulded panels and a carved frieze panel, and a cupboard door has old iron hinges. The garden wall, N.E. of the house, is built of late 16th-century bricks, and the gate piers have panelled sides with balls of stone at the top.

Condition—Good; but some of the walls are thickly covered with ivy.

^b(10). ANNABLE'S FARM, S.W. of Kinsbourne Green, is modern, but in the garden is part of a flint rubble wall, in which is a 16th-century window of five lights, with moulded stone mullions and a square head, belonging to a former manor house. Built into the wall are several small terra-cotta bricks modelled with figures, etc. Some of the adjoining garden walls are probably built on the foundations of the original house.

Condition—Of wall, fairly good; one end is covered with thick ivy.

^c(11). THE WHITE HORSE INN, at Hatching Green, about a mile S. of the church, is a two-storeyed 17th-century building, of brick and timber, partly covered with rough-cast; the

roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, the principal wing facing S.; the other wing faces W. and is divided into cottages. The rough-cast on the W. front is original, and has in the centre a Tudor rose and crown of plaster in relief. At the junction of the two wings a large brick chimney stack has attached square shafts. The interior has been completely altered.

Condition—Fairly good; much restored and altered.

58. HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxxiii. N.E., ^(b)xxxiii. S.E.)

Roman:—

^b(1). DWELLING HOUSE, at Boxmoor (see also Bovington), N. of the London and North Western Railway line, in the station-master's garden, was partly opened in 1851.

Condition—Nothing above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the N. end of the town, is a large cruciform building of flint rubble with some Roman brick, and stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead, except that of the chancel, which is tiled. The church was begun c. 1140, and finished about forty years later, except the *South Porch*, added in the 14th century, the *North Porch* in the 15th century, and the *North Vestries* in the 19th century. Windows and doorways have been inserted and restored at different times.

The building forms a valuable example of a cruciform parish church of the 12th century.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by 16 ft.) is the earliest part of the building; the E. window was inserted in the 15th century, and is of three lights with tracery. In the N. wall is an original round-headed window of one light with zig-zag mouldings inside; the jambs outside have slender shafts. W. of this is a blocked 15th-century archway originally opening into the chamber on the N. side of the chancel. Further W., at the level of a former room over this chamber, there is a modern arch of 12th-century design. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows of three lights, each with modern tracery; the internal splays have shafts with foliated capitals and the moulded rear arches are enriched with carving. The ceiling is vaulted in two bays, with stilted cross ribs. On the N. of the W. bay of the chancel, and contemporary with it, is a *Chamber* (13 ft. by 6 ft.) vaulted in two bays. It has in the E. wall a 14th-century, unglazed, loop light, with original

stanchions, and below this is a doorway with a shouldered arch of about the same date. In the N. wall is a modern doorway, and in the W. wall is a 15th-century doorway into the N. transept. The *Central Tower* (16 ft. square) is of three stages with a parapet and a tall leaded spire, possibly of the 13th century. On each side of the ground stage are stilted semi-circular arches; the W. arch is enriched with zig-zag ornament on the side facing the nave; the piers have half round responds and angle shafts, with carved capitals. The second stage has two plain round-headed windows in each face, and the third stage has double round-headed windows with circular lights above them; near the angles are shallow niches with arched heads. The *North Transept* (22 ft. by 17 ft.), now an organ chamber, has a 15th-century N. window of three lights, with modern tracery. High up in the E. wall is a plain round-headed doorway which opened from the former upper room of the chamber into a loft or gallery. The *South Transept* (21 ft. by 17 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of two lights, with a quatrefoil head; in the S. wall is a window of three lights of somewhat later date, much restored, and below this, on the W., is a 16th-century doorway, with modern external jambs. In the W. wall is a 12th-century window, with shafted jambs and a semi-circular arch enriched with zig-zag ornament. In the angle between the chancel and transept is a newel staircase of stone. The *Nave* (73 ft. by 19 ft.) is of six bays; the N. and S. arcades have round pillars with moulded bases, scalloped capitals and semi-circular arches of two orders, with a billet-moulded label continued as a string course across the W. end. The E. and W. arches of both arcades have zig-zag ornament. The clearstorey has, on each side, six round-headed windows, restored; the second window from the E. on the S. side is entirely new, and replaces a larger window inserted in the 15th century, of which the head remains; the clearstorey walls were raised about 2 ft. in the 15th century. In the W. wall of the nave is a large doorway of late 12th-century date, with a richly carved, semi-circular arch and modern detached shafts in the jambs; above it is a 15th-century traceried window of three lights, much restored. The *North and South Aisles* (each 9 ft. wide) have 15th-century windows of two lights, with tracery, all much restored, and in the S. wall are the sills of 12th-century windows. The N. wall may possibly have been rebuilt in the 15th century. The *North Porch* has a 15th-century inner doorway;

the outer arch and windows are modern. The *South Porch* has an inner doorway of the 14th century. The outer arch is moulded, and in each side wall is a window of three trefoiled lights. The *Roofs* of the transepts are of the 15th century, with arched braces and traceried spandrels. The nave roof of the same date, but plainer, has traces of original painting.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 3rd by Chandler, 1688; 4th by Robert Oldfeild, 1633; 5th by John Dyer, c. 1590; 6th by Robert Mot, 1604; 7th by Robert Oldfeild, 1617. *Brasses*: at the W. end of the S. aisle, of Robert Albyn and his wife, late 14th-century, with incomplete inscription in French and two shields of arms. *Chest*: in the room over the N.W. vestry, mediæval, iron bound. *Monuments*: in N. transept, part of slab with arms of Combe impaling Freere, said to be to Ann, wife of Sir Richard Combe, 1658; in S. aisle, to Richard Combe, 1692, mural, black and white marble. *Piscinae*: in S. wall of the chancel, with a trefoiled ogee head, 14th-century; in S. transept, 15th-century; both without basins. *Plate*: includes covered cup of 1563. *Miscellanea*: In the churchyard, on the S. side of the church, is an old stone coffin.

Condition—Good, but where old stonework remains in the windows it is decaying.

Secular:—

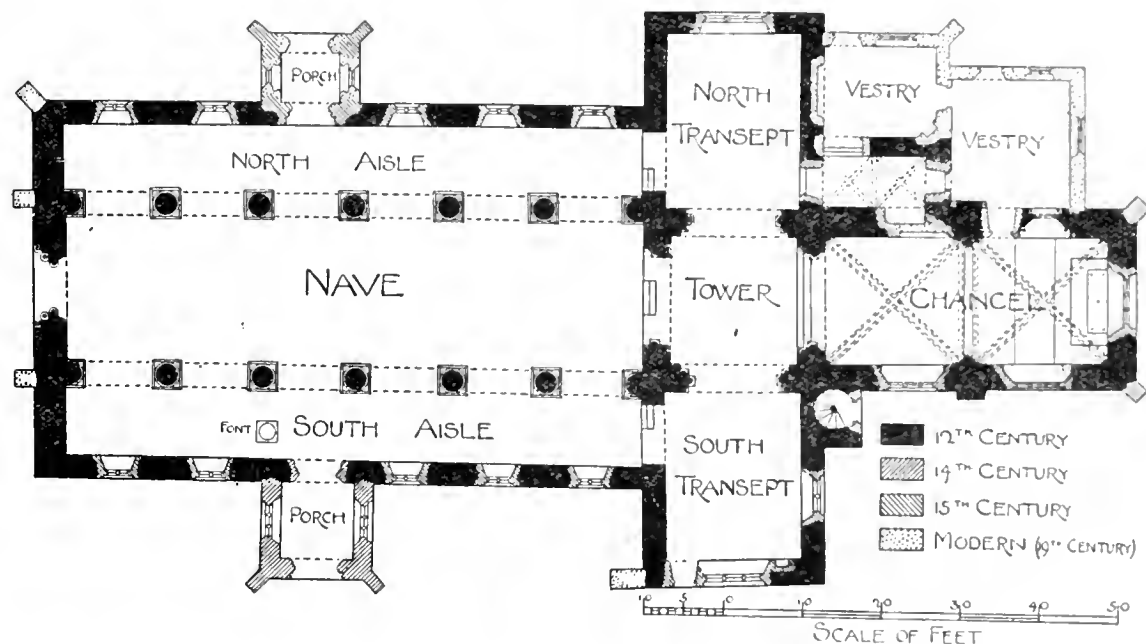
^a(3). THE BURY, S.W. of the church, a modern house, replaces an earlier building, of which the porch remains, about 200 yards N. of the present entrance. The porch, locally known as the Charter Tower, is of late 16th-century date, two-storeyed and built of stone. Over the doorway are the arms of Richard Combe, who owned the Bury between 1557 and 1595, and is said to have pulled down the old house, and built another on the site.

Condition—Very bad; the stonework much decayed, and part of it loaded with ivy.

^a(4). LOCKERS, at the top of Bury Hill, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile S.W. of the church, is a modern house, except the wing at the S. end, which is of late 16th-century date; it is of two storeys and an attie, built of brick and plastered; the roof is tiled. There is one original chimney stack with four shafts, set diagonally. Two of the rooms have original oak panelling and mantelpieces, now painted, and two ornamented plaster ceilings remain: one with medallions containing a king's head, lions and unicorns, and shields with the Royal arms; the other with lions and cherubs' heads in relief.

Condition—Good.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.



^a(5). COTTAGES, two, known as Henry's Banqueting Hall, about 200 yards N.E. of the church; they are of two storeys and an attic, built in the first half of the 17th century, of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. The front faces S. and has a small projecting staircase wing. In the principal room of the cottage on the E. is a large open fireplace with a wood lintel, and above it are remains of 17th-century plaster decoration, consisting of a large fleur-de-lis and part of a crown. A room on the first floor has a smaller fireplace with moulded stone jambs and a four-centred head, and above it a fleur-de-lis between two Tudor roses surmounted by crowns, of plaster, in relief. Some of the ceilings have old beams.

Condition—Poor; the timber framing of the walls is decaying.

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

^a(6). *House*, now a chemist's shop, is probably of the 16th century at the back, but the front is modern. The chimney stacks have square shafts, set diagonally. In the interior is some oak panelling, and during repairs a fragment of glass was found with the date 1620 scratched on it.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). *The King's Arms Inn*, opposite the Town Hall, built of brick and timber late in the 17th century, has been much repaired. At

the back is an original balcony, overlooking a courtyard.

^a(8). *Horses*, in Keen's Place, of brick and timber, built probably in the 17th century.

Condition—Good on the whole.

Unclassified:—

^a(9). *TUMULUS*, N.W. of High Street Farm, and about a mile N.E. of the church.

Condition—Fairly good.

HERTFORD.

(See also Bengoe and Brickendon.)

THE TOWN contains, in the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew and St. John, many 17th-century buildings, of which the most interesting are specified below.

59. ALL SAINTS.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). THE OLD RECTORY, N.W. of the parish church (see Brickendon), is built of plastered timber; the roof is tiled. The house is dated 1631, the date appearing on the front door, and was originally of the II type, but has been enlarged and much altered. The hall was probably formerly in the central block, with the parlour, kitchen, etc., in the wings. The only original

detail is the front door, which has elaborately mitred panels.

Condition—Good, but much altered.

(2). **HALE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, N.E. of the parish church, is a brick house of one storey and an attic, built c. 1617. The plan, facing N. and S., is rectangular, with a projecting porch on the S. and a staircase wing on the N. Both ground floor and attic are now divided into several rooms, but the ground floor appears to have had originally no partitions. The E. and W. walls and the porch and staircase wing are gabled, and a modern double gable has been added at the E. end of the S. wall, giving more light and space in the attic. The windows and the entrance to the porch are modern, but the inner doorway is original, and has an opening with a semi-circular head in a rectangular oak frame with sunk spandrels and moulded jambs; the door is constructed of moulded battens, and has the date 1667 worked on it in nails, but it is of an earlier period, and may be original.

Condition—Good; the interior has been much altered.

(3). **LOMBARD HOUSE**, on the river Lea, now the Conservative Club, is of two storeys, built early in the 17th century, of plastered timber and brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, and the interior has been completely altered. The main front was faced with brick early in the 18th century, but the back, overlooking the river, is almost in its original state. It has five gables above the overhanging upper storey, and original wood-mullioned windows. Several rooms have early 17th-century panelling, and in the entrance hall is a carved oak mantelpiece of the same date, with two shields of arms: parted cheveronwise, three griffins' heads; and, vair, a chief. Both panelling and mantelpiece are probably re-set.

Condition—Good.

FORE STREET, N. side (see also St. Andrew and St. John, Hertford):—

(4). *House*, of late 17th-century date, a plastered building, probably of brick, is of three storeys and an attic; the roofs are tiled. Under the eaves is a simple cornice, and the walls are decorated with large plaster panels of acanthus foliage, modelled in relief. The windows have been altered.

Condition—Good.

S. side (see also St. Andrew):—

(5). *The Salisbury Hotel* is a brick and timber house of early 17th-century date. It is built round a courtyard, with staircases in each

wing, but the rest of the original arrangement was much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, and there are now other buildings in the courtyard. The elevation facing **FORE STREET** is practically modern, but that facing Church Street, with an overhanging upper storey, is original. The lower part of the main staircase is also original, and has square-moulded, raking balusters, moulded hand-rails, and square moulded newels with pierced heads. Another original staircase remains in the kitchen wing, on the W. of the court. In several rooms is plain panelling of early 17th-century date, possibly re-set.

Condition—Good; much altered and repaired.

(6). **THE OLD COFFEE-HOUSE INN**, at the corner of Maidenhead Street and Honey Lane, is a two-storeyed, timber and plaster building of early 17th-century date; the roof is tiled. The ground floor retains no original features, but the projecting upper storey has, on both the street elevations, carved and moulded baluster pilasters and a plain coved plaster cornice; the bay windows were added at a later date.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered internally.

60. ST. ANDREW, URBAN.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW**, N.W. of the castle, was rebuilt in 1869, on the site of the former church, of which the moulded N. Doorway of the nave remains: it is of c. 1480, and has a pointed arch in a square head, with quatrefoils in the spandrels; the stops of the label are carved angels holding plain shields.

Fittings—*Altar*: below the communion table in the N. chapel, a stone altar slab (3 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 2 in. by about 5 in. thick). On it are five incised crosses and in the centre is a rectangular cavity, probably for the reception of relics, about 3 in. by 2 in. by 1½ in. deep. The slab is said to have come from the site of the former church of St. Mary the Great, Hertford. *Brass*: on the floor of the nave, from the original church of St. Andrew, to Bridget Whitgifte, wife of Robert Collingwood, son of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, knight, 1610, inscription only. *Communion Table*: in the N. chapel, with twisted legs, possibly late 17th-century. *Floor Slab*: to Arthur Sparke, 1665, with coat of arms. *Plate*: includes elaborately chased cup, without plate-mark, probably 16th-

century, repaired. *Stoup*: on W. side of N. doorway of nave, 15th-century, projection of bowl broken away.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). **HERTFORD CASTLE** stands on low ground, about 140 ft. above O.D., on the S. bank of the River Lea, below its junction with the River Maran, and S.W. of the town of Hertford. The *Keep Mount* is flat-topped, 22 ft. high, and stands at the N. angle of the castle, adjoining the river; the original ditch is now filled up, and there is no trace of masonry. The *Bailey*, covering $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres, is defended on the E. and S. by a curtain wall, partly original, which stands on a slight bank and abuts on the E. side of the keep mount. The wall is built of flint rubble mixed with narrow bricks and blocks of worked stone, which show no detail, and has, at the S. angle, the remains of a small octagonal turret, with a pointed doorway, apparently of the 14th century, now blocked. On the W. side of the bailey is a late 15th-century *Gatehouse* of brick. It is a rectangular building, with half-octagonal turrets at the corners, an embattled parapet, over an arcaded corbel table in brick, and a flat lead roof. A mass of flint rubble, probably part of an earlier gatehouse, has been used as a foundation on the E. side. Over the front door is an undecipherable coat of arms. The building was much altered in the 18th century, when a large block was added to it on the S.E.; alterations were also made in the 19th century. Beyond the curtain wall, on the S., are the remains of a broad *outer ditch*, now partly filled up, and covered by buildings and gardens. This ditch formerly encircled the whole castle, and communicated with the river at each end; a bifurcation on the S.W. formed a small *outer bailey*, or barbican, which is now completely destroyed, together with the rest of the defences and the original entrance, on that side.

Dimensions—Greatest length of original castle, S.W. to N.E., about 800 ft.; greatest width, about 500 ft.; greatest length of original bailey, S.W. to N.E., 400 ft.; width, 350 ft.; width of original ditch on S.E., 150 ft.; diameter of keep mount: at base, 100 ft.; at summit, 30 ft.

Condition—Of mount and bailey, fairly good; of gatehouse, good, much altered.

(3). **HOUSE**, on the W. side of the Wash, of late 17th-century date, is built of plastered timber, and has an overhanging upper storey supported on plain modillions.

Condition—Poor.

ST. ANDREWS STREET:—

(4). *House* (No. 6), is a building of brick and timber, originally of c. 1575, but almost completely rebuilt early in the 18th century. The roof is tiled. All that remains of the 16th-century house beyond the carcass is a chimney stack with two separate octagonal shafts and a rebuilt cap. One shaft is plain, the other is ornamented with lozenge-shaped panels and panels with pointed ends, formed by a plain roll-moulding of brick.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

(5). *Cottage*, N.E. of the church, built of brick and timber, with rough-cast plaster filling; it has an overhanging upper storey, and is of early 17th-century date. The roof is tiled, and there are two large dormer windows.

Condition—Good; repaired at the back.

(6). **COTTAGES**, in Parliament Row, built in the 17th century, of plastered timber; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Poor.

(7). **HOUSE**, at the corner of Fore and Church Streets (see also All Saints and St. John), is modern, but contains a 17th-century door, with elaborately mitred styles and rails, and a panel of arabesque work.

Condition—Good.

(8). **DRINKING FOUNTAIN**, near the library, composed of fragments from the old Church of St. Mary the Great, which include a 13th-century lancet window, flanked by the jambs of other windows of that date. The lancet has a moulded arch, detached shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and an inner order enriched with dog-tooth ornament.

Condition—Much weather-worn.

61. ST. JOHN, URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. ^(a)xxix. S.E. ^(b)xxxvi. N.E.)

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a(1). At Jenningsbury, enclosing about 4 acres.

^b(2). At Dalmonds, fragments, with buildings on the site.

^a(3). **CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, at the W. end of Fore Street (see also All Saints and St. Andrew), is a large irregular group of brick buildings of various dates, enclosed by an outer wall, with the principal entrance on the S. The site was bought for a school for the younger children by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1683, and the original buildings were finished in 1689; of these there remain: the schoolroom at the N. end of a long quad-

rangle; part of the walls of the steward's house. E. of the schoolroom, the house having been altered and enlarged; the gateways on the S., and some garden walls. In the 18th century separate blocks were built on the S.W. and S.E., facing Fore Street; in 1800 a dining hall was added on the W. side of the original schoolroom; subsequent additions have been made to various parts of the buildings, and in 1902, the original rows of ten cottages on each side of the quadrangle were replaced by new wings. The 17th-century schoolroom has been re-faced with modern brick; it has a central doorway and plain windows; the ceiling is coved, and a bay on the N. side, divided from the schoolroom by a colonnade, was added at a later date. In a niche over the entrance is the oak figure of a Bluecoat boy, brought from the Christ's Hospital School formerly at Ware. The gateways (opening into Fore Street) in the enclosing wall are of the 17th century, with two large stone posts on which stand two lead figures of Bluecoat boys; these figures were presented to the school between March and August, 1697. A few of the garden walls are of the same date. The boys were removed to Horsham, and the school reserved for girls only in 1902.

Condition—Good.

62. HERTINGFORDBURY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxix. S.W. (b)xxxvi. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, at the S.E. end of the village, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The building was completely restored in the 19th century, and only a few traces of the early work remain. The *Chancel* was built in the 13th century, and the walls of the *Nave* are possibly of that date, but both it and the *North Aisle* retain only some 15th-century detail. The *West Tower* is also of the 15th century. The *North Chapel* and *Vestry* were added in the 19th century.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (38½ ft. by 21 ft.) has three lancet windows of the 13th century in the E. wall; the internal arches are richly moulded, the jambs have engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and the labels terminate in head-stops; the exterior stonework has been renewed. The *Nave* (50½ ft. by 23 ft.) and the *North Aisle* (50½ ft. by 11½ ft.) have 15th-century stonework in some of the windows. The *Tower* is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a lead spire; the lofty tower arch is of the 15th century, but all other detail has been renewed or altered.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 4th and 5th, 1656. *Brasses*: on N. wall of tower, to Thomas Ellis, 1608, and his wife, 1612, inscription and shield. arms of Ellis impaling Hawkins: said to be under the wooden floor of choir seats, to Phelipe and Isabel, children of Robert de Louthe, inscription in French, 13th or 14th-century. *Monuments*: on N. side of tower, altar tomb, of Anne, wife of George Calvert, 1622, with alabaster effigy, and mural cornice supporting three shields with arms of Calvert and Mayne: on S. side of tower, altar tomb, of William Harrington and his wife; black marble slab, with two recumbent shrouded figures in white marble, figure of kneeling child in front; arched cornice above with arms of Harrington and 17 other quarterings, early 17th-century: over the pulpit, mural tablet to Christopher Vernon, 1652, with arms: in the N. aisle, mural slab to Thomas Keightley, 1662, and his wife, 1682: in the chancel, floor slabs, to Robert Mynne, 1656: to Helen Mynne, 1659. *Piscina*: in the chancel, E. jamb richly moulded, with dog-tooth ornament, 13th-century; the rest is modern. *Plate*: covered cup, standing paten and flagon of 1675.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^b(2). S.E. of Roxford Farm.

^a(3). At Birchall, 2 miles N. of Essendon.

^a(4). THE MANOR HOUSE, in the middle of the village, N. of the church, is a two-storeyed brick building, of early 17th-century date; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, and the main block has been cemented and otherwise altered; the shorter wing, of red brick, remains in its original condition, and there is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Good; altered and restored.

^a(5). THE INFANTS' SCHOOL, N. of the church, is a red brick building of two storeys. It is probably of early 17th-century date, and has a modern addition at the N. end. The roof is tiled, and there is a central chimney stack with four octagonal shafts.

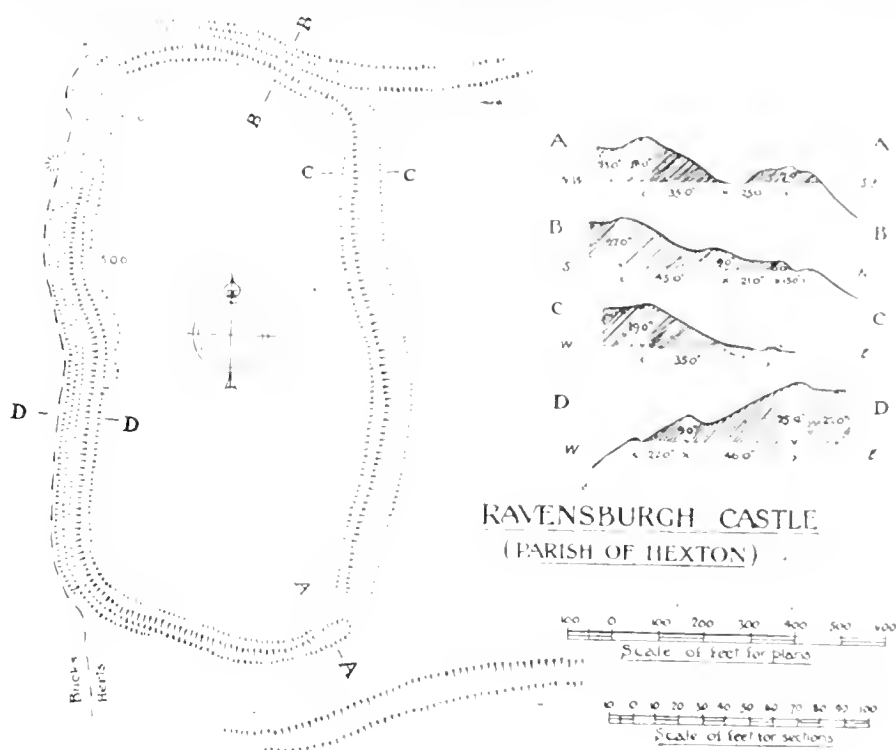
Condition—Good.

63. HEXTON.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)vi. S.W. (b)xi. N.W.)

Prehistoric:—

^b(1). RAVENSBURGH CASTLE (Hill Fort) lies on a spur of the Barton Hills, 1 mile S.W. of Hexton, and occupies the W. half of a plateau surrounded by deep coombes on every side but



the N.W. The height is from 460 to 500 feet above O.D.

This fine example of a hill fort compares favourably with many of those to be found in counties notable for their earthworks, such as Sussex or Dorset.

Detailed Description—The work consists of a large, nearly oval enclosure, which covers $16\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and with its defences, 22 acres, the major axis lying N. and S. It is protected on the E. side by a single rampart, about 18 ft. above the external ground, the ditch and counterscarp bank having been nearly levelled; width of the ditch, from crest to crest, 55 ft. On the S. side is a single rampart, with ditch and counterscarp bank, beyond which the steep hillside forms a natural glacis. Height of inner rampart, from 16 ft. to 18 ft., and of counterscarp, from 3 ft. to 7 ft. above the ditch; width of ditch, from crest to crest, 40-60 ft. The defences of the W. side are made stronger by a second outer rampart and ditch, with the steep hillside as a glacis. Height of inner rampart above inner ditch, 18 ft., and above outer ditch, 25 ft.; height of middle rampart above outer ditch, 9 ft. Width of inner ditch, from crest to crest, 46 ft.; of outer ditch, 22 ft. The N. side has an inner rampart, beyond which are two sloping platforms and two slight banks,

with a small outer ditch and bank, and steep glacis to the valley. Height of inner rampart above outer ditch, 22 ft.; width of defences, from crest to crest, 80 ft.; width of platforms, 16 ft. to 20 ft.

Entrances—The main entrance, which is about 90 ft. wide, is at the N.W. angle, where a neck of land joins the plateau to the body of the hill. There is a second entrance at the S.E. angle, 40 ft. wide, and also slightly flanked. There are no inner or subsidiary enclosures.

Dimensions—Greatest length, S. to N., 1,435 ft.; width, W. to E., 695 ft.

Condition—Good, but the trees recently planted may do considerable damage in the future.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(2). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FAITH**, stands at the foot of the Barton Hills, at the S.W. end of the village. The walls are covered with cement, and the roofs are of lead and slate. The *Chancel*, *North Chapel*, *Nave* of three bays, and *North* and *South Aisles* have been completely restored. The ground stage of the *West Tower*, the roof of the nave, and possibly the roofs of the aisles are of the 15th century; no other old work can be seen, but a church in this parish was dedicated to St. Faith, by Ralph, Bishop of Rochester (1108-14).

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* is of three stages, with a stair-turret in the S.W. angle. The 15th-century tower arch is of three chamfered orders; the W. doorway and the window over it are modern. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, with moulded beams, carved bosses and half-length figures of angels supporting the intermediate rafters. The roofs of the aisles are possibly of the same date, but plainer.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st 1697, 3rd 1688, both by Chandler; 2nd apparently early 14th-century, inscribed 'Ave Maria'. *Monument*: in the chancel, to Peter Taverner, 1601, and his wife, arched panel of Purbeck marble, inscription and two brass shields with arms of Taverner and Docwra.

Condition—Good; completely restored.

^a (3). **BASE OF CROSS**, stone, in the grounds of Hexton House, about 350 yards E. of the church, is of the 15th century, and is 2 ft. 3 in. square by 11 in. high. The upper part is half-octagonal, and has a moulded edge, and stops with a convex upper surface; in it is a square opening for the shaft of the cross.

Condition—Weather worn; covered with moss.

64. HINXWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)iii. N.E. (b)iii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS**, stands S.E. of the village, and about 4 miles N. of Baldock. The walls are of flint with stone dressings, except those of the chancel, which are of brick. The *Nave* and *West Tower* were built early in the 15th century; the *South Porch* was added c. 1450, and the *Chancel* was rebuilt in the 18th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by 16 ft.) retains of the original work only the chancel arch, which has been re-cut, and is thrown out of shape by the pressure of the wall over it. The *Nave* (42½ ft. by 20 ft.) has, in the N. wall, a window of three lights with tracery, under a four-centred head, and another of two lights with a square head; in the S. wall are two windows of two lights under square heads and between them a three-light window with tracery and a four-centred head; they are all of the 15th century, though of slightly different dates. The N. and S. doorways are original, and have pointed arches of two chamfered orders with labels; the S. doorway retains the original wood draw-bar. The four windows of the clearstorey are of the 16th century. In the N.E. corner are the stairs which led to the rood-loft. The

Tower (about 10 ft. square) is of two stages, with an embattled parapet. The tower arch, of early 15th-century date, is of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal jambs, having moulded capitals and bases; the two-light W. window, with tracery, is of the same date, but much repaired with cement, and an 18th-century doorway cuts into the sill. The bell-chamber has 15th-century windows of two lights with tracery, all much decayed. The *South Porch* blocks one light of the S.W. window of the nave, and the mullion has been rebuilt to bond in with the porch wall; the windows of the porch are of three lights, but the E. window is filled in; the entrance has a four-centred arch under a square head. The *Roofs* are modern, but in the roof of the nave are four original figures holding shields, one charged barry.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; two dated 1651. *Brasses*: on N. wall of chancel, figures of a man and woman, c. 1450, no inscription; on the chancel floor, of a man (thought to be John Lambard, 1487, Merchant and Alderman of London) and his wife, with their children, one of whom is a priest, below; at the corners, heraldic shields, one with the arms of the Mercers' Company, another with a merchant's mark; to Andrew Gray, 1614, inscription. *Niches*: for image, in S.E. corner of nave, with canopied head, early 15th-century; in the E. jamb of the N.E. window, also with canopied head, 15th-century. *Miscellanea*: in the porch, coffin lid, 14th-century.

Condition—The nave has been recently restored, but the tower needs repair, especially the upper windows.

Secular:—

^a (2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Bury End, fragment.

^b (3). **HINXWORTH PLACE**, nearly ½ mile S. of the church, is a farmhouse of two storeys and an attic, built chiefly of clunch; the roofs are tiled. It was erected in the 15th century, when it appears to have been a large house of H-shaped plan; the only original parts remaining are the main block facing E., and the W. half of the S. wing; but indications of the former N. wing and extensions of the S. wing can be traced. On the W. side of the main block is a range of low buildings, apparently added at a later date, re-using the old materials. The main block, formerly the great hall, is divided into hall, kitchen and cellars on the ground floor, the S.W. wing contains the parlour, and in the low additional buildings are the domestic offices. Towards the end of the 16th century a plain square chimney stack was built in the centre of the hall, and a large projecting stack

at the N. end of the S. wing; several windows were also remodelled.

The building is unusually interesting as an example of a large private house of early date, with some contemporary details.

The *E. Front* of the main block is of clunch; in the N. half is the principal entrance, which is of the 15th century; it has a pointed arch in a square head, with carved shields in the spandrels; a contemporary window, N. of the doorway, is cusped, and has a square head and low sill; it is partly filled in and lights a cellar. S. of the doorway are the two large windows of the kitchen and hall, each of four lights with mullions and transoms, probably inserted late in the 16th century; at the S. end is a small four-centred doorway, and in the wall there are signs of the former extension of the S. wing. The four upper windows are of three lights each, with square heads, also of the 16th or early 17th century, and in the roof are two dormer windows. The N. end of this block is also of clunch, and has no windows or doors in it. The roof has hipped ends, and on the W. side is carried down without break over the low additional buildings, in which is a range of cusped 15th-century windows with square heads. The W. end of the S. wing is gabled, and on the ground floor is a window of five lights with stone mullions and transoms; above it, in the projecting upper storey of plastered timber, is a window of three lights with a modern frame and wood mullions. The upper storey also projects on the S. side of the wing; the doorway and window in that wall are blocked; the E. end of the wing is modern, and forms a re-entering angle with the S. wall (also modern) of the main block.

The kitchen and the present hall have the large 16th-century chimney stack between them and two large fireplaces set back to back; the space on each side of the chimney stack has only recently been filled in and the W. side of the hall cut off to form a narrow passage from the kitchen to the S. wing. N. of the kitchen is a cellar and a narrow steep staircase. The domestic offices have doorways with four-centred arches; a single original cinquefoiled light in the W. wall of the narrow staircase now looks into one of the offices, indicating that this was originally an outer wall. The parlour has a stone fireplace of late 16th-century date in the N. wall, and the mullioned window at the W. end contains old glass, with arms of the former owners of the house; one shield is dated 1570. The modern lobby and staircase originally formed part of the parlour. On the first floor several rooms have four-centred stone doorways, of which two or three retain

their original iron-studded oak doors. One room contains a massive moulded tie-beam of oak, with a natural camber, and another room has a late 16th-century stone fireplace with a four-centred arch. At the top of the narrow staircase from the kitchen are two blocked doorways; one probably opened into the former N. wing; the other, in the W. wall, may have opened on to an outside staircase, and next to it is the jamb of a former window; none of these can be seen on the other side of their respective walls. In the kitchen is a long, narrow, 17th-century table with heavy, moulded legs.

Condition—Good.

65. HITCHIN, URBAN.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. N.W.)

Roman:—

(1). KILN, on a hill near Stevenage Road. The many graves, etc., found near Hitchin, point to other remains yet undetermined.

Condition—Nothing above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

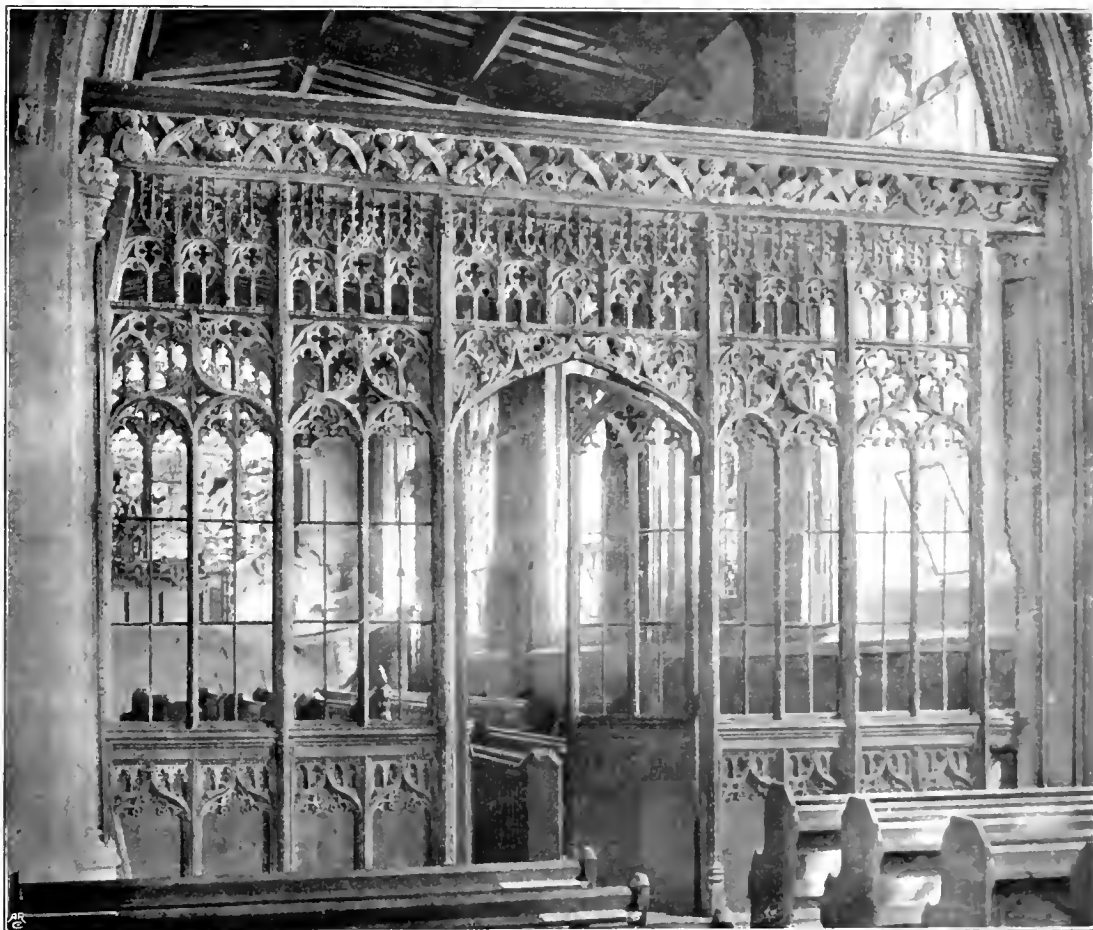
(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands N.E. of the market place; the churchyard is bounded on the E. by the river Hiz. The church is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, and has been heavily cemented; the tower has some Roman bricks in the walls, and has been repaired with 16th or 17th-century brick. The roofs are covered with lead. The *Nave* and at least the lower stages of the *West Tower* are of the 12th century; about the middle of the 13th century the present tower arch was inserted, the S.E. stair-turret was built, and the tower probably completed. In the first half of the 14th century the *North Aisle* and then the *South Aisle* were built, and probably about the same time, or possibly later, the *Chancel* was enlarged to about two-thirds its present length, and, perhaps, to its present width; the foundation of the E. wall of this enlargement now forms the W. wall of the *Chancel*, constructed in the 15th century, when the chancel was increased to its present length, and the *North* and *South Chapels*, with their arcades, were built. At the same time windows were inserted throughout the church, and the clear-storey and *North Porch* were added; the *South Porch* was built towards the end of the century.

The church is unusually large, and contains much woodwork of the 14th and 15th centuries, including the chapel screens, of elaborate design, and the mid 14th-century roof of the N. aisle, which is exceptionally early work of its kind.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (71½ ft. by 19½ ft.) has a 15th-century traceried E. window of five lights, much restored. On the N. and S. are 15th-century arcades of four bays; the easternmost arch in each arcade is of slightly wider span than the others, and is four-centred, of two continuous moulded orders; the remaining arches are two-centred, of two moulded orders, and have columns of engaged shafts, with foliated capitals and moulded bases. Above the arcades and contemporary with them, is a clearstorey, with four windows on each side. The chancel arch is four-centred, very high, having been raised in the 15th century; the half-octagonal jambs belong to an earlier arch, probably of mid 14th-century date. The *Charnel* is under the E. bay of the chancel, and has two barred mullioned windows on the E., one converted into a door; at the W. end of the N. wall is a moulded four-centred door and the remains of winding stairs to the chancel, now replaced by modern brick steps; the roof is vaulted with brick. The *North Chapel* (22½ ft. wide) has an original traceried E. window, of five lights, and five windows of three lights in the N. wall, also original. The *South Chapel* (21 ft. wide) is similarly lighted, except that the E. window is of four lights; at the E. end of the S. wall is a small doorway. The chancel and chapels have embattled parapets and are buttressed. The *Nave* (74½ ft. by 22 ft.) is of four bays, with 14th-century arcades on the N. and S.; the two-centred arches are of two chamfered orders, with octagonal columns, and moulded capitals. The 15th-century clearstorey windows are of three lights, and above the chancel arch is a window of five lights. Over the E. respond of the N. arcade is the blocked doorway to the rood-loft. The *North Aisle* (20 ft. wide) has four traceried windows of three lights on the N., and one on the W., all inserted in the 15th century, the walls being of the same date as the arcades, though the embattled parapets are also of the 15th century. The 14th-century N. doorway is of two chamfered orders, and at the E. end of the aisle is a moulded 15th-century arch. The *South Aisle* (19½ ft. wide) is similar to the N. aisle in every respect, except that the S. doorway is of late 15th-century date. The *West Tower* is of two stages, with embattled parapet and small lead-covered spire. It has deep square buttresses, which, during recent repairs, were found to be built against the remains of the 12th-century pilaster buttresses. At the S.E. corner, built against the wall without bonding, is a square stair-turret, which rises above

the parapet of the tower; the lower part is lighted by small lancet windows; the upper part has cross-loops, and, with its parapet, has been repaired with 16th or 17th-century brick. The tower arch is of three chamfered orders, with half-octagonal responds, moulded capitals and bases. The 13th-century W. door is much decayed; on the N. is a 13th-century lancet window, much restored. The second stage is lighted by two pointed windows in each wall, much restored with brick in the 17th and 19th centuries. The *North Porch* (11½ ft. by 9½ ft.) is of two storeys, and has a two-centred entrance arch of two chamfered orders and an E. and a W. window of three lights. The upper storey has a window of three lights, and is reached by a polygonal stair-turret with a four-centred door in the aisle. The *South Porch* (14 ft. by 11 ft.) is an elaborate structure of two storeys, with an embattled parapet and angle pinnacles; the entrance is of two moulded and shafted orders, the inner two-centred and the outer square, with tracery in the spandrels; on each side of the doorway is a niche, with a shield below it bearing a merchant's mark. In each side wall there are two traceried windows of three lights. The ground storey is elaborately vaulted, with moulded ribs and wall shafts, and carved bosses at the junction of the ribs. The upper storey is ornamented with panels on the S. side, and has two niches on each side of a small three-light window; it is reached by an octagonal stair-turret at the N.E. corner. The *Roof* of the nave, though much repaired, is of 15th-century date, with moulded principals, tie beams, etc. The chapel roofs are of the 15th century, much repaired, and have moulded principals, purlins, wall plates, etc., with carved figures of angels at the feet of the principals. The roofs of the S. aisle and of the W. part of the N. aisle are of the 15th century, and plainer than the others, but over the E. part of the N. aisle is an elaborate flat wooden roof of mid 14th-century date, which, from its measurements, would appear to have been the roof of the 14th-century chancel; this is divided by moulded beams into square panels, elaborately foiled and cusped.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in chancel, slab with indents of priest, late 15th-century, marginal inscription with roses at corners, and two hearts with scrolls: brass of priest in cope, late 15th-century, with brass of wounded heart and indent of another, indents of two inscriptions and small plate, possibly a symbol of the Holy Trinity: brasses of a man and his wife, shrouded figures, three sons and five daughters, shield with a bend and a border engrailed,



HITCHIN PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY
ROOD SCREEN OF SOUTH CHAPEL, 15TH CENTURY



indents of inscription and four roses: brasses of man in civilian dress (merchant of the Staple of Calais), 1452, his wife, four sons, and six daughters, imperfect inscription with date, a shield (now illegible), indents of four other shields, and of four square plates: brass, of woman, late 15th-century, much worn, indents of man and inscription: brasses of civilian, early 16th-century, and his three wives: of civilian, late 15th-century, and his wife, with indents of marginal inscription and scrolls: in N. chapel, slab with indents of inscription and shield, 16th-century, used as gravestone in 18th century (see also *Monuments*, below): in S. chapel, indents of civilian, late 15th-century, his wife and inscription; brasses of four sons and four daughters, partly covered by pews: indent of John Parker, 1578; half-figure, with square plate and brass inscription: indent, with brass feet remaining, of John Pulter, 1421, and brass of his wife Lucia, 1420, with square plate, worn smooth; imperfect inscription, much worn; indents of two roundels: brasses of woman, shrouded figure, four sons and four daughters; indents of inscription and seven scrolls, undated: at W. end of nave, brasses of civilian, and his wife, mid 15th-century: in tower, indents of woman and two men: indents of a man and woman, late 15th-century, with inscription, scroll and four roses, much worn. *Communion Table*: in the N. chapel, small, 17th-century. *Door*: in the S. doorway, with cusped panels, late 15th-century; the pointed head has been sawn off and fixed. *Font*: 15th-century, twelve-sided, set with richly ornamented canopies over defaced figures of saints. *Lockers*: in N. chapel, and at E. end of N. wall of aisle, both plain, square-headed. *Monuments*: in N. chapel, Purbeck marble altar tomb, early 15th-century, quatrefoiled panels in sides, slab at the top, with indent of marginal inscription, and brass plate of later date, with inscription to John Pulter, 1485; floor slab, 14th-century, with incised marginal inscription, illegible and partly covered by the organ: indent of William Pulter, 1549, brass inscription and shield: altar tomb, of c. 1500, of clunch, with panelled sides, and slab with brass of the same date, of a man and his wife, shrouded figures: altar tomb, late 15th-century, panelled side with shields marked G. A. and T. A., and slab with brasses of man in civilian dress and his wife: three mural monuments in plain architectural settings to John Skinner, 1669; Ralph Skinner, 1697; and Edward Doewra, 1610: in the S. chapel, large 17th-century monument to Ralph Radcliffe, 1559, Ralph Radcliffe, 1621, Sir Edward Radcliffe, 1631, and Edward Rad-

cliffe, 1660: other monuments to the same family: in the N. aisle, in window sills, Purbeck marble effigy of knight in mail hauberk, with coif, mail chausses and a long surcoat, mid 13th-century, much defaced: effigies of knight and lady, late 14th-century, much defaced. *Niche*: in first column of arcade, in N. chapel, tall, moulded, with low projecting bracket, 15th-century. *Piscina*: in the N. chapel, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes two cups and two flagons of 1705, patens of 1625 and 1634, salver of 1635. *Pulpit*: with traceried panels, of c. 1500, much restored. *Screens*: between the chapels and aisles, richly carved, with traceried panels and moulded, enriched and crested beams, late 15th-century: between the chancel and chapels, remains of parelose screens, 15th-century. *Seating*: in the chancel, some bench ends, late 15th-century. *Stoup*: in N. porch, remains, in a pointed recess.

Condition—Good; the S. porch requires attention. The whole church is being gradually and very carefully repaired.

Secular:—

(3). HITCHIN PRIORY, on the S. side of the town, is of especial interest, as it incorporates part of a house of White Friars.

The building has been in the possession of the same family since the suppression of the monasteries, and appears to have been originally of flint rubble and clunch, with the Priory church on the S. All that now remains is part of the N. or *Frater* range and part of the W. range, and the only detail visible is of the 15th century. The rest of the present house, which encloses a small courtyard, is of plastered brick, built in the 17th and 18th centuries. The roofs are covered with tiles and lead. The S. wing is perhaps on the site of the church; it was completely rebuilt in the 18th century, and contains the principal rooms. The E. wing, possibly on the site of the *Porter* range and Chapter House, contains a few rooms, the main staircase, and some cellars on the ground level: the domestic offices are in the W. wing. The N. wing contains some cellars and a loggia on the ground floor, which represent the cellarage under the *Frater*, and the N. walk of the cloister: the cloister openings have been blocked and a late 17th-century arcade has been inserted in the N. wall. The space originally occupied by the *Frater* on the first floor of this wing is now divided into several bedrooms. The court is small for a cloister garth, but no traces of foundations appear to have been found further S. and E.: it is now almost filled by a modern conservatory. The E. and W. *Elevations* are much patched and

repaired, and the latter is partly obscured by outbuildings, which have been added at different times. The *S. Elevation* is a somewhat elaborate Palladian design of late 18th-century date. The *N. Elevation* was completely altered late in the 17th century. The ground storey has an open arcade of five semi-circular arches, with moulded imposts and a frieze of rosettes between cable mouldings; the central arch is set in a slight projection and has spandrels decorated with strapwork, a shield with the Radcliffe arms, the initials *R^RS* and the date 1679. The windows above the arcade and the moulded cornice were inserted at a later date, all the detail being in plaster. The walls of the courtyard have been much renewed; in the N. and W. wings facing the courtyard are many of the arches, now blocked, of the original cloister arcade, and part of the inner wall, showing that the cloister walk was 9 ft. wide; the arches are 6 ft. in span and are two-centred, continuously moulded with double ogees and chamfers, but the tracery has disappeared; the piers between them are 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Only one arch remains open, and is now the main entrance of the house, but at least three are visible inside the N. wing, and two inside the W. wing, while others are said to be bricked up and plastered. In the W. wing is some early 17th-century panelling, and in a small N. room is a plaster ceiling, of the same date, decorated with cable and foliate designs.

Condition—Good; much altered.

SUN STREET:—

(4). *The Street* contains, in addition to those specified below, several buildings of the 17th century, and possibly two or three of earlier date; but most of the houses were rebuilt or re-fronted in the 18th century.

E. side:—

(5). *House*, near Bridge Street, appears to have been originally planned for a dwelling house, but is now used for business offices. It is a late 17th-century building of brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, and the symmetrically designed street front has a good original wooden cornice and a small doorway of later date. At the N. end is a three-centred archway, opening into the yard at the back. The windows of the first floor have wood frames, mullions and transoms, with metal casements; the windows of the ground floor were altered in the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

(6). *The Sun Inn* is a two-storeyed house of brick and plastered timber, built c. 1600, or

earlier, re-fronted with brick in the 18th century, and much repaired in the 19th century; the roof is tiled. The house, with its outbuildings, encloses three sides of a courtyard, and the entrance from the street is through an archway, high enough to admit a coach.

Condition—Good.

(7). *The Angel Inn* is a two-storeyed mediæval building, of plastered timber, much altered in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; the roof is tiled. The original plan was probably L-shaped, the main wing facing W., with shops on the ground floor, and a hall and small chamber above them; the staircase in the angle between the wings was added in the 17th century, when a small block was also built at the back of the house. The upper storey of the main wing projects in front and at the back; under it, at the N. end of the street-front, an archway opens into the yard at the back, and has on each side remains of brackets, carved with bird and flower designs, of early 16th-century date. The ground floor of the shorter wing is open, and the gabled upper storey is carried on posts. The small 17th-century gabled wing is also carried on posts, the courtyard is thus partly covered in, and the open yard beyond is enclosed by other buildings. Both the gables at the back have carved barge-boards, one of the 15th century, with a cusped and pierced design of flowing character, the other, plainer, with a series of small ovals in relief, of early 17th-century date. The 17th-century staircase has a plain moulded handrail, turned balusters and a flat, carved outer string.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

TILEHOUSE STREET:—

(8). *The Street* contains, in addition to the houses noted below, many 17th-century buildings, much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries.

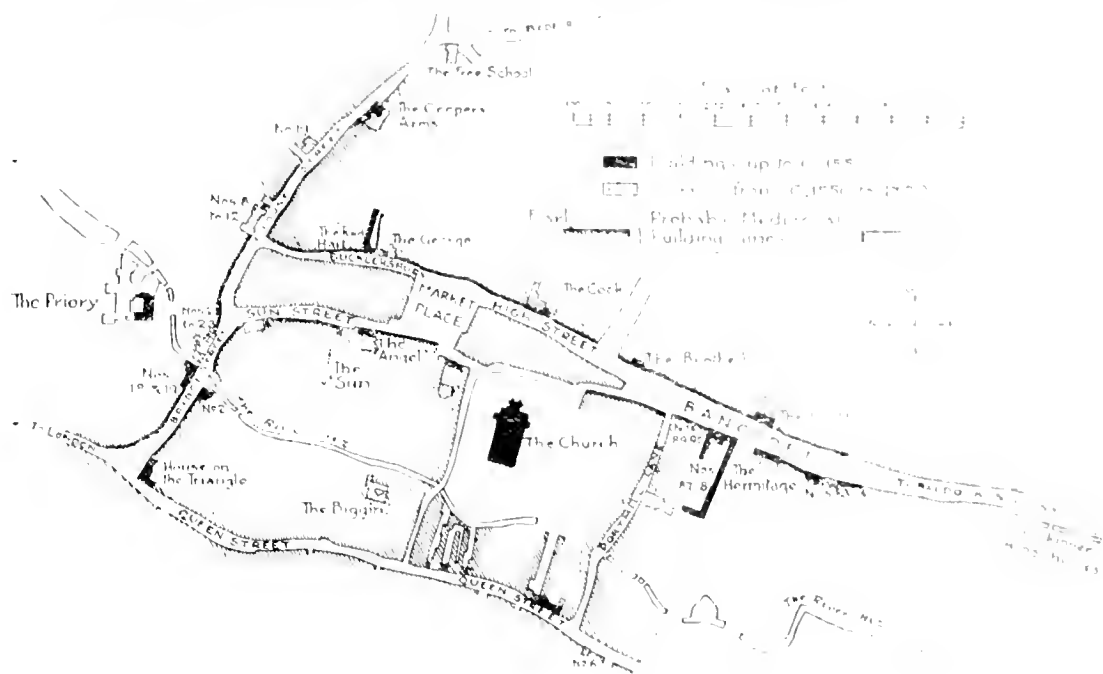
S. side:—

(9). *House*, now Nos. 8 to 11, is an early 17th-century two-storeyed building, covered with modern plaster; the roof is tiled. The plan is of simple H shape; the wings are gabled, and have overhanging upper storeys. The whole building was repaired and subdivided, and the windows were altered in the 19th century. An adjoining *house*, which, with No. 11, forms the *Three Tuns Inn*, is also of early 17th-century date, and has an archway opening into a yard at the back.

Condition—Fairly good.

(10). *House*, No. 19, is a small, early 17th-century building, of timber and rough-cast,

PLAN OF HITCHIN
SHewing THE PROBABLE EXTENT OF THE MEDIAEVAL TOWN.



with floated rustication, etc.; the roof is tiled. The timber-framed windows retain a few old metal casements, and some early 17th-century panelling, re-set, remains inside the house.

Condition—Good.

N. side:—

(11). *The Coopers' Arms Inn*, supposed to have been originally the Tylers' Guildhall, was built in the middle of the 15th century, of stone, but was much re-faced and altered in the 19th century; the roof is tiled.

Although the house has been much altered it affords an interesting example of mediaeval architecture.

The original plan was possibly of the courtyard type, but only parts of the S. and W. wings remain; in the internal angle, between them, is a small block, added in the 17th century. The S. wing faces the street and has an archway opening into the yard at the back. This wing contains the remains of the hall, which was originally open to the roof, but an upper floor was inserted, probably in the 17th century; and the overhanging part of the upper storey, which is carried higher than the rest of the building, was probably added at the same time. The W. wing projects about 3 ft.

beyond the face of the S. wing, and the N. end seems to have formed a re-entering angle in the corner of the courtyard; a blocked door at the N.W. indicates a former extension of the building on the W. side of the court. The N. and S. ends of the wing are ornamented on the ground floor with moulded cinque-foiled panels in stone; at the S. end they are grouped in three bays under four-centred main heads, and the central bay appears to have been a window, but they are all much defaced and altered; at the N. end the panels are in better preservation. The windows throughout the building have been altered, and the interior has been completely changed. In the S. wing the open timber roof of the hall had principals about 21 ft. in span and 12½ ft. on centres, and two of the trusses and intermediates are still in existence; they are plainly moulded, and the trusses are of the queen-post type, with curved bracketting and wind-bracing. In the W. wing the moulded beams of the first floor remain, and the blocked door on the N.W. has a moulded four-centred head.

Condition—Much defaced within and without; covered with plaster and paint; structurally sound.

(12). *House*, formerly the Free School, was built c. 1640-60, but has been completely altered, although the structure is old. It is a two-storeyed building of plastered timber and brick; the roof is tiled. The original plan cannot be traced, but it is now L-shaped, one wing being very short. A few metal casements, with original furniture, and one original door, of moulded battens, remain.

Condition—Good; much altered.

BRIDGE STREET:—

(13). *The Street* includes one or two late 17th-century houses of plain brick, and others of plastered timber, much altered, but showing traces of work of an earlier date. In addition are the following:—

N. side:—

(14). *Cottages* (Nos. 21-23), are two-storeyed buildings of plastered timber, built c. 1600, and considerably altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The roofs are tiled. No. 22 has an old bay window carried up to the roof, and the entrance door is of moulded battens.

Condition—Fairly good.

(15). *House*, now divided into a shop and cottages (Nos. 18 and 19), is a 16th-century building of timber, with plaster filling; the roof is tiled. The upper storey projects on the W. side over the river Hiz, and also on the N. front, facing the street; the W. end of this front has been covered with modern plaster, but at the other end the close-set timbers are exposed; the windows have been altered. A yard at the back is entered through a timber-framed archway.

Condition—Good.

S. side:—

(16). *Cottage* (No. 2), a small, 16th-century building covered with rough-cast, is probably of timber construction; the roof is tiled. The cottage has been much altered, but two early 16th-century barge-boards remain; one is carved with a form of guilloche pattern, the other with dragons in low relief.

Condition—Of the cottage, good; of the barge-boards, much weathered, and covered with paint.

THE TRIANGLE:—

(17). *House*, on the S. side, is of two storeys and an attic, built of plastered timber in the 15th century, much altered and repaired in the 19th century, and now divided into several houses. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with an archway opening into a yard at the back. The overhanging upper storey was originally open to the roof, of which the trusses, enclosed in the construction of the attic, appear

to be of the king-post type. The windows have been altered.

Condition—Good; much altered.

BUCKLESBURY:—

(18). This short *Street* connects the W. side of the market place with Tilehouse Street. It contains many houses, in addition to those mentioned below, which show traces of 16th and 17th-century and earlier origin, though they are much altered, re-fronted and re-plastered.

W. side:—

(19). *The George Inn*, is a two-storeyed plastered timber house, built in the 16th century, or possibly earlier, re-roofed, re-plastered and much repaired in the first half of the 19th century. The roof is covered with slate. The upper storey projects, and in the middle of the front, facing the street, is a high archway, opening into a yard at the back; above it is an overhanging, gabled structure carried higher than the rest of the house.

Condition—Fairly good.

(20). *The Red Hart Inn*, is a two-storeyed house of plastered timber, built c. 1600 or earlier, but much altered and repaired in the 19th century. The roof is tiled. The building faces E. and is rectangular, with a projecting upper storey. In the gabled N. end is an archway with a pair of early 17th-century gates, which have open upper panels set with pierced balusters. The archway opens into an irregularly shaped yard at the back, in which are ranges of rough-plastered timber outbuildings with overhanging upper storeys.

Condition—Fairly good.

THE MARKET PLACE:—

(21). *The Market Place* has been considerably altered, but many of the houses show traces of 17th-century, or possibly mediæval, work; some of them were re-fronted in the 18th century, and on the N. and W. sides there has been much modern rebuilding.

N.E. corner, S. of the church:—

(22). *House*, includes part of a 15th-century building of courtyard plan, and is now divided into a dwelling house and shops. The walls are of brick and plastered timber; the roof is tiled. The house, on the site of the former E. wing, was completely rebuilt in the 17th century, and much altered in the 18th century. The 15th-century W. wing is nearly intact, and retains the overhanging gatehouse, and an entrance archway framed in heavy moulded timbers with curved bracketting. The N. and S. wings no longer exist, but traces of the N. wing were found recently.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET, W. side:—

(23). *The Cock Hotel*, is a building of timber, with plaster and brick filling, and is probably of the 16th century. The plan is L-shaped, and the house with its outbuildings encloses a large yard on three sides. The heavy, close-set constructional timbers of the street front have recently been exposed by the removal of modern plaster, but no detail is visible. Many additions have been made and the whole building has been re-arranged.

Condition—Good; much altered.

BANCROFT:—

(24). *The Street*, is composed almost entirely of old houses, many evidently of the 17th century, but there are also indications of mediæval buildings. A considerable number were re-fronted and enlarged, and a few were rebuilt in the 18th century; all have been much patched and repaired in the 19th century.

The houses of especial interest are the following:—

W. side:—

(25). *The Brotherhood* was built in the middle of the 15th century; it is covered with rough-cast, and has a tiled roof.

This building, although much altered, is of especial interest on account of its early date, and retains a fine open timber roof, now ceiled in, but otherwise unchanged.

The original plan was rectangular, with the ground floor divided by transverse partitions, and the first floor, forming a large hall, open to the roof, and about 48 ft. by 17 ft. internally. At subsequent dates additions have been made at the back, the outer walls have been renewed, the hall divided into a number of rooms, and shop windows inserted on the ground floor. Nothing remains to show the original position of the stairs. The street front has four first floor windows of two lights with wooden mullions and transoms, apparently modern, but possibly restorations. On the apices of the two gables are small figures in coarse terracotta of a man on horseback, copied from the original figures preserved in one of the shops. Inside the house some ogree-moulded beams remain, and the four trusses of the open roof of the hall are still in position, partly covered by the plaster ceiling; the roof has moulded wall-posts with moulded capitals and bases, moulded wall-plates and purlins, cambered tie-beams, and queen-posts with curved spandrel pieces and wind braces, all of oak.

Condition—Good; much repaired.

(26). *The Croft* was built in the first half of the 15th century, probably of plastered timber;

the roof is tiled. The house was much altered in the 17th and 19th centuries. The original plan appears to have been of half-H shape; the large hall with open roof was in the central block, a solar wing on the S., and a kitchen wing on the N. The N. wing no longer exists, and the S. wing has been completely re-faced, within and without. Parts of two trusses of the hall roof remain, and one of the large moulded wall-posts which carried them. The trusses (about 10 ft. centre to centre) are of the king-post type with moulded tie-beams, and the octagonal king-posts have moulded bases, embattled capitals and four-way curved strutting. The present roof is built over the old one, and to a lower pitch. One room on the ground floor is lined with early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Good; considerably altered.

E. side:—

(27). *House*, now divided into two dwellings (Nos. 83-84), is probably of the 15th century. The walls are of plastered timber; the roof is tiled. The plan appears to have been originally L-shaped, with the hall in the main wing facing W., and a small solar wing on the N. On the N. side of the solar wing is a high archway with a room over it. In the second half of the 16th century a floor was inserted in the hall to form an upper storey, which projects on the W. front; to give sufficient head-room a gable was built at the N. end, and the S. half of the roof was raised; the solar wall was not altered. A chimney stack was also inserted at the N. end of the main wing. Only one tie-beam of the original open roof of the hall remains, in which mortice holes for curved angle-brackets are visible. One moulded beam of the 16th-century floor also remains.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(28). *The Hermitage* is a building of irregular plan which incorporates a large barn, probably of the 16th century, converted into part of a dwelling house in the 18th century, the rest of the house being rebuilt or added at the same time. The barn is of plastered timber with two large disused archways.

In the garden there are traces of cultivation terraces, and the remains of what is supposed to be a gravel pit.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(29). *The Skynner Almshouses* are two brick buildings, dated 1670 and 1698, and divided into small, single-room tenements; the roofs are tiled. The windows in front and at the back are wood-framed and the external doors have

four-centred brick heads; they are much restored, but many metal casements remain. A wall pierced by arches encloses the strip of garden in front, and in it are stones recording the foundation of the buildings.

Condition—Good.

(30). *House*, with outbuildings, of late 15th-century date, now forms three dwelling houses (Nos. 86, 87 and 88), with a builder's yard. The house is of two storeys, timber-framed, partly plaster filled, partly rough-cast and partly weather-boarded, with some modern brickwork; the roofs are tiled. The whole building was much altered in the 19th century.

The panelled canopy of the dais in the hall is an unusual instance of the survival of this fitting.

The original plan of the house was L-shaped, with the hall (of about 20 ft. span, and probably of four bays of 12 ft. each) in the long wing facing W., and now divided by partitions. The two-storeyed solar wing, N. of the hall, has an archway with a room over it at the N. end; beyond it is a small modern building on the site of an old malt kiln. In the angle of the wings a staircase led to the upper floor of the solar, and the modern staircase is almost in the same position. The elevation facing the street is gabled at each end, and the upper storey projects under the gables; between them is a modern bay window. Many of the constructional timbers are exposed, but most of them have been re-faced, and the back of the house has been much altered. Part of the open timber roof of the hall is visible above the ceiling in No. 87; it has moulded wall-plates, tie-beams, etc., and king-posts with curved struts. One of the moulded wall-posts and some intermediate studs remain at the N. end of the E. wall, and between them on the level of the first floor are traces of unglazed moulded openings with elaborate cinquefoiled traceried heads, of which one remains intact; they were probably between the solar staircase and the hall. Over the N. end of the hall is the coved canopy of the dais; it is wood, divided into square panels by ogree-moulded ribs, formerly with bosses at the junctions, of which some were *in situ* a few years ago. The solar contains a little panelling of early 17th-century date. At the back are long ranges of outbuildings with elaborate open roofs of rough-hewn timbers which have no detail, but are probably of the same date as the house.

Condition—Good.

(31). *Houses* (Nos. 89 and 90), appear to have been originally one building, similar to Nos.

87 and 88, but were completely altered and re-fronted in the 18th century.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(32). *THE GRANGE*, Portmill Lane, was built at the beginning of the 17th century, if not earlier, but it was re-fronted with brick and much altered about the middle of the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

(33). *THE BIGGIN ALMSHOUSES*, S.E. of the church, built early in the 17th century, probably of plastered timber and brick, are of two storeys and an attic. The roof is tiled. They are said to be on the site of a religious house, of which there are no visible remains, and consist of four wings built about a small courtyard, each wing containing small sets of rooms on both floors, and simple, enclosed staircases. Many alterations have been made and partitions inserted at various dates. On the W. side of the court is a colonnade, forming a cloister, with small wooden columns of the Tuscan order.

Condition—Poor.

QUEEN STREET:—

(34). *The Street* runs parallel with Bancroft and the High Street on the E. bank of the river Hiz, and appears to be of mediæval origin. The W. side is probably the older, and retains the original arrangement of houses with archways opening into yards, in which are rows of small tenements extending towards the river.

The houses of most interest are the following:—

E. side:—

(35). *House* (No. 6), is a small building of plastered timber, with a gabled front and overhanging upper storey, of early 17th-century date. It is of the simplest workmanship, and devoid of detail.

Condition—Poor.

W. side:—

(36). *House*, originally a single building of the 15th century, now divided into two shops (Nos. 101 and 102), and covered with modern plaster. The upper storey projects, and the hall appears to have been on the first floor, but the roof and interior have been completely altered. Over the archway on the S. side of No. 101 is an overhanging gable with the date 1729 worked in the plaster, but the posts carrying the bressumer have the remains of 15th-century octagonal moulded capitals, supporting curved angle bracketting, which forms a four-centred head.

Condition—Poor.

(37). *House* (Nos. 103 and 104), now divided into two buildings, was built at the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century. It is of plastered timber with masonry foundations; the roofs are tiled. The plan, of half-H shape and of the simplest mediæval type, consisted of a wing containing kitchen, buttery and pantry on the N., a solar wing of two storeys on the S., and a hall of one storey between them. The kitchen wing and, apparently, the N. end of the hall have disappeared; an upper floor has been inserted in the remaining part of the hall, which is now divided into several rooms, and the solar wing forms a separate tenement. The interior is quite plain, but the hall retains the original moulded wall-plate and parts of two trusses of the roof, one nearly complete. The trusses, about 19 ft. in span, are of a simplified hammer-beam type, moulded with a double oggee, the principals being of a trefoiled form.

Condition—Poor.

Unclassified:—

(28). **CULTIVATION TERRACES**, in the garden of the Hermitage (see above).

66. HODDESDON, URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxvi S.E. (b)xxxvii. N.W.)

Secular:—

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

^b(1) *St. Monica's Priory*, formerly Rawdon House, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile S. of the church, is a large red brick building with stone dressings, of two storeys and an attic; the roof is tiled. It was built by Marmaduke Rawdon in 1622; a stone over the porch bears the date, and several lead rain-water heads also have the date and the initials M.R. The original plan was rectangular, with a projecting porch and bay windows on the W. or main front, and a square tower, containing the staircase, at the back; a N.W. wing was added in 1880, and the building was very carefully restored. The W. *Elevation* has a plain stone cornice with a range of five curvilinear gables above it; in the middle gable, over the porch, is the date 1622; the other gables have circular openings, with a small stone cross in low relief above each opening. The projecting porch is of two storeys; the lower part has been restored, and has granite columns on each side; the upper part has engaged shafts of brick, with capitals which support a modern brick pierced parapet. On each side of the porch are two projecting bay windows in two storeys, with heavy mullions and transoms, and modern brick embattled parapets; all the windows have been restored, but the brick pilasters

between those on the first floor are original. The attic windows are also mullioned, and have been restored. On the E. or *Garden Front* the square central tower rises above the roof and terminates in a pierced parapet, enclosing a gallery with cupola and sidelights of glass. The garden door is original and has a semi-circular head, elaborately fluted and panelled; all the windows have been restored. The rectangular chimney stacks are original, and have pilastered sides and projecting caps. The hall is in the middle of the original block, and has a plaster ceiling with a design of fleurs-de-lis, Tudor roses, etc., a plaster frieze of geometrical design and a wide fireplace with plaster figures. The library on the N. of the hall was probably originally the kitchen. The 17th-century, wide oak staircase, which is carried up to the attic, has heraldic newels and a pierced balustrade, with heraldic figures of dragons, griffins, etc., on the first floor, and figures, apparently Biblical, on the top floor. On the first floor landing is an elaborate four-centred doorway of oak, with a square head; the door is panelled and the lintel and pilasters are enriched with strap work. There are some old doors, panelling and beams in a few of the rooms, but most of the original fittings were sold in the 19th century, when the house became the property of Canonesses of the Augustinian Order. Three of the fireplaces are at Rothamsted. (See Harpenden.)

Condition—Good, but restored and altered.

^b(2). *Stanborough House*, now the Conservative Club, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile S. of the church, is a late 16th or early 17th-century house, with a central wing at the back, dated 1637, the plan of the building being T-shaped. The W. block (or head of the T), facing the street, is of two storeys and attics, and has timber-framed and plastered walls. The roofs are tiled, and there is an original chimney stack of narrow bricks. Externally this block is of modern appearance, but inside there are several original oak floor joists with chamfered edges and moulded stops. The wing of 1637 (forming the stem of the T) is of three storeys, built of brick, and has several rain water heads bearing the date; the N. front is divided by shallow pilasters into six bays, below the cornice at the second floor level; the line of the high parapet above this is broken by a semi-circular gable in the middle and a plain gable at the E. end of the front. The outer doorway, in the second bay from the W., has an original oak panelled door; each window on the ground floor has a shallow form of ornamental pediment; two of the original windows on the first floor are blocked. The E. or end wall of the

wing has a curvilinear gable and modern windows. On the S. side are two chimney stacks with five square shafts, four set diagonally; the westernmost shaft is modern, and the others apparently rebuilt with old bricks. Inside the wing there is a fine oak staircase with heavy newels, some with double heads, a deep moulded handrail, and carved flat balusters, moulded to the rake of the stairs. Several rooms retain their original oak panelling, in small squares with stop-moulded frames, and one room has a carved oak chimney piece. Some oak panelled doors, studded with nails, also remain.

Condition—Good.

^b(3). *Hogges Hall*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of the church, is a building of two storeys, timber-framed, and covered with rough-cast cement; the roof is slated, but under it is said to be part of the original roof with some old tiles. The present plan is of an irregular half-H shape, and externally the house is entirely modern, but detail in the main block, which faces W., shows it to be part of a 15th-century building, probably of rectangular or perhaps L-shaped plan, with a N. wing, as at present, containing the kitchen, etc. This wing and two small rooms on the E. side of the main block have no detail by which they can be dated; the wing at the S. end was added by the present owner of the house. The hall, in the main block, appears to be the N. half of the original hall, and has an open timber ceiling with 15th-century beams; at the N. end is a timber-framed, plastered partition, in which is a 15th-century wood doorway with a cinquefoiled hollow chamfered ogée arch and plain chamfered posts; W. of it was formerly a similar doorway, and the notch to receive the arch can still be seen in one of the posts; these doorways probably led to the kitchen and buttery. The rooms N. and S. of the hall have old ceiling joists, but all the other details of the interior are modern, except a little panelling of late 16th and early 17th-century date, brought from elsewhere.

Condition—Good.

W. side:—

^b(4). *The Grange*, about 700 yards S. of the church, is a two-storeyed house of brick. It seems to have been built in the 16th century, but was rebuilt early in the 18th century, and has later alterations and additions. The original plan is untraceable. One room is lined with early 17th-century panelling, not *in situ*, and has an overmantel and enriched cornice of late 17th-century date. In the domestic offices are three doors of c. 1600, with long, narrow, moulded panels, and there is

also a fragment of a carved frieze panel, in oak, of the same date.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b(5). *The Golden Lion Inn*, about 500 yards S. of the church, is a small, two-storeyed house of plastered timber and brick, built c. 1600, and much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. The plan is L-shaped, with the principal rooms, now parlour and bar, in the long wing, which faces the street, and the domestic offices in the short wing. The upper storey projects on the front, and is carried on rough-axed beams; a door on this level, under a small gable at the back, is reached by a ladder. The two chimney stacks have been rebuilt.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b(6). *The Old Swan Inn*, probably of late 16th-century date, is a two-storeyed house built of red brick and timber; the roof is covered with slate. The upper storey projects over a moulded oak cornice, and in the front is a large bay window, supported on two columns.

Condition—Good; much restored and altered.

^b(7). *The Griffin Hotel* retains some timber work, probably of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good; much altered and repaired.

^b(8). *Bell*, in the Clock Tower, at the N. end of the street, about 200 yds. S.W. of the church, was cast by Thomas Bullisdon early in the 16th century, and bears the inscription 'Sancta Ana ora pro nobis.' It probably belonged to an ancient chapel, on the site of which the tower is built.

^b(9). COTTAGES (Nos. 71-75), on the W. side of Amwell Street, are probably of the 17th century. They are built of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(10). STONE CONDUIT-HEAD, formerly at the public well in the High Street, was removed in the 19th century, and is temporarily placed at Connal's Farm, about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile E. of the church. It represents the three-quarter figure of a woman, life-size, holding a pitcher, and was given by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon (who built Rawdon House in 1622) to the town.

Condition—Damaged and weatherworn.

Unclassified:—

^a(11). TUMULUS, S. of road at Hoddesdonbury.

67. HOLWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) vi. N.E. (b) vi. S.E.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, stands in the village, about 3 miles N. of Hitchin.

It was built in 1877-9 on the site of an older church, of which it contains the following remains:—across E. wall, the length of 14th-century string course, with ball flower and other ornament typical of the period, and in the N. wall of the nave a 15th-century doorway.

Fittings—*Brass*: in the nave, to Robert Wodehouse, 1515; with chalice and wafer, and an inscription between two 'wodehouses' or wild men. *Corbel or Bracket*: in S. wall of chancel, possibly 15th-century. *Piscina*: in N. wall of nave, recess without basin, cusped head much damaged, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the church.

68. HUNSDON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxx. S.W. ^(b)xxx. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (1). PARISH CHURCH, dedication unknown, but attributed to St. Dunstan, stands near Hunsdon House, about a mile S. of the village. The walls are of flint rubble with stone dressings; the S. chapel is of brick; the roofs are tiled. The church has been much rebuilt, but there are traces of a *Nave*, probably of the 12th century, of which the W. wall and possibly the N. wall remain. Early in the 15th century the *West Tower* and *North Porch* were built, and, c. 1500, the nave was widened towards the S. and the *Chancel* rebuilt. The *North Chapel* was added later in the 16th century, and at the end of the century the *South Chapel* was built. The building was restored during the 19th century, but was not structurally altered.

The church contains the following fittings of especial interest:—the screen between the S. chapel and nave, an unusually elaborate example for the date (c. 1610); the Cary monument and that of Sir Thomas Forster, fine illustrations of the period (early 17th-century); the Poyntz monument (1528), though small, of exceptionally good detail; the early 16th-century glass in the E. window, of which sufficient remains to show the subjects of the design.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (43 ft. by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an E. window of five lights, a N. window, two S. windows, and a small S. doorway, all modern, except a few stones of c. 1500 in the jambs. On the N. a doorway, with a four-centred wooden head and a pointed arch, opens into the chapel. The chancel arch, of two chamfered orders, is also of c. 1500. The

North Chapel (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an early 14th-century E. window of two lights, re-set, partly restored. On the S.E. is a square projection which contains a short flight of steps, the floor of the chapel having been raised for the construction of a vault early in the 18th century. The *Nave* (48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has in the N. wall two windows, of two lights each, and a doorway, all of the 15th century much restored; two doors and part of the stairs to the rood-loft are in the N.E. corner. In the S. wall, opening into the chapel, is a wide arch of three moulded orders, probably of brick, plastered, and W. of it are two almost entirely modern windows. Above the tower arch are traces of the steep-pitched roof of the earlier and narrower nave. The *South Chapel* (23 ft. by 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has mullioned windows of plastered brick in the E. and W. walls, and two single-light windows and a doorway in the S. wall; they are all of late 16th-century date. The *West Tower* (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a small slated spire. The early 15th-century tower arch is a little N. of the central line of the nave and is of two orders, the inner order resting on pilasters. The W. doorway is of two moulded orders, the inner two-centred, and the outer square; above it is a traceried window of two lights. In the second stage is a W. window of two lights, and in the third stage are four windows of two lights. The *North Porch* is of open timber construction, with cusped barge-boards, and a two-centred entrance arch. In the *Roof* of the nave are a few old moulded tie-beams; the N. chapel has a plain collar-beam roof, possibly original, and the roof of the S. chapel is also original.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 4th by Robert Oldfield, 1630; 7th and 8th by Anthony Bartlet, 1668 and 1652. *Brasses*: in the N. chapel, of Margaret Shelley, 1495, shrouded figure, with symbol of the Holy Trinity and inscription; in nave, to James Gray, park keeper, 1591, inscription and square plate with figure of huntsman with crossbow, a wounded stag, and skeleton representing Death. *Communion Table*: in chancel, early 17th-century. *Doors*: in nave, N. chapel and chancel, plain, probably mediæval. *Glass*: in the E. window, fragments of an Annunciation, an Ascension, Resurrection, etc., early 16th-century; in the windows of nave, other fragments. *Monuments*: on N. side of chancel, cusped and panelled wall recess, with inscription to Francis Poyntz, 1528; on the same side, large canopied tomb, in classical style, with effigy of Sir Thomas Forster, judge of the Common Bench, 1612, in his judge's robes and cap; in front of the tomb, a richly worked

wrought iron railing: in S. chapel, large mural monument, of classical design, with effigies of Sir John Cary and his wife, *c.* 1600. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, *c.* 1500. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1660. *Poor Box*: plain, 17th-century. *Screens*: under chancel arch, base only, mid 15th-century: between S. chapel and nave, large, elaborate oak screen, with close lower panels, small Ionic arcade above them, and heavy enriched cornice; over it a shield of twenty pieces, with the Cary arms and alliances, *c.* 1610.

Condition—Good; much repaired. The screen in the S. chapel is in very good condition.

Secular:—

^a(2). OLIVES FARM, *house and moat*, on the extreme W. border of the parish, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the church. The house is of timber and plaster, and is gabled; the roofs are tiled. It was built in the 17th century, apparently on a rectangular plan, and has an 18th-century addition on the E. side, and a modern S. wing. One chimney stack is of 17th-century thin bricks. Inside the house is a large fireplace with chimney corners enclosed in cupboards, and a few old beams also remain.

Condition—Of house, good; of moat, fairly good.

^b(3). HUNSDON HOUSE, near the church, is a rectangular building, facing N. and S., of red brick, with an embattled parapet and flat roof. The recorded history of the house is that in 1447 it was built by Sir John Oldhalle; in the 16th century it became the property of Henry VIII., and was much altered; in 1804 the then owner pulled down a great part of it, and restored the rest. The plan was probably half-H or E-shaped, and the present main block formed the N. wing, projecting towards the E. Only the outer walls remain, the interior being entirely the work of 1804. At each of the four angles is a diagonal buttress, with a V-shaped face, surmounted by a pinnacle or small turret with a modern slate roof. The principal entrance is in a small projecting wing at the E. end, and the doorway has jambs and a four-centred arch of brick, covered with cement. All the other doorways and windows are modern. One of the large cellars under the main block has a barrel-vault of brick, and projecting from another is a small octagonal turret which now terminates below the ground level. At the W. end is a small modern wing containing the domestic offices. It partly encloses a courtyard, and is pierced by a large gateway on the N.W., which has some old bricks in it, but was probably also built in the 19th century. A wall between

the courtyard and garden on the S. appears to be old; on the garden side it has an octagonal summer house, probably originally a turret, and, on the courtyard side, a blocked window and three vertical rows of small blocked recesses, three in each row, possibly constructed to hold the wooden joists of partitions. Interior—In the entrance hall there is a painted wooden mantelpiece, of 17th-century workmanship, and in another room is an old stone fireplace with a flat four-centred arch, and three shields, one surrounded by a garter, carved in the lintel; the woodwork of this fireplace is of the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). HOUSE, formerly the Wheatsheaf Inn, now divided into two cottages, stands on the E. side of the Widford road, about a mile N. of the church. It is an early 17th-century building, of two storeys, with part of the upper storey in the roof. The walls are timber-framed and plastered; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped; the main block faces W. and the shorter wing S. The S. half of the W. front is gabled, and there is a dormer window in the N. half; the main entrance is in the middle. The N. end of the main block and the E. end of the S. wing are also gabled. The windows have modern sash frames. In the main block is a central chimney stack with engaged shafts set diagonally. A large fireplace on the S. side of the stack has oak posts and a lintel with arched soffit; on it is carved the date 1681 or 1687.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(5). COTTAGES, in the village, nearly a mile N. of the church, a row of two-storeyed 17th-century buildings, have plastered walls and retain their original chimney stacks of narrow bricks; the roofs are tiled. Other small cottages are of the 17th century, but only the chimney stacks remain unaltered.

Condition—Fairly good.

69. ICKLEFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. (^avii. N.W. (^bvii. S.W.))

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. KATHERINE, stands in the middle of the village. It is entirely covered with plaster; the chancel is roofed with slate and the nave with lead. The *Nave*, of *c.* 1150, is the earliest part of the church; the *Chancel* and *West Tower* were built early in the 13th century. The *South Porch* was added *c.* 1450; the nave was re-roofed in the 15th century, and in 1859 the church was restored, and the *South Chapel*, *South Aisle* and *North Vestry* were added.



HUNSDON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. DUNSTAN

SCREEN TO SOUTH TRANSEPT: EARLY 17TH CENTURY.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by 14 ft.) has no original detail except a 13th-century lancet window in the N. wall. The *Nave* (54 ft. by 17 ft.) has, in the N. wall, a window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery, under a square head, and a second window of two cinquefoiled lights, also with tracery, under a pointed head; both windows are of the 15th century, and repaired with cement; between them is a blocked 12th-century doorway, much decayed and repaired with cement, but with a well preserved chevron-moulding on the rear arch; at the E. end of this wall is a rood-loft staircase. In the S. wall is a 12th-century doorway with a semi-circular arch of three moulded orders, supported on each side by two shafts which have capitals carved with leaf ornament, and moulded abaci; the original bases are missing, and the stonework has been repaired with cement; E. of it is a 15th-century window of two lights, repaired with cement. The S. arcade is modern. The *Tower* (10 ft. square) is of two stages with substantial angle buttresses and a low pyramidal lead roof. The two-centred tower arch and a narrow lancet window on the S. are probably of the 13th century. The W. window and the belfry windows are of the 15th century, repaired with cement. The *South Porch* has an embattled parapet with a central niche over the doorway. The entrance arch is two-centred and above it is a string course, much decayed. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, supported on grotesque stone corbels.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 3rd 1680, 4th 1650. *Brass*: in the nave, of Thomas Somer and Marjory his wife, c. 1380, half-length figures, with imperfect inscription. *Chair*: in the chancel, oak, with canopy, of foreign workmanship, c. 1600. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, the bowl projection broken, 15th-century: in nave, 15th-century, much broken, probably not *in situ*. *Screen*: above the piscina in chancel, 15th-century tracery, possibly part of a screen. *Slab*: in the chapel, with face fixed to the wall.

Condition—Structurally good, but most of the stonework is decayed and repaired with cement. The N. wall is covered with ivy.

Secular:—

^b (2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Pound Farm.

^a (3). **OLD RAMERICK, Manor House** and *Moat*, about two miles N. of the church. The house is of two storeys; the plan is L-shaped and the main block was built or rebuilt early in the 18th century, of red brick; the N.E. wing is probably part of a 17th-century house, and is of clunch with brick quoins. The roofs

are tiled. The interior is of the 18th century. An outbuilding, formerly a stable, appears to be of earlier date than the house; the S. gable end is of clunch, and part of the E. wall is of plastered timber, the rest is of brick; inside the building are circular oak posts, with moulded caps and bases, which divided the stalls.

Only a fragment of the moat remains.

Condition—Of house, good.

^b (4). **HOUSE**, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of timber, covered with rough-cast, on a brick foundation, dated 1599. The roofs are tiled. It is of a modified H plan, the projection of the wings being very slight; one end of the house is partly enclosed by modern cottages. The wings are gabled and have overhanging upper storeys; a gabled oriel window has the date 1599 over it.

Condition—Fairly good.

(See also **APPENDIX**, p. 245.)

70. IPPOLLITTS.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xii. N.W. ^(b)xii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. IPPOLYTS**, stands in the middle of the village, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. of Hitchin. It is built chiefly of flint with limestone and clunch dressings; the tower is covered with cement, and the S. porch is of timber and brick; the roof of the N. aisle is covered with lead, the other roofs are tiled. Almost the whole church, except the tower, was rebuilt from the foundations in 1879, but the old materials were carefully replaced and the history of the original building can be followed. The *Nave* was built towards the end of the 11th century, and the chancel was rebuilt c. 1320, when the *North* and *South Aisles* were added, the S. aisle first and then the N. aisle, succeeded immediately by the addition of the *West Tower*. In the 15th century the chancel arch was widened, a rood-screen and several windows were inserted, and the *North* and *South Porches* were built. When the church was restored in the 19th century the width of the N. aisle was increased from 6 ft. to 9 ft.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 22 ft.) has a modern E. window; the N. window and the two S. windows, each of two lights with tracery, are of the 14th century, much repaired; the 15th-century chancel arch is partly restored. The *Nave* (29 ft. by 20 ft.) has two 14th-century arches on each side, separated by about 4 ft. of wall space; they were inserted in an earlier wall, and are of two chamfered orders, the inner order springing from carved corbel heads, of which some are modern; the

labels and parts of the arches are also modern. The stair-turret of the rood-loft in the N.E. corner has a four-centred doorway at the former level of the loft. Above the S. arcade are the remains of a window with a round head, of late 11th-century date, built in tufa. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has modern windows and a doorway of early 14th-century date, restored, with a modern rear-arch. The *South Aisle* (6 ft. wide) has a narrow 14th-century E. window of two lights with tracery, and a square-headed S. window of two lights, repaired; the S. doorway, of moulded clunch, is of c. 1320; the W. window is modern. Part of a 13th-century arch and label with dog-tooth ornament is set in the wall of the arcade. The *West Tower* has no external string courses; it has square angle buttresses and a S.W. stair-turret; the roof is pyramidal, finished with a tall lead-covered finial or post. The tower arch is plain, with modern abaci; the 14th-century W. window, of three lights with tracery, has been partly repaired; the second storey is lighted by loops, and the bell-chamber by windows of two lights repaired with cement. The *North Porch* is of stone repaired with cement; the entrance doorway has a pointed arch in a square head, with traceried spandrels, and is flanked by buttresses. The *South Porch* is of 15th-century timber framing, with 17th-century brick sides. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in the N. aisle, to Robert Poydres and Alice his wife, 1401, incomplete inscription: in the chancel, of Alice, wife of Ryce Hughes, 1594, kneeling figures of man, woman and children, with inscription, all on one plate. *Font*: octagonal bowl, on stem with engaged shafts, 14th-century. *Lockers*: two, in the N. wall of the chancel. *Monument*: in the S. aisle, recess with recumbent effigy of priest, 14th-century. *Niches*: on each side of entrance to N. porch, rough, trefoiled: over entrance, with canopied head, 15th-century: on the sill of E. window in S. aisle, remains of canopy, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, combined with credence, 14th-century: in each aisle, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes silver cup of 1634 and paten of 1639. *Screen*: in the chancel, modern, with 15th-century middle bay.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^a(2). *MAYDENCROFT*, farmhouse and moat, about a mile W. of the church. The house is a two-storeyed, red brick and timber building, of early 17th-century date; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, and on the E. side are large projecting chimney stacks with tall square

shafts set diagonally. On the ground floor the hall, now divided into two rooms, has old ceiling beams, supported in the centre by a substantial circular pillar with a moulded capital, and the date 1615 above it. Some of the rooms retain old timbers.

Outbuildings—S.W. of the house is a large barn, built of timber with brick nogging, and a stable, both of the same date as the house. A network of timbers supports the gabled roof of the barn, but it is falling in at one end.

Only a fragment remains of the moat.

Condition—Of buildings, good, except the roof of the barn.

^a(3). *HOUSE*, W. of the church, on the N. side of the road, is a rectangular building of brick and timber; the roof is tiled. The W. part of the house is of early 17th-century date, and is gabled on the N. and S.; the E. side was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in the 18th century, the wall being carried up to the level of the tops of the gables. At the back is an open, arched passage, of which the two round arches at the W. end are original. There is an old nail-studded door in the principal entrance.

Condition—Good; much restored.

^a(4). *COTTAGE*, S.E. of the church, is of brick and timber, with a projecting upper storey supported on brackets, and was built probably early in the 17th century. At the gabled W. end of the house is a large brick chimney stack with two square shafts, set diagonally.

Condition—Fairly good.

LITTLE ALMSHOE:—

^b(5). *The Wyck*, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile S.S.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed house, formerly five cottages, each of two rooms, built probably in the 17th century, of timber with brick nogging, partly replaced by modern tiles; the roof is tiled. The plan is roughly T shaped; the walls were raised a few feet and under-pinned at the end of the 19th century. The upper storey is partly in the roof, and one or two of the trusses and also some beams in the ceilings of the rooms on the ground floor appear to be original; old timbers have been re-used for posts and lintels of fireplaces, and in the floors, but the windows and doors are modern.

Condition—Good.

^b(6). *Cottage*, 1 mile S.S.E. of the church, of late 17th-century date, is a small rectangular building, of two storeys, the upper storey partly in the roof; the original walls are of timber with brick nogging; the front, facing S., is of modern brick, and the roof is tiled. Over a gabled dormer window are the letters I L and the date 1695. The central chimney

stack is of thin bricks. S.W. of the cottage is an old barn built of timber.

Condition—Poor.

GOSMORE:—

(7). *House and Cottages*, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W. of the church; the house is of red brick and has a central chimney stack with three square shafts, of which two are original; inside the house a chimney-piece bears the date 1663. The cottages are of brick and timber, built in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

(8). *Tumulus*, near Gosmore.

Condition—Poor.

71. KELSHALL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)iv. S.W. (b)viii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. FAITH, stands on high ground about 2 miles S. of the Royston and Baldock road. The walls are of flint and stone, and those of the tower are coated with cement. The church is of the 15th century, the *Chancel*, *Nave* and *West Tower* being of earlier date than the *Aisles* and *South Porch*; the walls of the chancel and nave possibly contain stones of an earlier building. The church, except the tower, was completely restored in 1870.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (29 ft. by 18 ft.) has an E. window, two N. and two S. windows and a S. doorway, all modern; the chancel arch, of two moulded orders, is of the 15th century. The *Nave* (42 ft. by 18 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays with composite pillars and pointed arches, of c. 1460-80; in the N.E. corner is a stair-turret to the former rood-loft; the lower doorway is blocked but the upper one remains; the clearstorey has modern two-light windows. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights with tracery, a W. window and two N. windows each of two lights with tracery; all are of late 15th-century date, restored; the N. doorway is original and has a label with defaced head-stops. The *South Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has an E. window and two S. windows with modern tracery of 15th-century character; the inner jambs are probably original, but re-worked; the 15th-century S. doorway has a pointed arch in a square head, and the two-light W. window with tracery is of the same date, repaired. The *West Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages with buttresses and embattled parapet; the tower arch is of early 15th-century date and of three moulded orders, and the jambs have moulded capitals and bases; the W. window is of two

lights under a sexfoil in a pointed head; the second stage has single lights in the S. and W. walls, and the bell-chamber has four windows of two lights with tracery. The *South Porch* has a modern entrance and windows; over it is an upper chamber lighted by a small square headed window and approached by a stair-turret in the N.W. corner. The *Roof* of the nave is said to have some 15th-century timbers in it, but is covered with modern painted ornament, copied from the old design found in 1870; the roof of the N. aisle retains a few original timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, of 1642. *Brass*: in front of the chancel step, of Richard Adane and Maryan, his wife, with inscription; the stone was laid in 1435, but the date of death has not been added: in the chancel, to John Fordham, 1527, and his two wives, inscription only; further inscription records its removal from the church, c. 1700, and restoration in 1910. *Brackets*: in the chancel, for images, two: in the N. aisle, two; all damaged. *Doors*: in the S. doorway, original, of oak, partly restored, retains old lock, large key and other ironwork: of the porch staircase, also with old ironwork. *Glass*: in a N. window of N. aisle, fragments, 15th-century. *Locker*: in the N.W. corner of N. aisle, tall, narrow recess (about 12 ft. high by 1 ft. 8 in. wide) with a concave back, probably a unique example in respect of its shape and height; it has rebate and iron hooks for door; possibly used to hold processional cross or stave. *Monuments*: on N. wall of chancel, to Edward Franklin, rector, 1617, and Rebecca, his wife, 1597, kneeling figures and inscription: at W. end of nave, floor slab to James Willymott, 1662. *Piscina*: in the S. aisle, 15th-century, partly mutilated. *Plate*: includes paten of 1685. *Rood Screen*: lower part of 15th-century screen, *in situ*; the panels have original paintings of saints (two kings, Edmund and Edward, and two bishops). *Miscellanea*: in the churchyard, S. of the building, base of an octagonal stone cross, 15th-century.

Condition—The tower needs repair, its buttresses and windows being much decayed; the rest of the building is in good condition.

Secular:—

^b(2). BASE OF VILLAGE CROSS, stands in the middle of a small triangular green near the church. Little workmanship remains, but it shows that the stone is probably of the 14th century. The upper half, in which is the socket for the cross, is octagonal, with ogee stops; the lower half is square. It was found in 1906, set on a brick base, and enclosed with iron railings.

Condition—Weatherworn; its custody has been taken over by the County Council.

Unclassified:—

^a(3). *TUMULTUS*, on Gallows Hill.

Condition—Fairly good, but thickly planted.

72. KIMPTON.

(O.S. (a)xix. S.E. (b)xx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands on rising ground N. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with free-stone dressings; the roofs are covered with slates and lead. The plan of the *Nave* is probably of the 12th century; *North* and *South Aisles* were added c. 1200, while about the same time, or a little later, the *Chancel* was enlarged to its present size. During the 15th century the *South Chapel*, the clearstorey of the nave, the *West Tower* and the *South Porch* were added, and the S. aisle was probably partly rebuilt. In 1861 the N. aisle was rebuilt, a *North Vestry* and *Organ Chamber* were added, and the church was much repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by 15 ft.) has a three-light E. window, which retains only a few stones of early 14th-century date, the rest having been replaced by modern stonework; on each side of it are remains of a 13th-century lancet window. On the S. is the 15th-century chapel arcade of three bays with columns of four clustered shafts, and moulded arches. The N. wall and the chancel arch are modern. The *South Chapel* (32 ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window and three S. windows, all original openings of three lights, but with modern tracery. The S. doorway is also much restored. The *Nave* (64 ft. by 18 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of six bays, of c. 1200, which have two-centred arches of two moulded orders, and circular columns with moulded bases and capitals alternately foliated and scalloped. The clearstorey has three windows on the N. and four on the S., the fourth having a wooden head. The *North Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) is modern. The *South Aisle* (13½ ft. wide) has four windows, of which the rear arches and jambs are old. The S. doorway, of the 15th century, is continuously moulded and has a label with grotesque stops. The *West Tower* (12½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of two stages with an embattled parapet, a lead-covered needle spire and a projecting stair-turret at the N.E. corner. The 15th-century tower arch is four-centred, of two moulded orders with flat jambs. The W. doorway and the window over it are almost completely modern, and the windows of the upper stage, of two trefoiled lights, are

much restored. The *South Porch* (9 ft. by 10½ ft.) is of two stages with a stair-turret at the N.W. corner. A window originally opened from the second stage into the S. aisle, but is now blocked. The whole structure is much restored. The *Roof* of the S. aisle is of late 15th or early 16th-century date, with moulded ridges, purlins and wall plates, and cambered trusses on corbels carved as angels.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st and 3rd by Robert Oldfeild, 1636, 4th by John Saunders, mid 16th-century; 5th probably by William Rofforde, mid 14th-century; 6th by Robert Oldfeild, 1638. *Brass*: in the chancel, of a woman, with hair worn loose, early 15th-century, no inscription. *Monument*: mural, to Susannah, wife of Sir Jonathan Keate, baronet, 1673; Judith Orlebar, 1690; and Sir Jonathan Keate, 1700. *Paintings*: on the remaining splay of each lancet window in the chancel, traces, figure of angel visible, 13th-century. *Piscina*: in S. chapel, early 13th-century, reset. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1635. *Screens*: between chancel and chapel, part of parclose screen, mid 15th-century, with traceried panels, moulded stiles, etc., all much repaired: in the S. chapel, at W. end, rood-screen, with vaulted canopy, 15th-century, much restored. *Seating*: in the chancel, six poppy-head bench-ends, 15th-century, one much restored.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

^a(2-3). TALLENTS OR TERENCE FARM, 1¼ miles W.S.W., and RAMERIDGE, 1½ miles W. of the church, are farmhouses built c. 1600, but much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, and now practically modern. A few old chamfered beams and some fragments of panelling remain.

Condition—Fairly good, much altered.

^a(4). STONEHEAPS FARM, ¾ mile S.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of early 17th-century date. The walls are of plastered timber and brick; the roof is tiled. The house is of the central chimney type, enlarged by the addition of a parlour beyond the hall on the W., a second chimney stack, and, N. of the kitchen, a small wing, making the plan L-shaped. The small wing is possibly a later addition, but the rest is of one date. The *S. Elevation* has three symmetrically placed bay windows of slight projection, with overhanging gables on moulded bressumers and carved brackets; the gables have moulded and denticulated verges. The wide fireplaces of the parlour and kitchen remain, and one of them has a heavy moulded beam over it.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(5). KIMPTON HALL, a farmhouse $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S.W. of the church, was built about the same date as Tallents Farm and Rameridge, but, as in their case, retains little original detail.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^b(6). KIMPTON MILL FARM, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. of the church, is also of the 17th century, much altered, the original timber-framed walls having been re-faced with modern brick.

Condition—Fairly good; completely altered.

^b(7). HOUSES, in the main street of the village, a number of 17th-century buildings, all much altered. On the N. side:—*The Two Brewers Inn*, is a two-storeyed house of plastered timber and brick; the roof is tiled. It was largely rebuilt in the 19th century, but at the W. end of the street front is an original gable, showing the constructional timbers. *Cottage*, near 'The Two Brewers', is of two storeys, built of brick; the roof is tiled. It has been partly rebuilt, but the windows retain some original casements. *Cottages*, further W., several in one range, set back from the road, are of two storeys, built of brick and plastered timber; the roof is tiled. The street front is gabled and the upper storey has original dormer windows. Almost all the other windows were altered in the 18th century. *The Goat Inn*, on the S. side of the street, is a small building of two storeys, the lower storey of brick and the upper plastered; the roof is tiled.

73. KING'S LANGLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xxxviii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS stands at the S.E. end of the village. It is built of tint rubble and brick with Totternhoe stone dressings; the roofs of the nave, chancel and porch are tiled, those of the aisles and chapels are covered with lead. The walls of the *Chancel* are of the 13th century, and the plan of the nave is probably that of a still earlier building. The *North Aisle* was added probably in the first half of the 14th century, but the N. arcade is of early 15th-century date, when the nave and S. side of the church were practically rebuilt, the arcades opening into the *South Aisle* and *South Chapel* being of that period. The *North Chapel* was added, and the *West Tower* probably rebuilt later in the same century. During the 19th century the N. chapel was extended towards the E., the *South Vestry* and *South Porch* were built, the clearstorey of the nave and part of the tower were rebuilt and the whole church was repaired.

The 14th-century tomb of Edmund of Langley, son of Edward III., brought to the church from the Dominican Friary in the same parish in 1575, is especially interesting on account of the carved heraldic decoration.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a modern E. window, but traces of 13th-century lights were found in 1877, when the existing window was removed. On the N. the 15th-century arcade of two bays has four-centred arches and piers with engaged shafts; on the S. the arches with octagonal shafts are of earlier date in the same century. Near the E. end of the S. wall is a 13th-century lancet window, blocked. The chancel arch is modern. The *North Chapel* (31 ft. by 14 ft.) has the tomb of Edmund of Langley in the modern extension at the E. end. The original chapel has two square-headed windows of four cinquefoiled lights each, and one small window in the N. wall. The W. arch, opening into the aisle, is modern. The *South Chapel* (31 ft. by 13 ft.), now used as an organ chamber, has a modern E. window; part of the four-light S. window is of the 15th century; the W. arch is modern. The *Nave* (30 ft. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) is of three bays with early 15th-century arcades of the same detail as those on the S. side of the chancel, and the modern clearstorey has six windows of two lights each. The *North Aisle* (16 ft. wide) has in the N. wall two square-headed windows with modern tracery, and in the W. wall a window of c. 1340, of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled head. The N. doorway with moulded jambs and arch, may be of about the same date. The *South Aisle* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has a S. window with three cinquefoiled lights and a 15th-century moulded S. doorway; the W. window is modern. The *West Tower* (13 ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a small leaded spire. The tower arch is of the 15th century, of later date than the nave arcades. The W. doorway is modern, except the rear arch; the W. window is of three lights with 15th-century tracery, and above it is the blocked arched head of an earlier window. In the N. and S. walls of the ground stage are 15th-century windows of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoiled heads; the four bell-chamber windows are of the same date and design, but are re-set in modern stone.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 3rd 1657. *Brasses* and *Indents*: in the N. chapel, of John Carter, 1588, his two wives and eighteen children, with inscription: in the S. chapel, of a lady, late 15th-century: of a lady, c. 1600, palimpsest on the head of a female figure, with canopies in margin and part of inscription, of

Flemish workmanship: to John Cheney, 1597, inscription: to William and Alice Carter, 1528, inscription, palimpsest on an inscription of 1477: in the chancel, to Mary Dixon, 1622, inscription: in the N. chapel, slab with indent of woman's figure, possibly the original cover-stone of the Langley tomb (as the dimensions are the same) and the figure that of Isabel of Castile, the wife of Edmund, 1393. *Chest*: in the vestry, large, iron bound, mediæval. *Glass*: in the windows of the N. chapel, heraldic shields. *Locker*: (see *Piscinæ*). *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the N. chapel, late 14th-century tomb of Edmund of Langley, son of Edward III., with alabaster sides, on a plinth of Purbeck marble; on three of the sides are carved shields of arms, now thirteen in number, seven on the E. side having been lost; the arms on the shields at the N. end are (1) St. Edward the Confessor, [azure] a cross paty between five martlets or; (2) Royal arms of Richard II., Old France quartered with England; (3) St. Edmund, [azure] three crowns [or]; the seven shields on the W. side have (1) the Empire [or] and eagle with two heads [sable]; (2) the Prince of Wales, the royal arms with the difference of a label [argent]; (3) Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the royal arms with a label [argent] having a quarter [gules] on each pendant; (4) Edmund, Duke of York, the royal arms with a label [argent] having three roundels [gules] on each pendant, impaled with Castile, [gules] a castle [or] quartering Leon [argent] a lion [purple]; (5) Edmund, Duke of York; (6) Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, the royal arms with a border argent; (7) Henry of Bolingbroke, the royal arms with the difference of a label of five pendants, two being of ermine and the other three [azure] with fleurs de lis [or]; the three shields at the S. end are (1) Holand, Earl of Kent, England, with a border [argent]; (2) Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, England, with a border [azure] with fleurs de lis [or] thereon; (3) Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, [gules] a lion [or]; the top of the tomb is part of an altar slab with three incised crosses on it; there is no inscription: in the same chapel, altar tomb of Sir William Glascock, 1688, white marble with black marble slab (the mural inscription remains in the chancel): in the N. chapel, altar tomb of Sir Ralph Verney and his wife, late 15th or early 16th-century, of clunch, with mutilated effigies; panelled sides with carved heraldry: in the chancel floor, slabs to members of the families of Over, Cheyney, Sprague, and Dixon, 17th-century. *Piscinæ*: in the S. wall of the chancel, 13th-century, with locker: in

the S. aisle, 13th-century: in S. chapel behind the organ, not visible. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, carved and panelled body, with tester, 17th-century, one side modern.

Condition—Good on the whole, but the stonework in some of the windows is decaying.

Secular:—

(2). FRIARY, remains, known as 'King John's Bakehouse,' now converted into a cottage and storehouse, on a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church. The house was founded c. 1312 for friars of the Dominican Order; the remains form a long two-storeyed rectangular building ($76\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 18 ft.) facing E. and W., of flint rubble with stone dressings, and appear to be of the 14th century, with a few later alterations. The roofs are tiled. It is not known what part of the friary the building represents, but doors and windows of early date on every side show that it stood practically by itself, though a wall evidently abutted on the S. side, all the angles being buttressed except on the S.E. In the E. Wall are five small original windows on the ground floor and four on the first floor; they are splayed within and have arched heads, and rear arches with hollow chamfered edges; on the ground floor two of them are blocked, and there are also two modern windows. At the S. end of this wall is an original entrance, and beyond it the wall projects about a foot, and has a steep gable. In the W. Wall, on the ground floor, are three wide arches with plain external splays, and buttresses between the arches, a small original window and a modern doorway; on the first floor are three small arched windows, one blocked, and a modern doorway. The N. Wall has a 14th-century doorway on the ground floor, and a doorway with a square head on the upper floor, which may have had external wooden steps leading to it. The S. Wall has on the ground floor a small original window and a blocked doorway; the window on the upper floor is modern. Internally the house is divided into two nearly equal parts on each floor by a thick partition wall, built, on the ground floor, of flint like the external walls; on the S. side, in the kitchen, is an original open fireplace with splayed stone jambs and four-centred arch; above it on the first floor is a 17th-century stone fireplace with a three-centred head. At the S. end of the kitchen is a curved recess, evidently for the newel stairs, now replaced by a modern staircase. The small room at the S. end of the house has an arched recess in the W. wall, and in the N. wall a blocked 15th-century doorway, with a flat four-centred head and splayed jambs. On the first floor one doorway has a solid oak

frame and a four-centred head; the roof is of oak, probably original. S. of the building is a flint and stone wall, originally either another part of the Friary, or to mark the boundary. On the N., incorporated in a modern farm building, is part of another wall, in which is a blocked door or gateway with continuous moulded jambs and three-centred arch.

Condition—Bad; all the stonework is much decayed, the buttresses are defaced, some of them have disappeared, and the whole building needs repair.

(3). KING'S LANGLEY PALACE, ruins, standing on a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the church, near the Friary: a palace existed on the site as early as 1299, and was the birthplace of Edmund of Langley in 1341; it remained Crown property until given to the Duchess of York in 1469. All that now remains is a fragment of flint wall with brick quoins, and part of the moulded brick jambs of a window.

Condition—Bad.

(4). THE OLD COTTAGE, on the W. side of the main street, about 400 yards N.E. of the church, is a small two-storeyed building of the 17th century; the roof is tiled. On the E. front the lower storey is of brick, and the upper storey covered with plaster in large panels; a small gable near the N. end has modern tile-hanging. The date 1509 is painted under the sill of a first floor window, but there is no evidence of work of that period. At the S. end of the building is a chimney stack with two square shafts set diagonally; the space between them is filled up on one side.

Condition—Good.

(5). PALE FARM, on the N. side of the hamlet of Chipperfield, 2 miles W. of King's Langley, is a rectangular, 16th-century building with an overhanging upper storey. The walls are of brick and timber; the roof is tiled. Near the centre is a square chimney, built of brick. Later additions have been made at the W. end.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). FRENCH'S FARM, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the hamlet of Chipperfield, is a house of red brick and timber, built in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

74. KING'S WALDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. xix. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, W. of King's Walden Bury, is faced with flint and has stone dressings; the vestry is of brick; the chancel is roofed with tiles, and the rest of the

church with lead. The nave arcades are of c. 1190, but the *Nave* was probably built at an earlier date, without aisles. The *Chancel*, though the plan is possibly of the 13th century, has been much rebuilt. The *West Tower* was erected c. 1380, and during the 15th century the clearstorey was added, and the *Aisles* were wholly or partly rebuilt. The *North Vestry* was built early in the 17th century, and in the 19th century the outer walls of the church were re-faced, the chancel and aisles partly rebuilt and a *South Porch* added.

Architectural Description—In the *Chancel* ($34\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) all the windows have been renewed. There are a few 15th-century stones in the E. window, and in the W. window of the S. wall; both windows are of three lights; the other window in the S. wall is a lancet, and possibly retains some original stones. The early 14th-century chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, with half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals. The *Nave* (40 ft. by $20\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has late 12th-century arcades of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, circular pillars and capitals of water-leaf, scallop and trefoil designs. The clearstorey has three windows of two lights on each side, with restored tracery. The doorway of the rood-loft, high up in the wall at the N.E. corner, is partly blocked. The *North Aisle* (40 ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a 14th-century doorway, with a pointed head, restored; the E. window, the two N. windows, and most of the exterior stonework have been renewed. The floor has been lowered, as shown by the height of the bases of the N. arcade, compared with those on the S., and by the position of the steps from the doorway. The *South Aisle* (45 ft. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) extends towards the E. beyond the line of the chancel arch; a blocked doorway on the N. formerly opened into the chancel. The E. window, of three lights, and two S. windows, one of three and the other of two lights, are of the 15th century, much repaired; the S. doorway, also of the 15th century, is of two moulded orders, and has a four-centred arch in a square head with traceried spandrels. The *North Vestry* (21 ft. by 15 ft.) is of early 17th-century date, with 'Gothic' wood window frames. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages with buttresses, embattled parapet and a projecting stair-turret at the S.E. corner. The late 14th-century tower arch is of two chamfered orders, with two-centred head and shafted jambs. The W. window and the four bell-chamber windows of two lights each, with tracery and pointed heads, are also of late 14th-century date, repaired. The *Roofs* of the

S. aisles and some timbers in the N. aisle are of the 15th century; two large stone corbels which support the E. truss of the nave roof are also probably of the 15th century; the chancel roof is modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six: 1st, 4th, 5th, 1627; 2nd, 1699. *Bracket*: for image, on E. wall of N. aisle, carved, much defaced. *Brass*: in the chancel, to Sibbill, wife of Robert Barber, 1614, inscription only. *Chest*: in the vestry, of oak, 17th-century. *Door*: in W. doorway of tower, old. *Locker*: E. end of S. aisle, with rebate for door. *Monuments*: in the chancel, to Timothy Sheppard, 1613, alabaster, mural: in N. aisle, two mural tablets, to Roland Hole, 1688, and to Richard Hole, 1689. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, 13th-century, double: in the S. aisle, late 14th-century: in the N. aisle, square-headed. *Screens*: under chancel arch, traceried upper panels, cresting, much patched, coated with paint, 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good, much restored; masonry of tower decayed, much ivy on tower.

75. KNEBWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xx. N.E. (b)xx. N.W. (c)xx. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, stands in Knebworth Park. The walls are of flint rubble with clunch dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* was built c. 1150, and the *Chancel* probably at the same time. The *West Tower* was added c. 1420, the *North Chapel* c. 1520, and the *South Porch* c. 1600; the N. chapel was rebuilt c. 1700, and during the 19th century the chancel was practically rebuilt, and the *North Vestry* was added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27½ ft. by 13½ ft.) is almost entirely modern, but has in the N. wall a blocked window with edge-roll moulding of c. 1150: below it is an arched recess of early 16th-century date. The arch opening into the N. chapel is also of early 16th-century date, and has been much repaired; the chancel arch, of c. 1150, has engaged shafts with scallop capitals. The *North Chapel* (27½ ft. by 12 ft.) has two square-headed windows of c. 1700 with wood frames. The *Nave* (57½ ft. by 20 ft.) has in the S. wall a modern single light, a square-headed window of three lights with tracery, of c. 1350, much restored, and a two-light window of the 15th century, also much restored; beyond the two-centred doorway, of c. 1380, much repaired, is a fourth window of c. 1500,

without the central mullion. At the E. end of the N. wall, is a single-light window, with modern tracery; the wide single-light window at the W. end of the wall is modern, and replaces an earlier two-light window. The lower entrance to the rood-loft stairs is blocked, but the two-centred arch with moulded edge can be seen, and the upper doorway remains. In the E. wall is an opening into the N. chapel; it has a square head and skewed sides. The *Tower* (12 ft. square) is of three stages with angle buttresses, embattled parapet and small lead spire; on the S. is a projecting stair-turret. The string course of the parapet has grotesque heads at the corners and a gargoyle in the centre of each wall. The tower arch is of c. 1420, and of two moulded orders with engaged shafts; the W. window is original, with grotesque heads on the stops of the labels, and modern tracery; the W. doorway has a two-centred moulded arch under a square head with shields in the spandrels; one shield bears the arms of Hotoft (see *Brasses* below). The second stage is pierced on the N. and S. by narrow loops, and the bell-chamber has four windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head. The *South Porch* is coated with cement, and shows only traces of original windows. The *Roof* of the nave has trusses, which are probably of the 15th century; the N. chapel has a flat plaster ceiling of c. 1700.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in the chancel, of Simon Bache, 1414, priest in Eucharistic vestments, with figures of saints on his cope, and inscription: under the arch to the N. chapel, to John Hotoft, c. 1470, inscription on six strips of brass, three shields: (1) Hotoft, three pikes' heads erect, erased: (2) (covered by iron railing)—impaling three harts (?): (3) quarterly, 1 and 4 Hotoft, 2 and 3, argent, two bars gules, in chief three roundels: said to have been on an altar tomb, now not on original slab: in S. chapel, of Roland Lytton and his two wives, 1582, arms and inscription. *Font*: octagonal, of limestone, plainly moulded, c. 1480. *Monuments*: in S. chapel, to Anna, wife of Roland Lytton, 1601, with arms: tomb of Sir William Lytton, 1704-5, recumbent figure of marble under elaborate canopy, with arms and quarterings of Lytton: on floor, to the son of Giles Strangways, 1646: to Judith, wife of Rowland Lytton, 1659: to Sir William Lytton, 1660: to Sir Rowland Lytton, 1674: to Judith (Lytton), wife of Sir Thomas Barrington, 1657, with arms: other monuments of the Lytton family: in chancel, mural tablet to Judith (Lytton), wife of Nicholas Strode, 1662: floor slab to John

Ham, *clericus*, 1684: on W. splay of window on N. side of nave, inscription, defaced, with date of birth, 1395, said to be of John de Hall, rector. *Piscina*: in the chancel, 14th-century, with modern sill. *Plate*: cup, 17th-century, date erased: paten of 1668. *Pulpit*: Flemish carved panels, one dated 1567, made up in 18th century. *Screen*: under the chancel arch, elaborate iron grill of c. 1700. *Seating*: in the nave, complete set, oak, moulded, 15th-century.

Condition—Generally good. The tower is secured by iron ties, and the stonework of the W. doorway and bell-chamber windows is partly decayed.

Secular:—

^a(2). KNEBWORTH HOUSE stands in a park, S.W. of the church; it faces a little N. of E. and is a large two-storeyed building of early 16th-century date, of brick and stone, heavily plastered externally. The original plan was of the courtyard type, but three wings were pulled down in 1811; the W. wing, containing the hall, forms the present house, with additions of later date. The hall was re-constructed in the 17th century, but the further history of the house is obscured by alterations made in the 19th century. The gatehouse in the E. wing was partially re-erected as a lodge (see Codicote), and contains the only remaining original detail. The 16th-century plan of the W. wing had the screens in the middle, entered from a projecting porch, with the hall on the N. and the butteries, pantries, and kitchens on the S. Beyond the hall, in the N.W. corner of the house, was a solar. The hall, which is carried up two storeys, is intact, though it retains no 16th-century detail. A long gallery fills part of the space formerly occupied by the offices, and a grand staircase and library have been added on the N. of the hall and solar. Only the stumps of the N. and S. wings remain, and with the rest of the building are completely altered. The exterior is covered with 'Gothic' detail in cement, and all the windows have been altered. The ceiling of the hall is of c. 1610-20, and was probably inserted under an open timber roof; it is coved and has a moulded cornice, plate and principals, with carved grotesque brackets. The screen, of the same date, is in three bays divided by herm caryatides; the arch in each bay has pierced spandrels, and above them is a heavy moulded entablature with a pierced frieze; the central arch is open and forms the entrance, but the lower part of the other arches is filled with solid carved panels, ornamented with cartouches painted with the arms and quarterings of the Lytton family. Above the

cornice is the railing of the gallery over the screens, filled with panels of pierced arabesque design. Both screen and ceiling are of oak. The rest of the room is lined with elaborate deal panelling, which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, and may be of mid 17th-century date, but is possibly later: the panelling at the N. end of the room is an elaborate architectural design in three bays, with detached, fluted Corinthian columns and an enriched entablature broken over the middle bay; over the broken entablature is a pediment with a round arch, of which the soffit is panelled; and in the flanking bays are doors opening into the solar, now a drawing-room. The rest of the wall is covered with large bolection-moulded panels, and the E. and W. walls are treated in a similar, but less elaborate, manner, and are set with fluted pilasters. The fireplace on the S.W. forms a simple part of the design.

Condition—Good; much altered and rebuilt.

^c(3). FARM-BUILDINGS, at Deard's End, nearly a mile S.E. of the church, are of timber with brick nogging, and of late 16th or early 17th-century date. The roofs are of rough-axed timbers, and tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(4). LITTLE RUSTLING END FARM, about 1½ miles W.N.W. of the church, is a 17th-century house of two storeys; the front is covered with cement; at the back the walls are timber-framed, with brick filling on the ground floor and plaster on the first floor; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a projecting staircase wing at the back and a central chimney stack. In the kitchen is a large beam supporting the open timber ceiling.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^b(5). TUMULI, two, in Graffridge Wood.

Condition—Poor.

76. LANGLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1) MINSDEN CHAPEL, ruins, on rising ground about 3 miles S. of Hitchin and ¼ mile W. of the road to Hitchin. The walls are of flint rubble with stone dressings. The chapel, consisting of *Chancel* and *Nave*, was probably built in the 14th century, but little or no detail remains by which an exact date can be assigned to it.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (26 ft. by 15 ft.): little remains but the four angles with fragments of the walls 12 to 15 ft. high, and the chancel arch is represented only

by a rough opening. The *Nave* (42 ft. by 21 ft.): the N. wall still stands to a height of about 15 ft.; but the only remains, except the rough openings, of the two N. windows and the N. doorway are a few worked stones in the W. splay, and the spring of the chamfered rear arch of the westernmost window. The S. wall is pierced by two rough openings which represent a doorway and a window; at the E. end of the wall a complete break indicates the position of a second window. The W. wall is nearly intact, and at its apex is a small brick pier. There are traces of square buttresses on the N. and S. walls, and of diagonal buttresses on the W. wall.

Condition—Ruinous; overgrown with ivy.

77. LAYSTON (WITH BUNTINGFORD).

(O.S. 6 in. (a)ix. S.W. (b)xiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, stands high, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Buntingford. It is built of flint, with some Roman tiles in the N. wall of the nave; the upper parts are in places repaired with blue bricks. The roofs are flat. The *Chancel* seems to have been built c. 1220, but its walls are unusually thin for the period: the very thick walls of the *Nave* suggest an early origin, but none of its details are of earlier date than the 15th century: the *Tower* was added c. 1420, and the *South Porch* probably at the same time.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a triplet of 13th-century lancet windows in the E. wall, below which, inside, is a contemporary string course: in the N. wall are two blocked lancets, the westernmost of modern stone; in the S. wall are two 13th-century lancets, a 15th-century window of three lights, and a priests' doorway, also of the 15th century. The chancel arch was widened towards the end of the 15th century, and has shafted jambs and a moulded four-centred arch. The *Nave* (52 ft. by 27 ft.) has three windows in the N. wall, all with moulded jambs; the westernmost window is of two lights; the two others, of three lights each, have lost their mullions, etc., and now have wooden frames: in the S. wall are two windows of three lights, with moulded jambs and heads, and a window of two lights with plain hollow-chamfered jambs; all the windows are of the 15th century, but the two-light window in the S. wall is of earlier date than the others. The N. doorway, with a two-centred arch, is blocked; the S. doorway is of the 15th century, and has moulded jambs and a pointed head; both doorways have moulded square labels inside. In the N.E.

corner is a rood-loft stair-turret, now without steps. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 13½ ft.) is of three stages, with a small leaded needle spire; the W. wall has diagonal buttresses, and at the S.E. angle there is a newel staircase with much-worn steps. The 15th-century tower arch is pointed, and of three moulded orders, with shafted jambs: the W. doorway has moulded jambs and a pointed arch in a square head, with traceried spandrels and a label, and is also of the 15th century, but the head has been repaired at some later date; the 15th-century window over it is of three lights with tracery; the second stage is lighted by loops, and the bell-chamber by windows of two lights, with traceried four-centred heads. The *South Porch* has an original entrance archway with moulded jambs and a four-centred arch in a square head: on each side is a two-light window, modern, except the head of the E. window. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; four of 1633. *Bracket*: for an image, moved from elsewhere, now on S. wall of chancel, carved with a grotesque face, and showing traces of colour, 15th-century. *Brass Indents*: in the nave, of two men and two women, early 16th-century. *Font*: panelled bowl, stem with small shields, many of them broken, carved with the emblems of the Passion, 15th-century. *Monuments*: in chancel, mural, to John Crouch, with heraldic shields, 1605: in the nave, to William Slatholme, Doctor of Physicks, 1665. *Niche*: with canopy, above the entrance to the porch, partly old. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with rebated jambs and a shouldered arch, 13th-century. *Plate*: includes large silver-gilt cup of 1681, silver-gilt standing paten, and large salver of 1727. *Pulpit*: made up of 16th and 17th-century panelling, including a linen panel. *Seating*: many of the pews, 15th-century. *Stoup*: in the tower, S. of the W. doorway, in a cinque-toiled niche. *Miscellaneous*: in churchyard, coffin lid or slab, plain, ancient.

Condition—Fairly good, except some of the external stonework: the windows of the nave have been repaired with cement, the W. window in the S. wall is in a bad state of preservation, as the cement is falling away and taking the surface of the stone with it.

^b(2). CHAPEL OF EASE, St. Peter's, at Buntingford, stands at the S. end of the High Street; it was built c. 1615, of brick, in the form of a cross, with the chancel on the S.; the roofs are tiled. In 1899 the building was completely restored, and an apse and a porch were added. The windows are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21 ft.

by 13 ft.) is formed by the S. arm of the cross and opens into the apse by a modern arch; it has one window on the E. side. The *Nave* (39½ ft. by 21 ft.) is formed by the central part and the N. arm of the cross, and has windows in the N., E., and W. walls. In the N. wall is also a doorway opening into the modern *Porch*. The E. and W. arms of the cross form *Transepts* (both 11½ ft. deep by 24 ft. wide); the E. transept has a window of five lights on the E. side, a window of two lights on the N., and another on the S. Above the first, outside, is a stone inscribed "Domus Orationis, 1615." The W. transept has a window of three lights in the N. wall, and two, of two lights, and an external doorway in the W. wall. Over the E. gable of the E. transept is a small brick bell-cot. The *Roofs* are modern, but four original tie-beams remain.

Fittings—Bells: one, no marks. *Brasses*: in E. transept, plate engraved with a view of the chapel during a service, 17th-century. *Gallery*: in W. transept, with plain wooden Ionic columns, and a panelled front, c. 1615, much restored. *Glass*: in N. window of nave, a quartered coat, dated 1622. *Seating*: of modern construction, but probably old material.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^a(3). BEAUCHAMPS, *farmhouse* and *moat*, nearly a mile N.E. of the church; the house is of early 17th-century date, with a modern brick front; the original walls are timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. The plan is E-shaped, with the wings projecting at the back; the middle wing is of one storey, the rest of the house of two storeys; all the wings are gabled, and at each end of the main block is an original brick chimney stack with three plain square shafts. Inside the house is some 17th-century oak panelling, now painted, and a carved panelled door. Three arms of the moat are still wet.

Condition—Of house, fairly good; of moat, good.

^b(4). ALSWICK HALL, *farmhouse* and *moat*, about ½ mile S.E. of the parish church; the house, now divided into two tenements, is two-storeyed, and of the L type; the walls are of plastered timber, with brick foundations; the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, and re-decorated at the end of that century, when corridors were arranged on the first floor. The windows have wooden frames and plain mullions. *Interior*: the original kitchen fireplace remains, with a wide, three-centred arch, and on the first floor are

two fireplaces with four-centred moulded heads, also original. There is some panelling of various dates in the 17th century, one room been completely panelled; several rooms have large bolection-moulded panels of c. 1700, and retain fixed oil paintings over the fireplaces.

A fragment only remains of the moat.

Condition—Of house, poor.

^b(5). OWLES, *farmhouse* and *moat*, about a mile S.S.E. of the parish church; the house originally consisted of a rectangular block, built of brick early in the 17th century, but additions and alterations were made in the 18th and 19th centuries. Two brick mullioned windows remain, and also the original chimney stacks with diagonal shafts, much defaced and rebuilt.

The moat, nearly circular in shape, can be traced, but only a fragment remains.

Condition—Of house, dilapidated.

HIGH STREET, BUNTINGFORD:—

^b(6). *The High Street*, running N. and S., was a part of the Ermine Street, and an old coaching road to the north.

E. side (starting from the S. end):—

^b(7). *House*, now used as a storehouse and stable, behind a furniture shop, is an early 16th-century building of two storeys with timber-framed and plastered walls; the roof is tiled. The entrance doorway has moulded oak jambs and a Tudor arch in a square head; the mullioned window frames are original and have quarry glazing; in the upper storey are some good roof trusses.

Condition—In bad repair; the walls lean inwards and the roof timbers are sagging; the building will probably soon collapse.

^b(8). *The Court* was originally the Buntingford Grammar School; two wings remain, built of brick, with tiled roofs; the wing running E. and W. is of the 18th century, and was probably the master's house; the other wing, at right angles to it, is of early 17th-century date, and originally consisted of a single room of one storey, forming the hall or school-room, but is now divided into two storeys and several rooms. Some original windows remain, and have plastered brick mullions and transoms. The main entrance has shallow rustications, a semi-circular head and a crude pediment in plaster. The original plain queen-post trusses of the roofs are still *in situ*, with the tie-beams imbedded in the ceiling of the first floor.

Condition—Good, but much altered in the 19th century.

^b(9). *House*, next to the George Hotel, is of the 17th century, and has a plain timber-

framed and plastered front, and an overhanging upper storey; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

^b (10). *The George Hotel* is also probably of the 17th century, but has been much altered in the 19th century.

Condition—Good.

^b (11). *Cottage*, now divided into two dwellings, near the N. end of the street, is of early 16th-century date. It is a two-storeyed building of timber and plaster with a central chimney stack; the roof is tiled. The original central doorway with a three-centred wood arch has been filled in. The upper storey projects and has original windows with lead glazing.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side (starting from the S. end):—

^b (12). *Ward's Hospital*, almshouses, four for men and four for women, were founded and built in 1684 by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, as recorded by an inscription on the lintel over the middle doorway; the walls are of red brick with rusticated Portland stone quoins; the door and window dressings are also of Portland stone, and a plain stone string course marks the level of the first floor; the roofs are tiled, and hipped at the ends of the wings. The building is of two storeys and consists of a main body and two long wings which enclose a quadrangle; on the E. side is an iron railing on a brick wall, in which is the gateway. On the E. front of the main block is a slightly projecting bay, with moulded cornice and pediment enriched with modillions; the cornice is carried round the whole building. In the projecting bay is a stone doorway with an ornamented head, over which is a broken pediment, enclosing the arms of Bishop Ward. Each of the eight dwellings has a living room on the ground floor with a front and back entrance, a bedroom over it, and another small room on both floors. The doorways to the courtyard have stone architraves and moulded lintels.

Condition—Good.

^b (13). *House*, formerly the Angel Hotel, now two dwellings, has a plastered front of c. 1680-1700, but the main building is probably older. On the front the upper storey projects, and the lower storey has a hollow cornice with foliated brackets; the entrance doorway has rusticated jambs, and a lintel with keystone and pediment. A large gateway leads to the yard behind the house.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (14). *House*, now a butcher's shop, has a large gateway of late 16th-century date, with a

depressed wood arch and carved spandrels; a rain-water head is dated 1741, but the house is evidently of earlier date.

Condition—Good.

^b (15). *House*, opposite the George Hotel, is probably of the 17th century, and has timber-framed and plastered walls; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

^b (16). *The Clock Turret*, over a large gateway next to a stationer's shop, is said to have been built in the 16th century; it has a gabled head and is modern outside, but some of the internal timbers may be old.

Condition—Good.

^b (17). *The Cock Inn*, probably of early 17th-century date, has a plastered front and an overhanging upper storey; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (18). *The White Hart Inn* is modern except the gabled N. end, which is of early 17th-century date, built of plastered timber, with an overhanging upper storey.

Condition—Good.

^b (19). *Cottages*, several, with timber-framed walls partly plastered and partly weather-boarded, are of late 16th or early 17th-century date. Some have tiled roofs and others are thatched.

Condition—Fairly good.

78. LETCHWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). *PARISH CHURCH*, dedication unknown, stands N. of Letchworth Hall, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with free-stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is the earliest part, and is probably of the 12th century, the *Chancel*, which is of the 13th century, having been apparently rebuilt, as it leans to the S. In the 15th century the *South Porch* was added, and the church re-roofed; windows were inserted in the nave c. 1500, and the *Bell-cot* at the W. end, although altered externally, also seems to have been erected at the beginning of the 16th century. The church was repaired in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by 14 ft.) has an E. window of three lights under a square head, probably of the 16th century, when the E. wall seems to have been rebuilt; in the N. wall is a 13th-century lancet window and a low-side window of c. 1350. The S. wall has similar windows, and a 14th-century doorway, which has been blocked and

can only be seen outside. The chancel arch has coarse mouldings and was probably rebuilt in the 16th century. The *Nave* (32 ft. by 16½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, two single-light windows with tracery, of c. 1500, and a blocked doorway, probably of the 14th century. The wall is thickened at the N.E. angle, probably for the rood-loft staircase, of which the foundations have been discovered recently. In the S. wall are two modern windows, and a 15th-century doorway of two moulded orders, with a four-centred head. The W. window is of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery, and is also of c. 1500. The *Bell-cot* is covered externally with cement, and has N. and S. windows and a pyramidal tiled roof. It is supported by a four-centred wooden arch, now painted, which spans the nave at the W. end. The *South Porch* has an entrance archway of two moulded orders; the arch is two-centred under a square head, with shields in the spandrels; the arms on the W. shield are six lozenges, three and three. The side windows are blocked. The *Roof* of the chancel is plastered, but the 15th-century trusses and wind-braces are visible; the beams and wall cornices of the 15th-century roof of the nave are still in position, though the nave is now covered by a plaster ceiling.

Fittings—*Bell*: with inscription *Ave Maria Gracia Plena*, probably 14th-century. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of Thomas Wyrley, priest in Eucharistic vestments, with inscription, 1475: in the nave, of a man and his wife, half-length figures, c. 1470, with fragment of inscription, recording name of wife, Isabelle; man said to be William Overbury. *Door*: on S. door, some 13th-century ironwork. *Font*: bowl, possibly 14th-century. *Glass*: in the W. and N.E. windows of nave, fragments of mediæval painted glass; the arms of Montfitchet, gules three cheverons or a label of three points azure, in the N.E. window. *Monument*: on sill of N.E. window of nave, small effigy in chain mail and long surcoat holding a heart in his hands, c. 1300, much worn and defaced. *Niche*: for image, in the nave, early 15th-century; the head is partly buried in the N. wall, and the S. jamb cut back. *Plate*: includes eup and cover paten of late 16th-century character, without hall-marks. *Seating*: in the nave, several benches with broken ends, 15th-century. *Stoup*: in the porch, only the base remains.

Condition—Generally good. The N.W. buttresses are decayed, and the E. wall is settling, but its N. and S. angles, being on old foundations, are good.

Secular:—

(2). *LETCHWORTH HALL*, S. of the church, is a large house, built c. 1620, on the site of an earlier building, of which fragments remain; they were dug out of the foundations in 1909, and include some 15th-century window tracery in clunch. The present house is of brick, and has a picturesque and irregular appearance on account of the different levels at which it is built; the roofs are tiled.

The house is of especial interest on account of the unusual plan.

It is T-shaped, with the hall and a range of rooms in the vertical arm which projects to the S.E.; the cross arm, which faces N.W., contains the kitchens at the N.E. end and the parlour at the other end; a modern wing with a tower has been added on the N.W. front. The plan is abnormal, for the entrance, which is covered by a porch, and the screens are at the S.E. end of the hall, away from the kitchens. Over the screens is a gallery, now closed. A modern staircase has been inserted S.W. of the screens. Above the hall are some attics, and above the parlour another large room reached by a second modern staircase. The *N.E. Elevation* has a projecting porch which is carried up two storeys, and is finished with a gable on each side. All the gables of the house, including those of the porch, have brick copings, and, at their apices, the octagonal stumps of former brick pinnacles. The *S.W. Elevation* of the hall wing, and the *S.E. Elevation* of the parlour and kitchen wing have been much altered; the *N.W. Elevation* is nearly covered by the modern additions. The original windows have wooden frames, mullions and transoms. Some original chimney stacks remain, and have square shafts set diagonally. The inner doorway of the porch has an old oak, nail-studded door and moulded oak frame, and opens into the screens. The fine oak screen still remains in the hall; it is of early 17th-century date, and has two wide arches with a central pillar and enriched spandrels; the sides have diagonal panels, and there is a richly moulded cornice. One section of the screen has been brought forward to make room for the modern staircase behind it, in which some early 17th-century oak balusters and newels have been re-used. On the S.W. of the hall is a fireplace with a four-centred arch and a 19th-century coat of arms above it. In the parlour is a 17th-century carved oak chimney-piece. The room above it has a 17th-century carved clunch fireplace with female half-figures at the sides, and a decorated frieze. The overmantel repre-

sents the 'Judgment of Paris' modelled in plaster.

Condition—Good; much altered and enlarged.

(3). HOUSE, now divided into cottages, N.W. of the church, was built early in the 17th century, of timber with brick nogging; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a projecting porch on the S., and a central chimney stack. Some of the old windows have been blocked.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(4). THE POST OFFICE, in the middle of the village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the church, is a two-storeyed brick and timber building, probably of early 17th-century date; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, but there may have been originally a S. wing, as the S. end of the W. wing is of much later date than the rest of the house. There are dormer windows in the roof, and a square chimney stack at the junction of the wings.

Condition—Good; much of the brickwork renewed; the chimney stack out of repair.

79. LILLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, standing in the village, and originally of the 12th century, was rebuilt in 1871. The more important remains of the former church are the 12th-century chancel arch, of tufa, re-set in the N. wall of the chancel, and some 15th-century stones in the S. doorway.

Fittings—*Font*: octagonal, of clunch, 15th-century. *Monuments*: in the porch, mural tablets to Thomas Docwra, 1602; to Daniel Houghton, 1672. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with a four-centred head, octagonal bowl and shelf, possibly of the 15th century, now covered with modern paint. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1689. *Pulpit*: made up of old oak, with linen panels and traceried heads.

Condition—Good.

80. LITTLE AMWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Gamels Ifall, fragment.

81. LITTLE BERKHAMPTSTEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxvi. N.W.; (b)xxxvi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW stands on the W. side of the village. It is almost

completely modern; the only visible remains of old work are parts of the E. and W. walls belonging to the church said to have been rebuilt in 1647.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, 1718; 2nd, probably 14th-century; 3rd, 1621. *Monuments*: in the chancel, floor slabs to John Pendred, 1650; Elizabeth, his wife, 1655; Elizabeth Fleetwood, 1653; Cromwell Fleetwood, 1688. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1684; paten of 1701 and a salver of Sheffield plate.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Woodecock Lodge Farm.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(3). THE GAGE, a house about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the church, consists of a long irregular block running N.E. and S.W., originally of late 16th-century date, but with alterations and additions of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; it is built of brick and timber, covered with rough-cast; the roofs are tiled. The interior has been much altered, but in the rooms on the ground floor is some good panelling of late 17th-century date.

The *Round Tower* in the grounds is largely built of 17th-century bricks, but was constructed in the 18th century as an observatory.

Condition—Good.

^a(4). THE MANOR FARM HOUSE, of early 17th-century date, stands about 300 yards E. by N. of the church. It is built of plastered timber; the roofs are tiled. The house is of the L type with a parlour and hall in the longer wing, and a kitchen in the shorter wing. The whole building is much repaired and altered both within and without. On the E. is a small projecting open timber porch, of which the sides are set with square moulded balusters, an unusual example of 17th-century work; N. of this is a shallow bay window of two storeys with moulded wooden mullions and transoms. Part of the hall ceiling remains, decorated with roses and octofoiled flowers modelled in low relief.

Condition—Good.

82. LITTLE GADDESSEN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxvi. N.W. (b)xxvi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the village, surrounded by fields; the walls are covered with cement, except those of the tower and the new parts of the chancel and N. chapel, which are of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are partly of lead and partly of tiles. Restoration and rebuilding have obscured the early history of

the church; the *Nave* arcades and the *West Tower* are of the 15th century, and appear to be the oldest parts; the *Chancel* seems to have been rebuilt in the 17th century, with the exception of the S. wall, which retains traces of late 15th-century work. The *North Chapel* has been rebuilt, and the *South Chapel* restored. The *South Porch* was added in the 17th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32½ ft. by 18 ft.) has traces of a blocked window of late 15th-century date in the S. wall, and some carved stone corbels which formerly supported a wood ceiling. The *Nave* (38 ft. by 17 ft.) has 15th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays; the shafts are octagonal, with moulded capitals and bases, and the arches are of two hollow chamfered orders; all the stonework has been restored. The *North Aisle* has two N. windows, one of three cinquefoiled lights and the other of two lights, in late 15th-century style, but with modern stonework. In the W. wall is a single trefoiled light. The N. doorway is blocked and has a plain four-centred head. In the *South Aisle* are two S. windows of three lights and a small window in the W. wall. The *West Tower* (9½ ft. square) is of two stages with an embattled parapet. The tower arch, with half-octagonal responds and moulded capitals, and the W. doorway with a four-centred head, are both of the 15th century, but the windows and other details are modern. The low-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, and has moulded timbers resting on stone corbels. The roof of the N. aisle has also some old timbers.

Fittings—*Chest*: in the N. chapel, large, iron-bound. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the S. chapel, to Elizabeth, Viscountess Brackley, 1669: to Henry Stanley, 1670: in the floor, several 17th-century slabs: in the N. aisle, to members of the Egerton family, 1635, and 1649 to 1663: mural tablet in the S. aisle, to Elizabeth Egerton, 1611: and over the S. door, to John, Earl of Bridgwater, 1686. *Plate*: includes unmarked cup of c. 1650, and flagon of 1635. *Screen*: between chancel and nave, 17th-century, much restored. *Seating*: carved poppy heads, and part of the front panelling of choir seats, 17th-century.

Condition—Good, owing to modern restorations, but the external cement is peeling off in places.

Secular:—

^b(2). **ASHRIDGE**, stands in a large park between Little Gaddesden and Great Berkhamstead. The house is of early 19th-century date, but is on the site of monastic buildings, of which a cellar still remains. The cellar (68 ft. by 26 ft.) was originally under the frater, and

is of the 15th century; it has seven bays of vaulting, supported by a row of octagonal columns, from which the ribs spring directly without capitals. The 17th-century mantelpieces, etc., in the house were brought from elsewhere. In the *Chapel* are two *brasses*: of John Swynstede, priest, in Eucharistic vestments, 1395, and a rose brass with inscription to John Killingworth, 1412; both brought from Edlesborough, Bucks.

Condition—Good.

^b(3). **OLD PARK LODGE**, Ashridge Park, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.W. of the house, formerly known as the Forester's Lodge. It is a small rectangular brick building of three storeys, and is of the 17th century, with 19th-century additions at the E. end; the roof is tiled. The third storey is partly in the roof, and has dormer windows. At each end of the building is a chimney stack with square shafts set diagonally. In the middle of the S. front, and on the projecting chimney breast at the W. end, is a large square of plaster on which a sundial is painted; both are now much defaced.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). **THE MANOR HOUSE**, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the church, at the corner of the road leading to Studham. It was built in the 16th century and consists of a main block of two storeys and attics, with a large dining room on the ground floor; a wing at the S.E. end, containing the kitchen and domestic offices; and a modern wing at the back. The main block is built chiefly of Totterhoe stone, and the N.E. side of the house is faced with flint and stone in alternate squares.

The house is a good example of 16th-century domestic architecture, and the painting on the main staircase is of especial interest.

At each end of the front of the main block is a square projecting turret carried up above the roof, and finished with a moulded crow-stepped gable; in the turret at the S.E. end is the entrance doorway, and the other turret contains a staircase. Between the two turrets is a projecting bay window carried up two storeys; a stone built into it bears the date 1576, and the initials A. R. D. and E. (?) B. The initials may be those of Sir Robert Dormer who owned the manor at that time, and of his wife, Elizabeth Browne. All the windows have stone mullions and transoms and moulded labels. A rain-water pipe on this front bears the date 1684. At the N.W. end of the building is a chimney stack with four large circular shafts of stone on moulded bases; the shafts are connected at the top by a stone entablature with a

small moulded cornice. All the other chimney stacks are of brick, and have square shafts set diagonally.

Interior—The internal doorways of the main block have moulded stone jambs of two orders; the inner order is carried up to form a four-centred arch, and the outer one is carried above the arch as a square lintel. The *Dining Room*, originally 32 ft. by 16½ ft., is now about 27 ft. long, as a passage has been formed at the S.E. end by the erection of a partition made up of 15th-century traceried panelling taken from Ashridge; the other walls are faced with stone. At the N.W. end of the room is a large stone fireplace with a four-centred arch, flanked by fluted columns on pedestals which support a moulded entablature with architrave, frieze and cornice, all richly carved, and with traces of distemper colouring. Above the columns are stone consoles carried up to the ceiling, carved with human figures. In the middle panel above the fireplace are painted the arms of Queen Elizabeth. The panel on the right probably represents Princess Elizabeth and her attendants walking in Ashridge Park; in the panel on the left are figures of three gentlemen of the same period; all the painting is much defaced. At the S.E. end of the room is a blocked arcade; the piers are square with moulded capitals, the arches are four-centred, except one, which is semi-circular. The *Drawing Room*, on the first floor, above the dining room, is also faced with stone. At each end is a plain stone fireplace; in the walls are several small recesses and an arched recess for a seat at the N.W. end. The first floor of the S.E. turret forms part of this room, opening into it by two four-centred arches resting on an octagonal column with moulded base and capital of 16th-century character. The *Attics* are reached by an oak staircase in the S.W. turret; on the jamb of the doorway between the drawing room and this staircase is an incised cross, between two gibbets, on a curved line representing the summit of Calvary. A room in the attic, about 6 ft. square, probably once used as an *Oratory*, has a fireplace and three recesses in the walls. A painted cupboard door which came from the dining room hangs on a wall of the main staircase, and is said to represent Princess Elizabeth in Ashridge Park receiving the summons from Queen Mary to proceed to London as a prisoner.

Condition—Good throughout.

^b(5). JOHN OF GADDESDEN'S HOUSE, stands opposite the N.E. lodge of Ashridge Park. John of Gaddesden was a noted physician in the reign of Edward III. The house is a small mediæval

building of timber and plaster with a projecting upper storey; the roofs are tiled.

Although restored externally, the house is an interesting example of the lesser domestic architecture of mediæval date. The 15th-century open timber roof of the hall is especially noticeable.

The windows have wooden frames and leaded lights with some original fastenings; near the N. end an octagonal chimney stack has two octagonal shafts with moulded bases and caps. At the back is a stack with a single shaft of similar design. The hall of two bays on the first floor, now used as a reading room, has a very fine open timber roof of 15th-century date; the beams are massive and have carved spandrels in the supporting brackets. The timbers in the walls are exposed, and at the N. end is a stone fireplace, some oak panelling and an oak cupboard.

Condition—Good throughout; restored externally.

^b(6). ROMY HOOD HOUSE, originally an inn, stands at the end of the village, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the church. It is a two-storeyed building with attics, and is covered with cement; the roofs are tiled. It is probably of the 17th century, but the only old features now visible are some beams in the ceilings and some flat, shaped balusters in a staircase leading from the first floor to the attics.

Condition—Good.

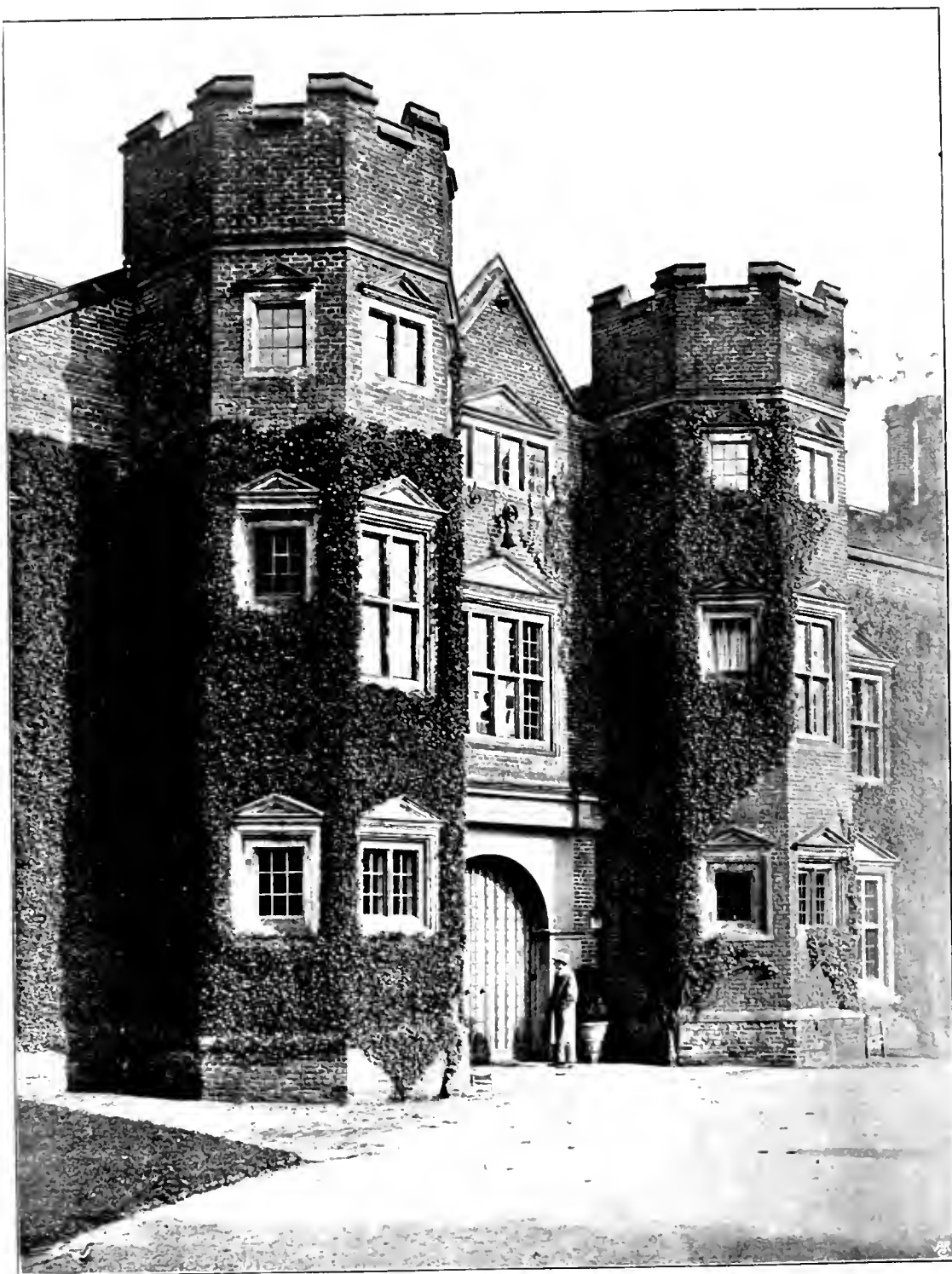
83. LITTLE HADHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxii. N.E. (b)xxii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. CECILIA, stands nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the village and, with two or three houses, forms the hamlet of Church End. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, except the S. transept and vestry, which are of brick. The roofs are of lead and of tiles. The *Nave* is possibly of the 12th century, but this is uncertain, as the N. doorway, which suggests the date, was much defaced when it was converted into a window in the 16th century. The *West Tower* was added about the end of the 14th century, and a little later a doorway and windows were inserted in the nave. The *South Porch* was built in the first half of the 15th century. The *North Transcept* was added late in the 16th century, and in the 19th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt or restored, the *North Vestry* was added and the whole church repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25½ ft. by 23½ ft.) has a modern E. window. There are two N. windows, the first from



LITTLE HADHAM. HADHAM HALL.
ENTRANCE GATEWAY OF HOUSE; LATE 16TH CENTURY.

the E. is modern, the other, a small square-headed single light is possibly of the 16th century. Between them is a modern doorway opening into the vestry. In the S. wall are two modern windows, which have perhaps a few old stones, and between them is a modern external door. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 23½ ft.) has no structural division from the chancel. On the N. side is a wide four-centred arch, opening into the transept, of three narrow orders with heavy octagonal responds and crude, moulded capitals, plastered, but probably of brick: the N. doorway is partly blocked and in the semi-circular head two rough pointed lights in brick have been inserted: in the S. wall are two early 15th-century traceried windows of two lights and between them the S. doorway, of the same date, is of two moulded orders, the inner two-centred, the outer square. The *North Transept* (25 ft. by 23½ ft.) has windows of three rounded lights in the E. and W. walls, and a window of four lights with interlacing tracery in the N. wall. All the windows are of moulded and plastered brickwork. On the E. side is a small doorway with a four-centred head, also of brick. The *West Tower* (11½ ft. square) is of three stages with an embattled parapet, a moulded plinth and a newel staircase on the S.W. The tower arch, of two moulded orders, is carried on circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases, and is of late 14th-century date. The W. door is of two moulded orders, the inner two-centred, the outer square, and is original, though the jambs have been much restored. The W. window is of three lights with modern tracery. The bell-chamber windows, of two traceried lights, are also original, but much restored. The *South Porch* is of open timber construction with a pointed entrance archway, trefoiled open panels, and a cusped barge-board. The *Roof* of the nave is low-pitched, and is plain 15th-century work.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 2nd by John Dier, 1595; 3rd, probably early 15th-century; 4th, 1623; 5th, 1693. *Brasses*: on the S. wall of the chancel, of a knight and lady, c. 1485; the slab with indent is in the nave: of a priest in a cope, late 15th-century, much worn, with inscription almost illegible, apparently to Richard Warren: in the chancel, part of an unused 15th-century marginal inscription. *Glass*: in N.W. window of the chancel, shield with arms of Bishop Braybrooke, 15th-century: in S.E. window of the nave, figures of St. Lawrence and Isaiah, 15th-century. *Panelling*: in N. transept, made up from 17th-century pews. *Piscina*: in the chancel, late 14th-century. *Pulpit*: dated 1633, richly carved, with a

carved sounding board and standard. *Rood Screen*: early 16th-century, panels of varied design, with elaborate tracery. Nothing remains of the canopy, and the beam at the top is of later date. *Seating*: in the nave; plain, late 16th-century, heightened by later additions.

Condition—Good; the wooden porch has suffered from the weather.

Secular:—

^a(2). *HOMESTEAD MOAT*, at Green Street Farm, a fragment.

^a(3). *HADHAM HALL*, stands on high ground about 3 furlongs E. of the church. The house is built of red brick and is of two and three storeys. It consists of the W. wing and the W. half of the S. wing of a large house with a central courtyard, built c. 1575 by the Capel family. The rest of the house has been destroyed, but the foundations have been discovered, and also those of an earlier building (of c. 1440) on the S.E.; a *moated site* at some distance to the S.W. is probably that of a still older house.

The present house is an interesting example of 16th-century architecture, and much of the external detail remains in an unusually perfect state of preservation.

The main front faces W.; the entrance, a modern stone archway, is flanked by half octagonal turrets. In the S. wing was a second entrance, of which one archway remains, in what is now a garden wall; it was approached through a walled courtyard, still in existence, and contained the domestic offices. On the W. side of the house was a large fore-court with a brick gatehouse on the S., and a brick barn on the W.; both gatehouse and barn are still standing. The house has been thoroughly repaired and re-fitted by the present owner, and a N. wing added, partly on the old foundations. The gables have stepped copings. The windows have simply-moulded mullions and transoms, which are plastered to give the effect of stonework: on the W. side of the house they have pediments over them. At each end of the W. wing are pairs of original chimney stacks with octagonal shafts and capitals, the western shaft of each pair being ornamented and the eastern plain. The chimney stacks on each side of the central gateway are of later date. Inside the house many of the original timber and plaster partitions, with four-centred doorways and moulded beams, remain in the W. wing. One room on the ground floor and two on the first floor have panelling and chimney pieces of c. 1600, probably taken from the destroyed wings. The rooms on the first floor in the S. wing have

good panelling of c. 1740. A large formal *Garden* was laid out early in the 17th century to the E. of the house, and traces of it are still to be seen. The *Gatchouse* is of plain brickwork with some diaper pattern in black bricks and has two four-centred arches; it is probably a little older than the house. The *Barn* has buttressed walls and is of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^a(4). HOUSE, at Church End, is a 17th-century building, of timber and plaster, with a plastered brick front, possibly added at the end of the same century.

Condition—Much restored.

^a(5). COTTAGES, in the village, several, of timber and plaster, were built in the 17th century, but altered at later dates.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(6). HOUSE, at Hadham Ford, now divided into several tenements, is of early 17th-century date. It has a brick gabled front, and two octagonal chimney shafts with moulded bases and modern caps.

Condition—Poor.

^a(7). FARM (Acremoor Street or Alt House Farm), stands W. of Bury Green village. It is a two-storeyed rectangular building, of the central chimney type, built in the 17th century, with timber-framed and plastered walls on a moulded brick plinth: the roof is tiled. The heavy chimney stack has diagonal shafts. The upper floor had low roof trusses, but the ties have been cut away and the ceilings raised. The large open fireplaces have been partly filled in, but one retains an original corner seat and small locker in a cupboard at the side.

Condition—Poor.

BURY GREEN:—

^a(8). *Bury Green Farm*, on the W. side of the Green, is of early 17th-century date. It is a rectangular two-storeyed building of timber, covered outside with cement; the hipped roof is of tiles. The central chimney stack has three square shafts, set diagonally. One large fireplace remains, with a chimney corner seat of oak, now enclosed in a cupboard, and there are also some old floor beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(9). *Lower Farm*, E. of the Green, is a two-storeyed house with an attic. One wing is built of 16th-century thin red bricks, the rest is timber-framed and cemented; the roofs are tiled. The plan, originally

L-shaped, has been changed to a T-shape by a modern addition. The brick wing has the date 1665 painted on the gable end; it is said to be a restoration of a former inscription, but the building belongs to an earlier period. A moulded brick string course marks the level of the first floor. All the windows have been renewed, except one with a moulded brick label, in the gable end, now blocked. The two chimney stacks are original, and have octagonal shafts of thin bricks. Two rooms in the brick wing have plastered ceilings of unusually elaborate design, one is divided into two bays, with a square panel in each bay, containing floral devices and a double-headed eagle; in the sides of the bays are carbuncle-shaped flowers with a royal crown above every alternate flower; the other ceiling has square panels with similar flowers.

Condition—Good; some ivy on the walls.

^b(10). *Clintons*, S. of the Green, is a small farmhouse of two storeys with an attic at the E. end. The plan is roughly L-shaped; the W. wing, projecting to the N., is apparently modern, but the S. wing seems to be of late 15th-century date, with 17th and 19th-century alterations. The walls are of narrow red bricks, and the roof is tiled; the E. end is gabled, and has diaper patterns and a Latin cross picked out in blue brick; the cross is about 4 ft. high and 16 ft. above the ground, and has a stepped base and diamond-shaped ends to the arms. All the doorways and windows are modern, but there are two old chimney stacks, one rectangular, the other with two square shafts set diagonally. The S. wing is in three divisions, each containing a single room on the ground floor; the westernmost room is apparently part of a large hall, formerly open to the roof; a floor has been inserted, probably in the 17th century, and the ceiling is of plaster, with four small ornamental devices, of which two resemble those at Lower Farm. A fine moulded tie-beam of the original roof remains in the upper room, with a heavy curved brace reaching nearly to the floor; the spandrel is filled with late 15th-century tracery. The kitchen retains a large fireplace, partly blocked, with the original chimney corner seat in a cupboard at the side.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^a(11). MOATED TUMULUS, N. of Hadham Hall.

Condition—Fairly good.



LITTLE HORMEAD: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
NORTH DOOR OF NAVE, SHOWING 12TH-CENTURY IRONWORK.

84. LITTLE HORMEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in a somewhat isolated position on high ground about 2 miles E. of Buntingford. The chancel is built of flint and stone, and the nave is cemented; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is of c. 1140, but the *Chancel*, which leans to the N., was rebuilt c. 1220. In the 15th century several windows were inserted; in the 17th century a large buttress was built against the S. wall of the nave, and the small *South Porch* of brick was added in the 18th century. The building was restored in 1888 when the chancel was shortened a few feet, and the east wall rebuilt.

The 12th-century ornamental ironwork on the N. doorway is a rare survival (see *Fittings* below and *illustration*).

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24 ft. by 13 ft.) has three modern lancet windows in the E. wall, and the N. wall is blank; in the S. wall are two 13th-century lancets, the westernmost of slightly later date than the other; between them is a modern, cemented doorway, and further W. is a 15th-century window of two lights under a square head. The chancel arch is of the 12th century, and has a flattened round arch; the jambs are square and have shafts with scalloped capitals; the S. jamb is mutilated. The *Nave* (27½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, a 12th-century window with a round head, and a 12th-century doorway with a moulded round arch, a cemented tympanum, and shafted jambs; in the S. wall is a 15th-century window of two lights with tracery, and E. of it, under the cement, are signs of another blocked window; the 12th-century S. doorway is plainer than that on the N., and has a round head; the W. window is modern. The *Roof* of the chancel appears to be of the 18th century; the nave roof has three old, plain tie-beams and shaped rafter feet, but is otherwise modern; over the W. end is a modern wood bell-turret.

Fittings—*Bells*: two, inaccessible (one said by Stahlschmidt to be of early 15th-century date). *Door*: in the N. doorway, old, oak, with unusually fine 12th-century ironwork, in two bays, one above the other, of interlacing patterns formed with one inch straps, a wavy horizontal band with small sprigs or tendrils shooting from it, and vertical borders with similar tendrils; most of it is purely ornamental. *Font*: of oolite, c. 1310; sides of bowl have panels of tracery alternating with circular foiled panels; in the E. face, a shield with a fleur-de-lis.

Piscina: in S. wall of chancel, partly covered by modern E. wall, with pointed chamfered arch, old; basin missing. *Plate*: used at Great Hornead Church (*q. v.*). *Royal Arms*: over the chancel arch, an achievement of the arms of Charles II. and the date MDCLX. *Stoup*: in the porch, a round-headed recess.

Condition—Fairly good, but damp inside, probably because the building is little used except in the summer; much ivy on the N. wall of the chancel. The ironwork on N. doorway has suffered from age and rust, and parts are missing, but it is now being properly preserved.

Secular:—**HOMESTEAD MOATS:—**

(2). At Mutford's Farm, fragment.

(3). At Stonebury Farm, fragment.

(4). BALLONS FARM, S.E. of the church, originally a single house, now divided into three tenements, is a two-storeyed building, of the 17th century, with timber-framed and plastered walls; the roof is thatched. The plan is of a half-H shape, with the wings projecting from the N. front. Two of the chimney stacks, one central, the other at the W. end, are original, with diagonal shafts; the third, at the E. end, is modern. The windows are mullioned. The original doorway, now much altered, is on the N. side next to the E. wing, and opposite the central chimney stack. In the middle cottage is a very large fireplace, with chimney corners; the cottage on the W. has also a large fireplace, with a flat three-centred arch, reduced to fit a modern grate.

Condition—The E. wing is used as a chicken house, and is much dilapidated. The rest is inhabited, and in better condition.

Unclassified:—

(5). TUMULUS, on Bummers Hill.

Condition—Fairly good.

85. LITTLE MUNDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. xxi. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands on high ground a little over ¼ mile N.E. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The early history has been much obscured by the later work, but it seems probable that in the second half of the 11th century the church consisted of a *Chancel* and *Nave* with a *North Aisle* and arcade of three bays. The western half of the present *North Chapel* was built c. 1340, and

about twenty years later the two eastern bays of the nave arcade were replaced by the present arcade; the aisle may have been widened at the same time. Early in the 15th century the N. chapel was enlarged to its present size, new windows were inserted, a stair-turret to the rood-loft was built, and the aisle probably rebuilt; later in the century the *West Tower* was added. In the 19th century, in addition to general restorations, the *South Vestry* and *North* and *South Porches* were added and the arch of the third bay of the nave was replaced by the present arch.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights and a S. window of two lights, the latter wholly, and the former almost completely restored. In the N. wall an early 15th-century four-centred arch leads to the N. chapel; it has an ogee label with crockets and finials and a panelled soffit; W. of it, a two-centred arch of c. 1340 is of two moulded orders with shafted jambs. In the S. wall is a doorway, originally of the 12th century and external, but now opening into the modern vestry, and very much restored. The chancel arch, of two moulded orders with shafted jambs, is of the 15th century. The *North Chapel* (21½ ft. by 12½ ft.) has windows in the E. and N. walls, both 15th-century openings, but otherwise modern: the N. jamb of the arch to the aisle is original. The *Nave* (41 ft. by 21½ ft.) is of three bays: at the E. end the N. wall is pierced by the rood-loft door, and the first two bays have arches of two chamfered orders, with an octagonal column, moulded capitals and bases, etc., of c. 1360: the W. bay has a modern two-centred arch, but the jambs are of the 11th century, and their abaci are roughly cable-moulded, the E. jamb being set in pink mortar, which is not visible anywhere else in the church. In the S. wall is a 15th-century window of two lights with modern tracery; the 14th-century S. doorway is of two continuously moulded orders. A 15th-century doorway with a pointed head opens into the tower. The *North Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has newel stairs to the rood-loft: in the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows of three lights, much restored, and a window of two lights possibly of a little earlier date, also much restored. The 15th-century N. doorway has continuously moulded jambs and a four-centred head. The *West Tower* (41 ft. square) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a small lead-covered spire. The ground stage has modern vaulting. The W. door, with a moulded square outer order, the window above it, and the bell-

chamber windows, all of two lights, are of the same date as the tower.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd, 1629; 3rd and 5th, probably by John Danyel, mid 15th-century. *Bracket*: on the N.W. pier of the arcade, small. *Image*: in a niche in the E. respond of the nave, part of a small female figure. *Monuments*: in the E. arch on the N. side of the chancel, an altar tomb with effigies of knight and lady, the former in plate armour, wearing, on his bare head, a rich and heavy orle; early 15th-century: in the W. arch an altar tomb with effigies of knight, in armour, and lady, late 14th-century; on the effigy of knight, traces of gilding: in the N. chapel, tomb recess, 15th-century. *Niches*: in the E. responds of nave, a group of three, the central niche cinquefoiled, the others trefoiled, and all with crocketed labels, late 14th-century. *Piscina*: in chancel, with a trefoiled head, late 14th-century. *Screen*: under W. arch of the chapel, three bays with open traceried upper panels and closed lower panels, late 15th-century.

Condition—Good, much restored.

86. LITTLE WYMONDLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xii. N.E. (b)xii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on rising ground in a somewhat isolated position about ¼ mile from the village. It is built of flint rubble covered with cement; the dressings are of stone: the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, and *West Tower* are of the 15th century, probably the second half, but this is uncertain, as in the 19th century the chancel was lengthened, a *North Aisle*, *North Vestry* and *South Porch* were added, and the church was completely restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 14½ ft.) has, in the S. wall, two single-light windows, possibly of the 15th century, much restored; the westernmost is set with a fairly low sill. The E. and N. windows and the chancel arch are modern. The *Nave* (28½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a modern N. arcade; the wall on the S. side is thickened at the E. end, probably in connection with former stairs to the rood-loft. In the S. wall are two windows, one of two lights, the other a single light, both possibly of the 15th century, much defaced with cement. The S. doorway is of the 15th century. The *West Tower* (9½ ft. square) is of two stages with a brick parapet. The tower arch, of the

15th century, is two-centred, of two chamfered orders and has shafted jambs with capitals of crude detail. The W. window and the bell-chamber windows are original and each of two lights.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, by John Dier, 1595; 3rd, without marks. *Brass*: on N. wall of chancel, inscription plate to James Nedham, who came into the county in 1536, and his son, with arms; inscription records erection of monument by grandson of the one and son of the other in 1605. *Niche*: for image, in the vestry, re-set, early 16th-century. *Piscina*: in E. wall of chancel, 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good, but much defaced with cement where not rebuilt.

Secular:—

^a(2). WYMONDLEY PRIORY, *house, barn and moat*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the church.

The house is of interest as it incorporates remains of buildings which belonged to an establishment of Augustinian Canons founded in the 13th century. The barn is noticeable on account of its great size and early date.

The central block of the present building, now a farmhouse, is probably part of the aisleless nave of the conventual church, with the cloisters on the N., as indicated by a range of shafted arcading found in the inner or S. wall of the present drawing room, formerly the N. wall of the cloisters; the arcading is now hidden by plaster. The ranges of buildings N. and S. of the central block, added at the end of the 16th century and later, are of brick and timber; the pre-Reformation work is of flint rubble with clunch dressings. The only original detail visible is part of one of the S. windows of the church, now forming a doorway to a bedroom on the first floor; the moulded rear arch and the shafted jambs remain, though somewhat defaced, and are of mid 13th-century date. Two 15th or 16th-century doorways have been re-set on the ground floor, and several rooms have early 17th-century panelling. There are many worked stones in the garden walls, etc. The *moat* is dry and much denuded, except the S.W. corner. A large *Barn* (about 100 ft. by 40 ft.) S.E. of the house, is probably of mediæval date. The walls are on masonry foundations, and are weather-boarded; the roof is tiled. The interior is of nine bays with a central space, or nave, and aisles, separated by rows of posts. The roof is elaborately framed, with curved braces and struts in plain squared timbers. A *Conduit Head*, about 600 yards N.E. of the Priory, is a small ruined structure, of mediæval date, built of flint rubble. Only the founda-

tions and about 1 ft. of the N., S. and W. walls remain; the E. wall has been re-built with a gable, partly in 16th-century brick.

Condition—Of house, fairly good; of barn, good; of moat, poor.

^b(3). WYMONDLEY HALL FARM, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed house, built early in the 17th century of plastered timber on brick foundations; the roofs are tiled. It consists of a rectangular block, of the central chimney type, facing N.W., with a small original extension at the S.W. end; a second extension, projecting slightly to the S.E., was added at the N.E. end later in the century. The main entrance is on the N.W. front, and opens into a small lobby, the width of the central chimney stack; at the back of the stack is a plain, enclosed staircase. The domestic offices are N.E. of the lobby, and the hall and parlour are on the S.W. The original part of the N.W. *Elevation* has two overhanging bay windows on the upper storey, finished by gables and carried on carved brackets; at each end the upper storey projects, and is gabled. The chimney stacks have square shafts set diagonally. The interior of the house is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(4). WYMONDLEY BURY, *house, moat and dovecote*, are on rising ground S. of the church. The house is of late 16th-century date, and is built of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped, though the main wing, facing N., is of the central chimney type; the other wing, containing the domestic offices, is small. The interior of the house has been much altered, and only the wide fireplace in the hall now remains, with chimney corner seats and, at the head, a moulded beam. The *dovecote*, S.W. of the house, is built of brick with a half-hipped gabled roof.

Of the *moat* only a fragment remains.

Condition—Good.

^b(5). THE BUCK'S HEAD INN, in the main street of the village, is a two-storeyed house built of plastered timber on masonry foundations early in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The front elevation has an overhanging gable at each end. The plan is of the central chimney type; the entrance is on the N., and opens into a lobby the width of the chimney stack; the hall and a room beyond it, possibly partitioned off at a later date, are on the W.; the kitchen, now used as the bar, is on the E.; the staircase at the back of the stack corresponds in position with the lobby.

Condition—Good.

87. MARKYATE.

(O.S. xviii. S.E.)

Secular:—

(1). MARKYATE CELL, stands in a park $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of Luton. It is a large house which has been almost completely rebuilt several times on account of fires, the date of the last rebuilding being 1840. The site was originally occupied by a nunnery founded early in the 12th century; after the suppression of the monasteries it was leased to Humphrey Bourchier, of the King's household, who converted the monastic buildings into a house in 1539-40; the old work remaining is probably of this period, and consists of the walls of the two-storeyed kitchen offices at the E. end of the house, and the lower part of a chimney stack. The walls are of flint with Totternhoe stone dressings; the N. wall of the scullery and the room over it is of flint and stone in alternate squares. The E. wall has been rebuilt and faced in the same manner, the stones used being fragments from the monastic church, with mouldings of 13th-century character. The N. window of the scullery is of two lights, with four-centred heads, divided by a moulded stone mullion; the kitchen window is similar, but of five lights, and over it is a square moulded hood with returned ends. The chimney stack projects from the E. wall of the kitchen, and in the lower part is a secret chamber, formerly reached by an opening in an upper room. The W. or inner wall of the scullery is 3 ft. 9 in. thick, and in it is a large arched opening, now built up on one side; the arch is low and pointed, and of three orders.

Condition—Good.

88. MEESDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Meesden Green, is built of flint, with clunch, oolite and Barnack stone dressings, and has a brick porch; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is of early 12th-century date; the unusually small *North* and *South Transepts* or chapels were added c. 1250; the *Chancel* appears to have been rebuilt c. 1300, when it was made the same width as the nave. At some subsequent period the transepts were destroyed, but were rebuilt on the old foundations in 1877, and the arches

giving access to them, which had been filled in, were re-opened.

The tiled pavement, of early 14th-century date, in the chancel, is especially interesting.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. to the chancel step and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights under a pointed head, a N. window and a S. window, each of two lights under a square head; all have 14th-century rear arches and possibly old inner jambs, re-worked, but, like all the other windows in the building, are modern outside. The *Nave* (41 ft. long from the chancel step to the W. wall, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has a traceried S. window of two lights, with 15th-century inner jambs, and two similar, but entirely modern, windows in the N. wall. E. of the windows are the 13th-century arcades of clunch, opening into the N. and S. transepts; they are of two bays (only 4 ft. wide) and have octagonal pillars and responds with moulded bases and capitals, pointed arches of two orders, each with a hollow in a chamfer, and moulded labels with mask stops. The 12th-century S. doorway, of oolite, is plain, with square jambs, grooved and hollow-chamfered abaci and a semi-circular arch; a 14th-century doorway in the W. wall is of Barnack stone, and has a pointed drop-arch. The *South Porch* has an E. window of two lights, and an archway with moulded jambs and depressed arch, all in brick; over the archway is a brick corbel table and an embattled and stepped gable. The *Roofs* are modern; above the W. end is a modern wood bell-cot.

Fittings—*Font*: of stone, with panelled sides, 17th-century. *Monument*: on the N. wall of the chancel, of Robert Younge, with his bust in a circular niche, 1626. *Niches*: in the face of the S. porch, above the entrance, a small arched niche, in which is set a brick disc with a molet in relief: in the face of the S.E. diagonal buttress of the porch, with a trefoiled head, c. 1530. *Plate*: includes a silver cup and standing paten of 1621. *Tiles*: in the pavement of the altar pace or platform (9 ft. 5 in. by 7 ft. 2 in.), glazed tiles in black (or very dark green) and yellow (or white) in circular and other patterns, and circular, quatrefoil, cinquefoil and other shapes, two as shields, one is charged, barry vair; early 14th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Meesdenbury, fragment.

89. MONKEN HADLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on the W. side of Hadley Green, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of Chipping Barnet. It is built of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The whole church, beginning with the chancel, was apparently rebuilt in the 15th century; the work was probably completed in 1494, the date carved on the *West Tower*. Both the *Aisles* were widened, and extensive restorations carried out in 1848-50. The *South Porch* was rebuilt in 1855, and the *North Vestry* added in 1888.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* ($26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an E. window of three traceried lights, with 15th-century inner jambs, the rest of the stonework being modern. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century moulded arch opening into the N. chapel, a squint with a four-centred head, and the modern doorway of the vestry. In the S. wall is a squint and an arch, as in the N. wall, and a 15th-century window of two lights with tracery. There is no chancel arch. The *North Chapel* ($16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights under a segmental head, but the glass has been removed, and it now opens into the modern organ chamber; N. of it is a small modern doorway. In the N. wall is a glazed window which resembles the window in the E. wall. The *South Chapel* (16 ft. square) has E. and S. windows similar to the corresponding windows in the N. chapel; the tracery of the window in the S. wall is modern. The *Nave* ($27\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft.) is of two bays with N. and S. arcades of late 15th-century date; the columns and W. responds are moulded, the E. responds are plain, and the four-centred arches rest on corbels carved as angels. The *North Aisle* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has modern windows. The *South Aisle* ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has also modern windows and a modern S. doorway. The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with a stair-turret at the S.W. angle, and an embattled parapet. It is flanked by the aisles, and has 15th-century moulded arches with moulded jambs on the E., N., and S. sides; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and arch, the whole covered with cement; the date 1494 is carved over the doorway. The bell-chamber windows have late 15th-century stone jambs, and modern or cemented heads.

Fittings—*Bells*: 4th, by James Bartlet, 1681, and Sanctus bell, uninscribed. *Brasses* and

Indents: in the chancel floor, of a lady, 15th-century, without inscription: of William Gale, 1614, and his wife, with shields of arms: indent of William Gale, 1610, brass inscription. Other brasses on the walls: on N. wall of chancel, of a lady, 15th-century: on S. wall of chancel, of man and his wife, 16th-century: in the N. transept, to Anne Walkenden, 1575, inscription and shield of arms: in the S. transept, of a lady, with inscription to John Goodyere, 1504, and his wife, two shields, (1) a fesse between three lions, (2) a fesse between two cheverons: to Walter Green, 1442, inscription only: in the S. aisle, of William Turnour, 1500, his wife and children, with inscription: to Walter and Agnes Tornor, 1494, inscription only: many of the indents of these brasses remain in the floors. *Chest*: at W. end of S. aisle, iron bound. *Font*: octagonal with quatrefoil panels, 15th-century. *Glass*: in N. window of N. transept, fragments, 17th-century. *Monuments*: at W. end of S. aisle, to Sir Roger Wilbraham, with marble busts, etc., 1616: on E. wall of chancel, to Elizabeth Davies, 1678: on the same wall, to Alice Stamford, 1573, and her son, 1626. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, with a trefoiled head: in N. transept, with a four-centred head: in S. transept, with a cinquefoiled head but without basin; all 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1562 with cover paten of 1657, cups of 1586, 1610, and 1615, paten of 1618 and flagon of 1609, all of silver gilt. *Miscellanea*: on the tower, remains of a copper beacon, possibly the only one left in the county.

Condition—Good. The exterior, with the exception of the tower, has been entirely refaced.

Secular:—

(2). HADLEY PRIORY, W. of the church, retains some traces of 16th-century work, but was practically re-built in the 18th and 19th centuries. A room on the first floor is lined with early 17th-century oak panelling. In an adjoining room is a fireplace of mid 16th-century date, with a straight-sided, four-centred, moulded head and moulded jambs.

Condition—Good.

90. MUCH HADHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxii. S.E. (b)xxx. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, stands at the N. end of the village, on the W. bank of the river Ash, and at the foot of a sharp decline known as Bush Hill. It is built of flint with

chalk dressings; the walls of the chancel contain some red tiles, and those of the tower are almost entirely covered with cement. Although no remains of a 12th-century church are left, the order of the subsequent growth indicates the existence of an earlier church, consisting at least of a chancel and a nave. The extension of the building has been gradual: the *Chancel* was rebuilt and enlarged c. 1220, and was probably made wider at the W. end in order to give more room for quire stalls; a *South Aisle* with an arcade of three bays the same length as the *Nave* was added c. 1240, and c. 1260 both nave and aisle were lengthened by two bays, bringing them to their present limit; a *North Transept* or *Chapel* was added at the E. end of the nave c. 1280; the *North Aisle*, with an arcade of four bays, was built c. 1340, and the transept was incorporated with it. Further work in the 14th century consisted of the insertion of new windows in the S. aisle, and of a doorway, which was moved subsequently to serve as an entrance to a small vestry on the N. side of the chancel, where it remains, obviously too large for the position and purpose. The *West Tower* was added c. 1400, and bears the arms of Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, 1380-1404. The work of the 15th century included apparently the removal of the western recesses in the chancel, when the openings were walled up and windows inserted; the insertion of the present E. window and other windows; the addition of the *North Vestry*, with the removal of the 14th-century doorway mentioned above; the heightening of the side walls of the chancel; the widening and heightening of the chancel arch; the erection of the rood screen and loft, with a stair-turret to the loft; the raising of the nave clearstorey; the remodelling of the E. ends of both aisles; and the addition of the *South Porch*. In the 19th century much of the stonework was renewed, and an *Organ Chamber* was added recently N. of the chancel.

The intricate history of the church and the excellence of the details in the several styles of architecture which it represents, make the building of more than usual interest. The arcades, especially the 14th-century work, are perhaps the most noticeable feature.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 22 ft.) has an E. window of five lights and tracery, with moulded mullions and jambs; in the N. wall is a blocked lancet window of the 13th century, filled in probably when the 15th-century vestry was built; below it, and partly cutting into the W. jamb, is a late 14th-century doorway of elunch, which opens into the vestry;

it is of two moulded orders, with a two-centred arch; another window in the N. wall and three in the S. wall, each of two lights, are of the 15th century; the two-light N. window and one of the S. windows are in the walls filling the former openings of the recesses; in the same walls are small 15th-century doorways, much restored; a 13th-century moulded string course runs round the walls inside, and dies against the blocking walls at the chamfered eastern jambs of the former openings. The early 13th-century chancel arch is of two hollow chamfered orders with shafted jambs; its enlargement in the 15th century can be traced by the difference in the sizes of the voussoirs of the pointed arch. The *Nave* (72 ft. by 22½ ft.) has a N. arcade of five bays; the first bay, originally opening into the transept, is of c. 1280, and has semi-octagonal jambs, with moulded bases and bell capitals, an arch of two chamfered orders, and a plain label; a short space of wall divides it from the other four bays, which are of c. 1340, and have octagonal pillars, with moulded bases and bell capitals, arches of two double-ogee orders, and moulded labels with carved stops; the capitals and arches of the 14th-century bays are interspersed with small carvings set regardless of subject and position; among these are the ball-flower and other flowers, lions' faces, human faces and other designs. The S. arcade has five bays; the three easternmost bays are of c. 1240, and have octagonal pillars, with moulded bases and bell capitals, pointed arches of two chamfered orders, and plain labels; the two western bays are of c. 1260 and differ from the other three bays in the details of their capitals and arches; almost every stone in these W. bays has a mason's mark in the form of a crosslet. Both arcades are of chalk; several of the capitals and bases are damaged, the result of old mutilations, probably for galleries and screens; the variation in the heights of the bases in both arcades shows that the nave floor originally sloped downwards to the W. The clearstorey has 15th-century windows with square heads. In the N.E. corner is the upper doorway of the rood-stair turret. The large corbels carrying the roof trusses are variously carved; four have the symbols of the Evangelists with scrolls; another appears to represent Edward III., dressed in the short tunic and hip-belt of the period, crowned, and holding his sceptre; a sixth is a lady holding a distaff, and another, a recumbent knight. The *North Aisle* (15 ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights, and, in the eastern half of the N. wall, two windows of two lights, all traceried, and of the 15th century;

below the first is a recess for the former altar; the two windows, of two lights with tracery, in the western half of the N. wall, and the W. window of three lights with tracery, are of the 14th century; some of the windows have been repaired outside with cement: in the middle of the N. wall is a 14th-century doorway, and along the N. and W. walls inside is a contemporary moulded string course with various carvings likethose in the arcade. The stair-turret to the former rood-loft is in the S.E. corner of the aisle, with a moulded pointed doorway, and next to it is a small trefoiled piercing probably not *in situ*. The *South Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has 15th-century E. and W. windows of three lights with tracery; of the four S. windows the first or easternmost is of three lights, inserted in the 15th century, but completely restored; the second, a two-light window of the 14th century, has been renewed outside but the old work has been copied; the third is modern, of two lights of 14th-century character, and the westernmost, also of two lights, is of the 15th century, partly restored; the 15th-century S. doorway has a pointed arch in a square head. The *West Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with diagonal buttresses at the W. angles, an embattled parapet and a small leaded needle spire; the lofty tower arch is two-centred, and has moulded and chamfered jambs, with moulded bases and bell capitals; the W. doorway has moulded jambs and a pointed arch in a square head with traceried spandrels; over it is a shield with the arms of Bishop Braybrooke, seven voided lozenges, conjoined, and above this a window of three lights with tracery; a small window which looked into the nave from the second stage or ringing chamber is filled in with late 16th-century bricks: the top stage or bell-chamber has a pointed window, of two lights with tracery, in each wall. The *South Porch* has two windows of two lights in each side wall, and a pointed entrance archway with shafted jambs, of the 15th century. The *Roof* of the chancel is low-pitched, and of the 15th century; its three tie-beams are strengthened by wall posts which have pendant ends; on the soffits of the tie-beams are carved roses. The early 15th-century roof of the nave is also low-pitched, and has moulded main timbers; on the soffits of its four tie-beams are carved faces of lions, etc.; the ends of the tie-beams have braces with traceried spandrels, and rest on wall posts which have moulded bases and capitals, and stand on the carved corbels mentioned above. The aisles have flat lean-to roofs of similar character and date as that of the nave. The roof of the S. porch is coeval with its walls.

Fittings—*Altar*: the communion table stands upon a large stone slab said to belong to a former altar, but it has no crosses cut upon the exposed surface. *Bells*: six; 2nd, 1654; 3rd, 1595; 4th, 1595. *Brasses and Indents*: in the chancel floor, inscription to Simon Flambar, rector from 1320 to 1332, and indent of a floriated cross: a brass strip in a grey marble slab inscribed 'Priez pur l'ame alban psone de hadlum,' probably Alan de Fen, rector from 1369 to 1372; half-figure of a man, in the dress of a sergeant-at-law, 15th-century, no inscription: to Grace Goodman, 1631, inscription only: in the nave, of a man and woman, early 16th-century: of Clement Newce, 'cytteezin and mercer of London', 1579, Mary, his wife, 1582, eight sons and nine daughters, with inscription, arms and crest (a wheat-sheaf): of William Newce, died 1610, and his two wives, six sons and seven daughters, with arms and crest: to Joone Goldsmyth, eldest daughter of Clement Newce and wife of Fraunceys Goldsmyth, of Crayford, Kent, 1569: to Dianis Burtun, widow, daughter of John Knitun of Bayford, 1616. *Chairs*: two, high-backed, a little damaged but substantially sound, 15th-century. *Communion Table*: of oak, late 16th-century. *Door*: in the doorway opening into the N. vestry, old, of oak, with good early 13th-century ironwork. *Easter Sepulchre*: see *Monuments*. *Font*: of stone, probably 16th-century. *Glass*: in the tracery of E. window of chancel, figures of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and a row of female saints, 15th-century: in the lower lights, heraldic glass with the sacred monogram, etc., of later date. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: In N. wall of chancel, tomb recess, possibly used also as an Easter sepulchre, 15th-century: on S. wall of chancel, at E. end, effigy of Judith, wife of John Aylmer, Bishop of London, 1618, head missing. In the chancel, floor slabs: to John Goodman, rector, died 1690: to Catherine, wife of Dr. William Fuller, Dean of Durham, 1668. *Paintings*: on the jambs of the blocked lancet window in the chancel, probably 13th-century: on N. wall of nave clearstorey and on N. wall of N. aisle, in patches, probably 15th-century. *Panelling*: on E. wall of chancel, 15th-century; on E. responds of both sides of nave, 17th-century. *Piscinae*: two in the chancel, with octofoiled basin, and cinquefoiled four-centred head, inserted in the 15th-century; combined with a credence with trefoiled heads, two openings divided by a mullion, 13th-century; in N. aisle, small, trefoiled, with semi-quatrefoiled basin. *Plate*: includes two silver cups and small cover paten of

1576. *Pulpit*: partly made up of 15th-century panelling. *Roof Screen*, traceried, 15th-century, with modern cornice. *Seating*: in the nave, some seats with 15th-century buttressed standards. *Stalls*: in the choir, 15th-century. *Tiles*: in the tomb recess or Easter sepulchre in N. wall of chancel, encaustic tiles, probably 14th-century.

In the churchyard, on the S., is a fine old yew-tree.

Condition—Generally good; much of the external stonework has been renewed, although in some places the decayed stones have been repaired with cement.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a (2). At the Lordship.

^a (3). At Exnells Farm, a fragment.

^a (4). At Moat Farm, enclosing the house and garden.

^a (5). At Brand's Farm, a fragment.

^b (6). At Mingers Farm.

^b (7). At Sherrards, a fragment.

^a (8). THE PALACE, stands on the N. side of the churchyard.

From the 10th to the 18th century the site has been occupied by a residence of the Bishops of London. The present building does not appear to be of earlier date than the 16th century, although a 15th-century beam still exists in one of the rooms. The traces of the large 16th-century hall are interesting.

The house was originally timber-framed, but the walls were encased with brick between 1670 and 1700. It is of two storeys with attics; the older parts of the roofs are tiled. The plan is H-shaped, with later additions. The main block (about 48 ft. by 22 ft.), was originally occupied by a large hall carried up from the ground floor to the roof. Early in the 17th century a floor was inserted, and the lower part of the hall divided into two rooms. Late in the 18th century a wing was added at the E. end of the house, and in the 19th century additions were made to the domestic offices, etc., on the N. side. The wings and also the main block are gabled, the latter both lengthways and across, the two cross gables being of unequal pitch; the gables and parapets have brick copings. One window has 16th-century moulded oak jambs and mullions encased in plaster. Two of the chimney stacks are built of early 17th-century bricks. *Interior*: on the N. side of the main block is a long passage, with the ends of six old oak

girders dividing the ceiling into five bays: these girders, which are carried through into the rooms next to the passage, are the original tie-beams of the roof trusses of the pre-17th-century hall: the mortices and pegholes where the former curved braces were fixed can still be seen in the soffits of the beams and in the wall-posts on which they rest. Several rooms have 17th-century panelling, and some doors of the same date also remain. In the ceiling of a room on the first floor there is a 15th-century beam, with masons' joints at the ends, and many of the 17th-century constructional timbers are visible. The principal staircase has 17th-century square newels with ball tops and a moulded handrail.

Grounds: A few trees are all that remain of an avenue leading from the main road W. of the house to the S. front. In a meadow N. of this avenue are traces of extensive buildings, probably the former stables and outbuildings of the Palace.

Condition—Good.

^a (9). THE RECTORY, S. of the church, is an early 17th-century house, built of plastered timber on brick foundations. The original plan was L-shaped, but the house was much altered and enlarged in the 18th and 19th centuries. In a vestibule are some carvings, panelling, and a pilastered doorway of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^a (10). THE MORRIS COTTAGE, on the W. side of the main street, is probably of late 16th-century date. It is a small rectangular building of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey, and a tiled roof. The ends are gabled, and the plain central chimney stack is built of thin bricks.

Condition—Good.

^a (11). YEW TREE FARM, at Hadham Cross, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the church, is an early 17th-century building, with later additions at the back. It is of two storeys with an attic, and the walls are of timber and plaster. The thatched roof is high-pitched, and hipped at both ends, and has tiled eaves. On the front the upper storey projects, and the attic is lighted by a gabled dormer window, inscribed "TWS, 1697"; the date evidently applies only to the window. The two square chimney stacks, with a small square pilaster on each face, are original. The interior is modern.

Condition—Good.

^a (12). HOUSES, in the village; many are of the 17th century or of earlier date, but are much repaired and altered. They are built of

brick and timber, and have overhanging upper storeys; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

PERRY GREEN:—

b (13). *Bucklers Farm*, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles S. by S.E. of the church, is a timber-framed house, partly plastered and partly weather-boarded; the roof is tiled. It was built probably early in the 17th century on an L-shaped plan, with a small projection in the angle, containing the staircase; the main block faces N., and on the ground floor contains two rooms with a passage between them leading to the staircase; in the wing is one room with a large chimney stack between it and the room on the N. Small modern wings have been added to the main block on the S. and W. On the N. front the upper storey projects at the E. end, with a gabled dormer window above it, and at the W. end is a gable with a moulded barge-board, and an old pendant at the apex. The roof is half-hipped at the E. end of the main block, and also on the E. side of the staircase wing. The main doorway, in the middle of the N. front, and the mullioned windows have modern frames. The chimney stack at the junction of the wings has engaged diagonal shafts and a moulded base. There is also a plain original chimney stack near the E. end of the main block. On the first floor, one room has plaster decorations on two walls, with heraldic devices—a lion rampant reversed, rose, carbuncle, fleur-de-lis, etc.; there is some panelling of early 17th-century date in another room, and a third room has an original oak ledged and moulded batten door.

Condition—Good.

b (14). *Hoglands*, a small farmhouse of early 17th-century date, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.E. of the church, is a timber-framed building partly plastered and partly weather-boarded, of two storeys and an attic. The roofs are tiled: the plan of the ridges forms a T. At the W. end is a large chimney stack, built of thin bricks, with two engaged shafts set diagonally. The W. half of the house is gabled on the N. and S., the N. gable having an original moulded barge-board of oak, now painted. The E. end is also gabled.

Condition—Poor.

91. NETTLEDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. xxvi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, stands in the village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of Great Berkhamstead. It is built of brick, except the W. tower, which is probably of flint rubble with

stone dressings, but is covered with rough-cast. The *West Tower* is of the 15th century; the *Nave*, *Chancel* and *North Porch* were rebuilt in 1811.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is entirely modern. The *Nave* has four windows of three lights each, in which some of the stones may be of the 15th century, re-set. The *Tower* is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, and has diagonal buttresses on the W. side. The W. doorway is modern, but the window over it and the windows of the ground stage are of the 16th century. The bell-chamber windows are of two trefoiled lights under four-centred heads.

Fittings—*Brass*: in the chancel, of John Cotton, 1545, with four shields and inscription. *Chair*: on N. side of chancel, early 17th-century, carved. *Monument*: on S. wall of nave, to Edmund Bressy, 1612, his wife and children.

Condition—Good on the whole, but the rough-cast on the tower is cracking in places.

Secular:—

(2). COTTAGES, in the village, probably of late 17th-century date, are all of two storeys, built of brick and timber. The roofs are tiled, and the chimney stacks are of brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

92. NEWNHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. iii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT, stands on the N. side of the village, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Baldock. The external walls and parapets are cemented; the roofs are covered with lead. It is recorded that a church in this parish was consecrated by Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, 1094-1119, and some of the walling of the *Nave* may belong to it, although no detail remains of that date. The *Chancel* was either rebuilt or lengthened in the 13th-century; the *South Aisle* was built c. 1340; and a *West Tower* was added at the same date by erecting a wall across the W. end of the nave, the N. and S. walls of the tower being carried upon arches springing from this wall to the W. wall of the nave, within the lines of the original N. and S. walls. In the 15th century a stair-turret was built at the S.E. angle of the tower, and, at some later date, the tower was enlarged to give more room for bells by pulling down its N. wall, and raising the N. wall of the nave, the E. and W. walls of the tower being extended northwards to meet it. The *South Porch* is also of the 15th century, and may have been built during the repairs carried out by John of Wheathampstead, Abbot of St. Albans, between 1420-40.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three lights with tracery; in the N. wall are two 13th-century lancet windows; in the S. wall are two windows of two trefoiled lights with pierced heads, possibly of the same date as the E. window, and between them is a small doorway. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders without responds. The *Nave* (48 ft. by 15½ ft., including the tower, which occupies the W. end of the nave) has, in the N. wall, two 15th-century windows of two cinquefoiled lights with square heads. The S. arcade, of c. 1340, is of four bays with octagonal shafts, moulded bases and capitals, and pointed arches of two chamfered orders. The clearstorey has, on each side, three 15th-century windows of two lights with square heads. The *South Aisle* has two S. windows with modern tracery, and a plain S. doorway, probably of the same date as the nave arcade. The *S. Porch* has a 15th-century four-centred outer arch under a square head. The *West Tower* is of two stages, with a S.E. newel stair-turret, embattled parapet and flat roof; the wide tower arch, of c. 1340, has the same detail as the nave arcade. The windows of the bell-chamber, of two trefoiled lights under square heads, are also original. The *Roof* of the porch is of the 15th century, but all the other roofs are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: one, 16th-century, with a meaningless inscription; there are pits for three more. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of Joane Dowman, 1607, eight children, shield and inscription: of a civilian, his two wives and four children, c. 1490, no inscription. *Floor Slab*: to William Dyer, 1680. *Door*: of the S. aisle, probably 15th-century, with original strap hinges. *Font*: octagonal, richly panelled sides and shaft, 15th-century. *Glass*: in W. window of S. aisle, a few quarries, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1568.

Condition—Fairly good. The S. arcade leans somewhat to the S., and the stonework of the porch is decaying in places.

Secular:—

(2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Manor Farm. The island is revetted with a brick wall.

Condition—Good.

(3). **NEWNHAM HALL**, formerly the 'Church Farm', E. of the church, is probably part of a 16th-century house, but has been much altered and enlarged in the 19th century. The old walls are of considerable thickness. The building is covered externally with cement; the roofs are tiled. One of the bedrooms has two small original windows, now blocked; part of a stair-

case is of the 17th century, and there are old beams in the attic.

Condition—Good.

(4). **COTTAGES**, almost opposite the church, said to have been originally the malting house of the manor, are probably of the 17th century. They form a long rectangular building of brick and timber; most of the walls are covered with cement; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

93. NORTHAW.

(O.S. 6 in. xli. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS**, in the village, is modern, but in the churchyard is part of a 15th-century *Font*. The bowl is octagonal, with concave sides, each side having a Tudor rose or a shield with a cross carved on it. The base is missing. The *Plate* of the church includes a cup and cover paten of 1636, and a paten of 1668.

Condition—Good.

94. NORTHCHURCH.

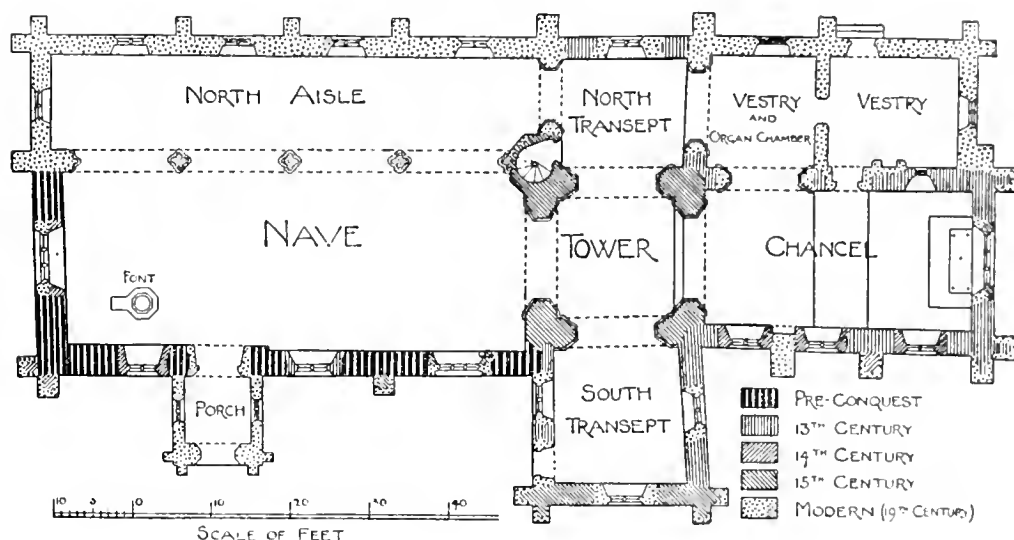
(O.S. (a)xxv. S.E. (b)xxxii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY**, stands in the middle of the village, 1¼ miles N.W. of Great Berkhamstead on the main road to Tring. It is a cruciform building faced with flint and has stone dressings, except the tower, which is faced with Totternhoe stone and has been plastered. The roofs of the chancel and transepts are tiled; the low-pitched roof of the nave is of lead. The earliest part of the building is the *Nave*, of which the S. and W. walls are of pre-Conquest date; the church at that time probably consisted of a small chancel and an aisleless nave, 32 ft. 9 in. by 22 ft. 4 in., with a square W. chamber, about 21 ft. square, as indicated by the thickening of the walls at the W. end. The present *Chancel* was built early in the 13th century, when probably the *Central Tower* was erected over the lines of the original chancel, and the *Transepts* were added; the tower is now entirely of the 15th century, but it is unlikely that it was more than rebuilt at that time; the transepts were also repaired or partly rebuilt in the 15th century. The *North Vestry* and *Organ Chamber*, the *North Aisle* and *South Porch* are modern, and the building has been extensively restored.

The church is of especial interest on account of the indications of the pre-Conquest W. chamber, of which very few examples remain

NORTHCHURCH.
PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.



in the country. The Flemish chest in the vestry is an elaborate example of 15th-century wood carving.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34 ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern three-light E. window, with a few 15th-century stones in the outer jambs. In the N. wall is an early 13th-century lancet, opening into the vestry, and W. of it is a modern doorway and an arch opening into the organ chamber. In the S. wall are three late 14th-century windows of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, and a small doorway now blocked by a wide buttress. The *Central Tower* (15 ft. square) is of two stages above the roof of the church, with an embattled parapet and a stair-turret at the N.W. angle; it rests on four 15th-century arches of two moulded orders with half-octagonal responds. The bell-chamber windows are of two trefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil in the head. The *North Transept* (16 ft. by 13½ ft.) has a little 15th-century stonework in the E. window, but all the other details are modern. In the *South Transept* (17 ft. by 16 ft.) all the details are modern except some 14th-century worked stones in the S. wall. The *Nave* (59 ft. by 22½ ft.) is of four bays, with a modern N. arcade. In the S. wall there is a modern window of three lights, a window of *c.* 1250, of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head, and a window of *c.* 1320, of two trefoiled lights with tracery, much restored; the

S. doorway is modern and the W. window of three lights, with tracery, has been entirely renewed, except a little of the internal stonework. The rood-loft doorway remains in the N.E. corner. The *North Aisle* has modern windows, but some old stones are re-used in the jambs. The *Roofs* of the chancel and nave contain a few old moulded timbers.

Fittings—*Bells*: six, four by Chandler, 1651; bell frame dated 'T.K., 1615.' *Chest*: in the vestry, Flemish, with richly carved traceried panels, shafts and pinnacles on the styles, and an original wrought-iron lock plate. *Font*: plain octagonal bowl, probably 15th-century; base modern. *Indent*: at E. end of N. aisle. *Piscina*: in the chancel, recess without basin, probably late 15th-century. *Tiles*: in floor of tower, 15th-century, much worn.

Condition—Good, owing to modern refacing and repairs. The plaster is scaling off the tower.

^b(2). CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, ruins, in the grounds of Marlin Chapel Farm, on a hill 1¼ miles S.W. of the village, consisting of fragments only of a small rectangular building of flint rubble. There is no detail by which it can be dated; a few worked stones are built into the walls.

Condition—Bad; some of the walling is covered with ivy, and trees are growing inside the building.

Secular:—

^b(3). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Marlin Chapel Farm, encloses farm buildings.

^t(4). **THE CHURCH HOUSES**, at the S.W. corner of the churchyard, are a group of 16th-century cottages built of vertical timbers, with brick filling, of which some is modern; the roofs are tiled. The upper storey projects, and the windows have leaded casements.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(5). **COTTAGES**, in the main street, are 17th-century buildings of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good; some of the timbers are decayed and have been replaced with strips of tarred brickwork.

^a(6). **DOVECOTE**, in the grounds of Norcott Court, about a mile N.W. of the church. It is a small rectangular 17th-century building of brick and timber, with gabled ends. The roof is tiled. The lower part is now used as a tool house. All details are hidden by the ivy, which completely covers the walls and roof.

Condition—Bad, on account of the ivy.

Unclassified:—

^b(7). **GRIM'S DITCH**, or Graeme's Dyke or Gryme's Dike (Boundary Bank: see also Great Berkhamstead, Tring and Wigginton), enters the parish on the W. from Smart's Wood (Wigginton) and passes S.E. through Hamberlin's Wood. The line is then lost until it reappears at Woodcock Hill towards the E. border of the county.

Condition—Fairly good at W. end; poor at E. end; destroyed elsewhere.

95. NORTH MIMMS.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxxv. S.W. ^(b)xxxv. S.E.
^(c)xl. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY**, stands in North Mimms Park, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.W. of Hatfield, and is built of flint with patches of modern brick; the dressings are of stone. The roofs are of tiles and lead. The earliest part is the *Chancel*, of which the walls are possibly of the 13th century. The *North Chapel* appears to have been built for a chantry founded in 1328; the *Nave* and probably the *Aisles* were entirely rebuilt c. 1340, and at that time a central tower with transepts was planned, but not completed; the *West Tower* was built in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1860 and the *North Vestry* and *South Porch* are modern.

The church is especially interesting on account of the abandoned scheme for the central tower; the 14th-century detail of the windows, etc., is also noticeable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by 18½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights with modern tracery. In the S. wall are two windows, one of two lights, the other of three lights, with tracery; the head and jambs of the easternmost window are old. The S. doorway has modern external stonework. On the N. side is a modern arcade of two bays opening into the chapel. The chancel arch, originally intended for the W. arch of the 14th-century central tower, is of three chamfered orders, and the jambs have moulded capitals and bases. Parts of the jambs of the N. and S. arches of the central tower also remain. On each side of the chancel arch, at the E. end of each aisle, is a smaller arch built as an opening into the projected transepts; the arch on the S. is blocked, that on the N. opens into the N. chapel. The *North Chapel* (23½ ft. by 13 ft.) has two 14th-century windows in the N. wall, each of two trefoiled lights with quatrefoiled heads. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 18 ft.) is of three bays with N. and S. arcades which have octagonal shafts and arches of two orders with details similar to those of the chancel arch. The *Aisles* (each 10 ft. wide) have windows of three lights with net tracery, of c. 1340, partly restored; there are three in the N. wall, two in the S. wall, and one at the W. end of each aisle. The S. doorway is also of the 14th century, with continuously moulded jambs and arch. The *West Tower* is of three stages with diagonal buttresses at each angle, a plastered parapet, and copper-covered spire. The 15th-century tower arch is of two orders with engaged shafts and moulded capitals to the inner order. The W. doorway and the window over it are of the 14th century, and must have been moved from the old W. wall; the jambs of the doorway have richly carved capitals, and the arch is of three moulded orders, with carved flowers in the hollows; the window is of three trefoiled lights with net tracery.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in the chancel, of a priest, said to be Thomas de Horton, vicar, c. 1360, in Eucharistic vestments, with chalice and paten, under an enriched canopy, similar in design and workmanship to that of Abbot de la Mare (see St. Albans), with figures of Christ, saints and angels in panels above it; a shield below is charged with a saltire between four crosslets titchy: of Flemish workmanship: to Thomas Hewes, 1587, and his wife, 1590, inscription only: of a knight in armour, said to be Henry Covert, c. 1488: of a

civilian, his wife and ten children, *c.* 1490: of Richard Butler, figure in armour, and his wife, *c.* 1560, with two shields and inscription: of woman, two children with heads missing, and inscription to Robert Knowles, 14—, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1458. All the brasses were removed from the floor to the walls of the chancel in 1860. *Communion Table*: with baluster legs, 17th-century. *Glass*: in the chapel windows, fragments, 15th and 17th-century. *Monuments*: in the N. chapel, partly hidden by the organ, panelled altar tomb, said to be of Elizabeth Coningsby; 15th-century: in the N. aisle, alabaster altar tomb of a lady of the Barford family, 16th-century; her figure incised on a slab at the top, the lines filled with black composition, marginal inscription in raised black-letter, much worn. *Panelling*: in the vestry, 17th-century. *Piscina*: in the chancel, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes a cup of *c.* 1570 and a covered cup of *c.* 1610. A 17th-century German tankard made of amber and mounted with silver gilt, now in the British Museum, also belongs to this parish. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, carved and panelled, 17th-century. *Sedilia*: under one of the S. windows in chancel arched recess. *Miscellanæ*: on the S.E. buttress of the nave, sun dial with mutilated inscription, and apparently the date 1584.

Condition—Good, except the stonework of some of the aisle windows; one is badly decayed.

Secular:—

^b (2). HOMESTEAD MOATS, two: one at Welham Green, the other about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of it.

^c (4). NORTH MYMMS PARK, W. of the church, is a large three-storeyed house of red brick with diaper pattern in blue brick, stone dressings and a stone plinth; the coping and parapets are covered with modern cement, and the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1600, and considerably enlarged in the 19th century.

The house, although much altered inside, is an interesting example of the domestic architecture of the period, and on three sides at least its external appearance is little changed.

The plan is H-shaped, but on the N. front the wings are of shallow projection, and there is a small porch wing containing the principal entrance. The original hall is in the central block, but is now divided into two galleries with a modern chimney stack opposite the main entrance. On the S. is a large courtyard, enclosed on the E. and W. sides by modern two-storeyed additions built on to the wings; the room at the S. end of each wing is also modern. *N. Elevation*: the entrance to the porch is of stone, and has a

semi-circular arch, with a carved ogee keystone; the carving in the spandrels is probably modern; on each side are fluted pillars which support an entablature with triglyphs, carved flowers and a moulded cornice; over the entrance is a narrow horizontal stone panel with three plain shields and surrounding ornament, and above the window on the first floor is a stone shield bearing the arms of Coningsby. The wings have gables with pinnacles. Many of the stone quoins on this front are original, but the mullions and transoms and the moulded labels of the windows have been restored. In the plinth, E. of the porch wing, are two small original windows, which evidently lighted a cellar below the hall. *W. Elevation*: the five windows on the first floor have stone mullions, transoms and labels, and are original, but repaired. There are also two original gabled dormer windows of brick with stone quoins and copings. *E. Elevation*: the windows on the first floor and the three brick dormer windows are original, but have been restored. The *S. Elevation* has three shallow gabled projections on the face of the central block; in the middle projection is a modern window of two storeys, inserted in place of a former doorway. The projection on the E. has, on the first floor, an original transomed window, with a label. Between the original courtyard face of each wing and the modern additions there are four rectangular chimney stacks; the northernmost in the W. wing is original, but the four octagonal shafts with moulded eaps and bases have been rebuilt with old material; three stacks in the E. wing are original below the roof; the others are modern. The house has been entirely remodelled inside, and the old fittings it contains have been brought from elsewhere.

Condition—Good.

^b (5). BROOKMANS, ruins, and the stables, which are now used as a dwelling house, in a park $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. of the church. The original house was built *c.* 1680, but was burnt down in 1892, and only a few bare brick walls remain. The stables consist of a long rectangular red brick building, of two storeys, with a low-pitched slate roof. In one of the rooms is a 17th-century carved overmantel, with the date 1527 cut on it, which came from 'Gobions,' a house in the neighbourhood, pulled down early in the 19th century. On the W. side of the park is a brick gateway, with semi-circular arch, flanked by turrets, apparently of the same date as the house.

Condition—Of stables, good; the ruined walls of the house are to be pulled down.

96. NORTON.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, stands at the N.E. end of the village, one mile N.W. of Baldock. The walls of the chancel and tower are covered with cement, but those of the nave are of flint rubble, bonded with clunch, and have patches of modern brick covered with thin cement. The roofs are of slate. The *Nave* is probably part of the church dedicated by Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, 1094-1119, but in the 15th century it was lengthened westwards about 8 feet and the walls were raised; at the same time a *West Tower* was added. In 1814 the *Chancel* was almost entirely rebuilt and the church repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* is modern, except the W. wall (3 ft. thick) and the early 12th-century chancel arch (7 ft. 10 in. wide), of one square order, with a chamfered string at the springing. The *Nave* (48½ ft. by 20 ft.) has walls apparently of early date. The N. wall has two 15th-century windows of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery, and a plain doorway, blocked in 1814. In the N.E. angle are the rood-loft stairs, with upper and lower doorways intact. The S. wall has similar windows, and a doorway, also of the 15th century, with continuous mouldings. The *West Tower* (12½ ft. square) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a S.W. stair-turret. The tower arch is of two orders, with shafts to the inner order. The W. doorway has traceried spandrels under a square head. The window above it has modern rough posts instead of mullions. The mullions and tracery of the bell-chamber windows have disappeared.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 2nd, 15th-century, by Richard Hille, inscribed 'Sancte Petre ora pro nobis'; 3rd, 16th-century, with apparently meaningless inscription. *Door*: at foot of rood-loft stairs, probably 15th-century. *Font*: octagonal bowl, much scratched, re-worked panelled stem, 13th-century. *Monument* and *Floor Slab*: in the chancel, alabaster mural tablet, to Katherine Cole, 1648, and her daughter, 1652; in the nave, floor slab, to William Pym, 1685. *Plate*: includes a cup of c. 1570 without hall marks. *Pulpit*: of moulded oak, hexagonal, with a canopy, 17th-century. *Seating*: in the nave, with moulded rails and sills, of c. 1500.

Condition—Good on the whole, and under repair at the time of visit. Windows, etc., repaired with new stonework.

Secular:—

(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Nortonbury.

97. NUTHAMPSTEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.E.)

Secular:—**HOMESTEAD MOATS:—**

- (1). At Little Cockenatch, irregular in shape.
- (2). In S.W. corner of Scales Park.

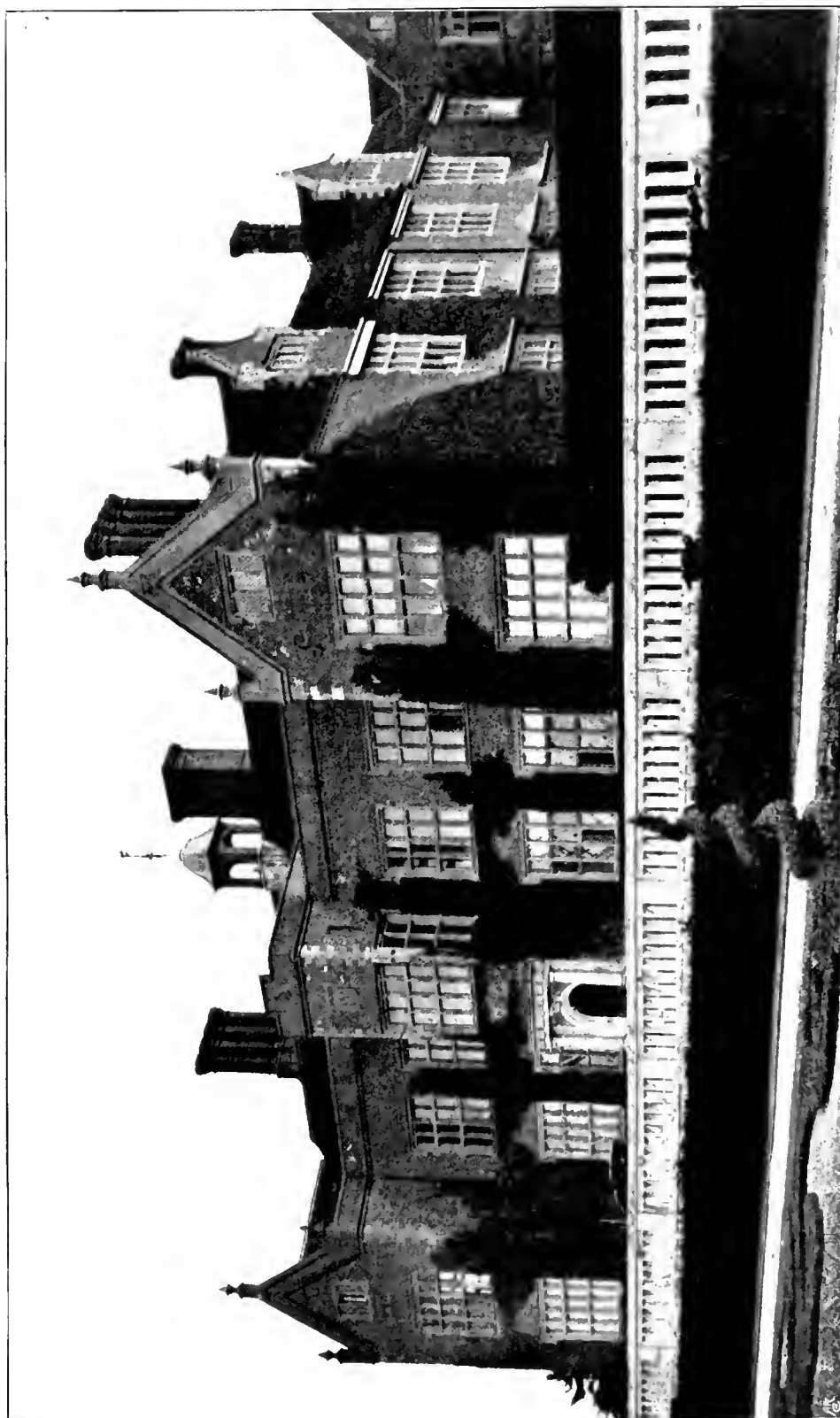
98. OFFLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xi. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, about ½ mile S.E. of the village, is built chiefly of flint and stone; the chancel is faced with Portland stone, and the N. aisle with cement; the tower is of brick; the roofs are covered with lead, except the roof of the porch, which is tiled. The *Nave* and *Aisles* were built c. 1220, and material of the same date has been re-used in the *South Porch*: the windows and doorways were inserted in the 14th and 15th centuries. The *Chancel* was re-ceased and re-fitted in 1777; early in the 19th century the *West Tower* was rebuilt and the church has since been much repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (42 ft. by 17½ ft.) has an 18th-century E. window, and is also lighted through a cupola in the roof; the E. end is apsidal inside, but square outside. The 18th-century chancel arch is semi-circular. The *Nave* (54½ ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays; the pillars lean outwards, probably owing to the pressure of an earlier roof; they are octagonal and have moulded bases and carved foliated capitals; the arches are of two chamfered orders with labels terminating in carved stops, of which some have been broken off; above the arcades is a 15th-century clearstorey, much restored. The *North Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has a modern E. window; in the N. wall are three 15th-century windows of two lights under square heads, repaired; on the E. jamb of the easternmost window is a small inscription recording the consecration on the festival of St. Sulpicius, 1417, of the side altar near the window; the N. doorway was inserted towards the end of the 14th century, and has a two-centred arch of two orders; there is no W. window. The *South Aisle* (7½ ft. wide) has an E. window and three S. windows of two lights with modern tracery, but the inner jambs are probably of the 15th century. The 15th-century S. doorway has a square head. The *Tower* (about



NORTH MYMMS PARK
HOUSE FROM THE NORTHWEST: EARLY 17TH CENTURY.

12 ft. square) has a small spire above it. The archway, opening into the nave, is plastered. The *South Porch* is built of brick, covered with cement, and has some re-used 13th-century material in the W. window; the entrance archway is much repaired with cement. The *Roof* of the nave is low-pitched, and has an old tie-beam at the E. end on a broken corbel, carved with a head; the chancel has a flat wood ceiling; the roof of the S. aisle is of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st 1632, 2nd 1618, 3rd 1583, 4th 1619, and 5th 1618. *Brasses*: on N. wall of N. aisle, of John Samwel, 1529, his two wives and one son: of a man, his three wives, and nine sons, no inscription, but evidently by the same engraver as the other: on floor of N. aisle, slabs with indents of the two brasses. *Font*: bowl of Totternhoe stone with traceried panelled sides, mid 14th-century; wood cover, early 17th-century. *Glass*: in the middle window of N. aisle, some fragments, 14th-century. *Monument*: on W. wall of S. aisle, to John Spence, 1699. *Piscina*: in S. aisle, 15th-century. *Seating*: W. of the gangway in the nave and aisles, late 15th-century. *Tiles*: two, in S. aisle, over the piscina, with the pattern and lettering in reverse; probably 14th-century. *Miscellaneous*: in the chancel, an ancient stone coffin.

Condition—Generally good; some of the N. windows are slightly decayed, but are substantially sound.

Secular:—

(2). OFFLEY PLACE, N. of the church, was rebuilt c. 1770, except the N. wing, which is of late 17th-century date, and is of three storeys, built of brick, with buttressed walls and a parapet.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(3). LITTLE OFFLEY, two miles N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed brick house, built probably early in the 17th century; the roofs are tiled. The plan is H-shaped; the central block was re-faced apparently c. 1695, and wings, S.E. and W. of those already existing, were added at about the same time. A passage on the N. and the N.E. wing are modern. The S. front has a central pediment and a deep wood cornice which extends to the wings on each side; the central doorway has a divided pediment, and an elaborately carved wood cornice and posts. The windows have modern sashes. There are four original chimney stacks; one is a large rectangular block, repaired at the top; the others have square shafts set diagonally. A rain-water head on the N. side is dated 1695. The main doorway has a late 17th-century

panelled door; in one room, W. of the entrance hall, are some pieces of oak panelling and an elaborately carved wood overmantel, with three half-figures, and two panels with semi-circular heads, of early 17th-century date; in the ceiling are two old chamfered beams; the kitchen retains its wide fireplace and two similar beams. A nail-studded oak door of early 17th-century date also remains.

Condition—Good.

(4). WESTBURY FARM, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N.W. of the church, is a house of plastered timber, built probably in the second half of the 16th century; the roofs are tiled. The original plan appears to have been of the II type, with the hall and a room above it in the central block, facing N.E.; a kitchen wing at one end, and a solar wing at the other. The house was much altered in the 18th century and a wing was added on the S.W. in the 19th century, but it is probable that the kitchens were originally on the S.E., as there is a porch at that end of the central block. The N.E. elevation is flanked by the gabled ends of the two wings, and in the middle is a two-storeyed bay window; at the N.W. end is a chimney stack, probably inserted c. 1600. The projecting porch on the S.E. is also gabled, and has an overhanging upper storey. In the ceiling of the hall is a beam moulded with an ogee hollow and roll; the interior is otherwise modern.

Near the house is a square *dorccote*, built of brick-nogged timber, probably of the 17th century; the half-hipped roof is covered with tiles.

Condition—Fairly good; much repaired.

(5). HOUSES and COTTAGES in the village: several cottages are of plastered timber, with thatched and tiled roofs, built between 1550 and 1650; a few small houses, of brick, are of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Generally in good repair.

(6). THE GREEN MAN INN, N. of the church, is probably of late 16th-century date. The walls are of timber covered with rough-cast; the roofs are tiled. The original plan appears to have been of the L type, with hall and kitchens in the long wing, and the 'solar', etc., in the short wing.

Condition—Good; much repaired.

99. PIRTON.

(O.S. 6 in. vi. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in the middle of the village. It is built of flint

rubble with stone dressings; the chancel is roofed with tiles, and the nave with lead. The *Nave* and the *Central Tower* were built in the 12th century, but the tower was rebuilt from the foundations in 1883. The walls of the *Chancel* are possibly of the 12th century, but the earliest details are of c. 1330. The *South Porch*, with an upper stage, was added c. 1380. The church was generally restored in 1883.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24 ft. by 18 ft.) has an E. window of three lights, originally of the 14th century, but defaced and altered in the 17th century. In the N. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery, and in the S. wall is a similar window, and a window of three lights, also of the 15th century. The doorway on the S. has a two-centred arch. The *Central Tower* (17 ft. by 16 ft.), rebuilt in 1883 with the old materials, has E. and W. round arches of c. 1130, with a diaper pattern worked on several of the stones; the S. arch is blocked and on the N. is a doorway; both are of c. 1330. The *Nave* (56 ft. by 26 ft.) has in the N. wall a 15th-century window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery, partly blocked, and a 14th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with a quatrefoil under a two-centred head; between them is a 12th-century window, now blocked. The N. doorway is also blocked inside, but the two-centred arch and single-splayed jambs can be seen outside, and are of the 14th century. In the S. wall is a similar arrangement of windows, but of the 12th-century window only the E. jamb and part of the arch remain, and the easternmost window has 14th-century jambs. The 14th-century S. doorway has a two-centred arch of two orders. The W. window is of three lights with tracery, under a two-centred head, and is now blocked. The *South Porch* has a two-centred entrance archway and a stone seat. The upper stage has an original two-light window in the S. wall; the E. and W. windows are blocked, and the floor has been removed, leaving the porch open to the roof. The *Roof* of the chancel has a modern plastered ceiling, and the roof of the nave is also modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 5th, 1634. *Chest*: in chancel, probably 17th-century. *Doors*: in N. and S. doorways, probably 14th-century; the N. door much battered. *Glass*: in W. window of N. wall of nave, fragments, painted, 14th-century; in E. window of S. wall of nave, fragments, 15th-century. *Monument*: on W. wall of nave, tablet, to Jane, wife of Thomas Doewra, 1645, with arms and inscription. *Painting*: on N. wall of nave, discovered in

1883, now undecipherable. *Piscina*: in chancel, double, with central pillar, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes two cups and two patens of Sheffield plate.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

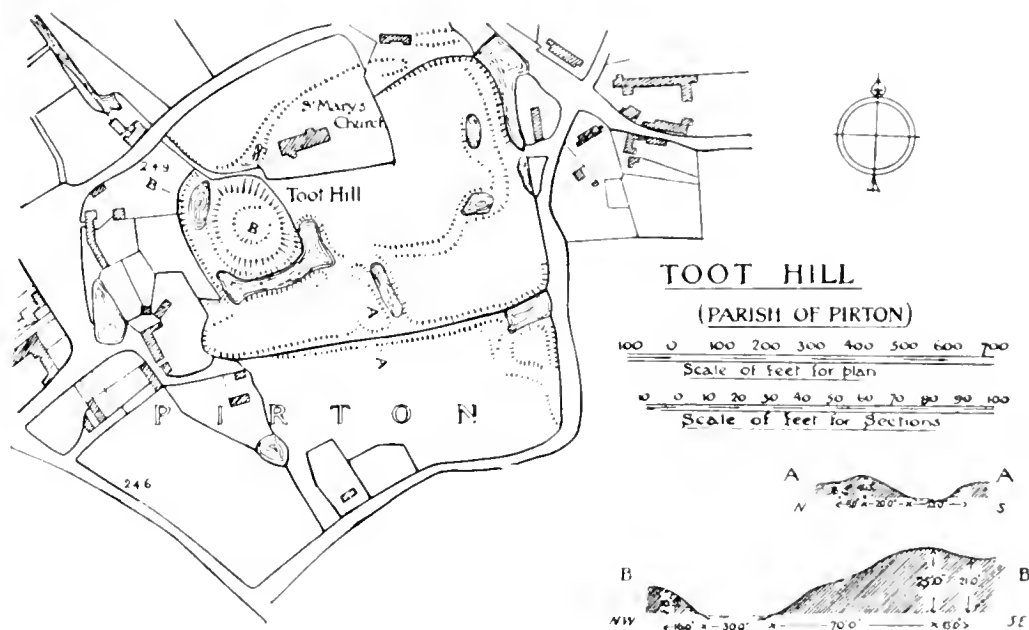
(2). **TOOT HILL**, in the village S.W. of the church, stands on ground sloping eastwards, at from 250 to 230 ft. above O.D. It is an interesting example of a mount and bailey castle, with attached 'burgess' or fortified village.

Detailed Description—The *Keep Mount* is 340 ft. in greatest diameter at the base, and 25 ft. above its ditch, and has a hollow summit defended by a breastwork $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high with an entrance on the N.E., on which side the ditch is interrupted between the mount and the inner bailey. On the N.W. the ditch is 115 ft. wide with a counterscarp 10 ft. high. The *Inner Bailey* is an enclosure of $3\frac{2}{3}$ acres, containing the church. The defences on the N. are somewhat obliterated, but on the W. the ditch becomes deeper where it joins that of the mount, and receives a joint feeder. In a fairly well preserved section on the S. the ditch is 42 ft. wide, 4 ft. below the counterscarp and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the crest of the rampart, which is 3 ft. above the ground inside. *Other Enclosures*: S. of the mount and the inner bailey are two other enclosures, formerly defended by ditches which joined those of the mount and bailey; beyond these again are traces of a fourth enclosure, and the whole of the present village probably formed a defensive stronghold, for the name of Burge End appears at its northern limit. *Entrances*: not recoverable.

Dimensions—Greatest length through mount and inner bailey, W.S.W. to E.N.E., 800 ft.; of inner bailey on same line, 500 ft.; length of two baileys on S., 750 ft. Greatest width of mount at base, N.W. to S.E., 340 ft.; of inner bailey, N.W. to S.E., 400 ft.; of S. bailey, 150 ft.; of S.E. bailey, 150 ft. Area of mount and three adjacent baileys, 10 acres.

Condition—Of mount, good; of baileys, fairly good.

(3). **THE GRANGE**, on the W. border of the parish, is a timber-framed farmhouse of two storeys, surrounded by a *moat*. The plan is now irregular, but an H-shaped structure can be traced; it faces E., and was built early in the 17th century; on the S. side is an L-shaped wing which may be part of a building of earlier date, but has been much altered; a length of wall on the E. front of this wing shows that the upper storey formerly projected. At the back is a modern addition.



Interior—In the kitchen in the N. wing is a large 17th-century fireplace reduced to hold a modern range, with chimney corners in a small cupboard on each side of it.

A small *Bridgehouse* with an upper chamber spans the moat; it is of timber and plaster, and has a gabled roof. An old *Bakehouse*, N.E. of the house, is also of timber. Both these buildings are probably of the same date as the house.

Condition—Of buildings, good; of moat, very good.

(4). THE RECTORY FARM and MOAT, about 3 furlongs W.N.W. of the church. The house is a timber-framed building of early 17th-century date, much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries, when it was completely faced with brick. The plan is of the L type, with a parlour in the wing running E. and W., and the kitchen offices and a porch in the second wing, which projects towards the S. from the E. end of the parlour wing. The entrance to the porch is on the S.; it leads to a lobby in the width of the chimney stack at the E. end of the parlour, between the wings. On the N. is a small projecting staircase wing. Only one old window, with moulded wooden mullions, remains. Near the house is a large barn (about 135 ft. by 37 ft.) constructed in bays with an elaborate framing of plain squared timbers on masonry foundations. This is possibly of an earlier date than the house.

The moat is fairly well preserved but the S. corner is obliterated. On the N.E. are traces of an outer moat.

Condition—Of house, good; much altered.

(5). HIGH DOWN, *Manor House*, stands on the side of a wooded hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.S.W. of the church. It is of two storeys and a basement, and is built of plastered flint and clunch, with clunch dressings; the roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped with one very short wing; the two wings, with outbuildings and a garden wall, enclose a courtyard.

The whole building is of early 17th-century date, and is unusual in plan both for the period and the locality.

The main entrance is on the S. front, and the projecting porch opens into a passage, originally the 'screens', with the dining room, formerly the hall, on the E. and a servery on the W., which communicates with the staircase to the basement. This passage leads to a staircase hall lighted from the court, with the parlour on the E. and the library on the W.; the parlour fills the short arm of the L. Beyond the servery are some small rooms and a modern back staircase. The first floor is divided in a similar manner, but with extra partitions to form two rooms over one. The basement contains cellars on the S. and W., and at the foot of the staircase is a small entrance hall with an external door to the court; the kitchens and

offices are under the parlour and dining room. The W. side of the court is formed by a row of low two-storeyed outbuildings; on the N. side are barns and a stable with an arched entrance. These buildings are partly of timber and partly of brick. The E. side is partly enclosed by the garden wall. The *S. Elevation* is plain; the porch is carried up to the full height of the house, and is gabled; the front doorway is square-headed, and moulded in stone with a label; above it are mullioned stone windows lighting the porch, first floor and attic; and also two stone panels carved with shields bearing the arms of Docwra and Periam impaled, the date 1599, and Docwra impaling Hales. Only one original stone window remains besides those in the porch, the rest have wood frames, probably inserted late in the 17th century. The *E. Elevation* is broken by a slight projection of the main wing and by the bay window of the parlour; both are gabled, and a third, smaller gable is set between them; all three have carved and pierced barge-boards. The windows of the dining room and parlour have moulded mullions and transoms in stone, and over them is a small moulded cornice; on the first floor and basement the windows are mullioned only, but have a moulded cornice. Over one of the parlour windows is a carved stone panel with a shield with Docwra impaling (probably) Horsey. The *S. Elevation* of the court has three gables; a bay window lights the library, and all the windows, as on the E. elevation, are transomed only on the ground floor. The *W. Elevation* is quite plain. The buildings forming the N. and W. sides of the court are of the plainest description with wood-framed windows, etc. The archway is four-centred, and of plastered brick; over it is a stone panel with the arms and names of Thomas Docwra and Jane Periam and the date 1613, which is probably the date of the house. Another stone panel at the E. end of this range has the date 1504 and the arms of Docwra with a chief, on which is a cross. The chimneys are all finished with brick, and the stack over the parlour has square flues set diagonally.

Interior—The door in the main entrance is original, and of heavy nail-studded oak. At each end of the 'screens' is a crudely designed arch with Tuscan columns, and some of the rooms have dados made of early 17th-century panelling. Most of the fireplaces were altered in the 19th century, but two original stone fireplaces remain: one, in a bedroom over the drawing room, has a square moulded opening and moulded stops; the other, in a room over the library, is further enriched with a coarse

echinus moulding. The ceiling of this room is plastered on the rafters and collars, and in the middle is a plain principal or truss with carved angle braces.

Condition—Good; the interior is defaced but the original arrangement has been little altered.

(6). HAMMOND'S FARM, about 400 yds. N. by W. of the church, is a late 16th or early 17th-century building. It is of two storeys: the lower of brick, capped with a splayed brick course, the upper of timber with brick nogging; the roofs are tiled and the gables have plain verge-mouldings.

The building has been little altered, and is a good example of a farmhouse of the period.

The plan is of the L type, the parlour being in a wing running E. and W., with the fireplace at the E. end. In the angle between the two wings is a porch opening into a small lobby in the second wing, which projects to the S.E. and contains the kitchens and offices. A modern partition divides the kitchen into two rooms, and another partition, also modern, cuts off a corridor from the parlour on the W., giving access to a range of cellars with lofts over them, probably added late in the 17th century. The small projecting staircase wing is on the N. of the parlour wing. On the first floor are bedrooms over the parlour and over the porch; a third, over the kitchen, is now divided into two rooms. The windows are all wood framed and mullioned, and have iron casements. The porch has a doorway with a semi-circular head of two orders, and on one side an unglazed opening filled with turned balusters. The kitchen chimney stack has three square flues set diagonally. Interior—The rooms on the first floor are lined with early 17th-century panelling, and have friezes of flat arabesque work. The room over the kitchen has a stone fireplace with a moulded four-centred head, and an oak mantelpiece with elaborately mitred panels and grotesque figures, etc., on each side.

Near the house is a large dovecote of plastered timber with a half-hipped tiled roof.

Condition—Good.

(7). THE OLD HALL, now an inn, stands at the S. end of the village. It is a two-storeyed building, part of a former manor house, and is dated 1609. The walls are of flint, with angles of thin bricks, and are covered with plaster; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, 46 ft. by 20 ft., facing W., and there appears to have been formerly a large central wing on the E.; on the W. front there is a massive projecting chimney stack of flint and thin

bricks; the upper part has a moulded brick cornice, and the top is modern. The main entrance is of stone with splayed jambs: above it are two windows of two lights with stone mullions; the window immediately over the door is blocked: above the windows is a panel with the arms and quarterings of Thomas Docwra, the date 1609, and the motto 'En dieu est tout.' The N. and S. ends are gabled, and have mullioned three-light stone windows on the upper floor. On the E. face the flint walls return about 6 ft. at each end; the space between, about 34 ft., is filled in by the old timber-framed wall or partition which divided this part of the building from the former E. wing. Interior—There is some wood panelling, and a fireplace of the 18th century in the tap room at the N. end.

Condition—Fairly good; the plaster is falling off in places.

100. PRESTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xii. S.W.)

Secular:—

(1). TEMPLE DINSLEY, near St. Martin's Church and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Hitchin, is an 18th-century house, now being enlarged, which stands on the site of an earlier building. Dinsley is in Domesday Book as a manor belonging to the Crown; during the 12th century it was granted to the Knights Templars, and when the Order was dissolved in 1312 the manor passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers, who held it until the suppression of the monasteries; it was then granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir and remained the property of the Sadleir family until 1712.

Among the relics turned up from the soil, besides many human skulls, etc., is part of a 13th-century *Coffin Lid*, on which is a long cross in low relief; the head of the cross is almost obliterated: on another stone is the stepped base of a thin Latin cross, but the two stones do not appear to fit: another coffin lid has been placed in the Church of St. Martin; on it is a cross in relief, with a foliated head and long stem, of which the foot is missing; the sides of the lid are hollow-chamfered.

(2). COTTAGES, in the village, several, built of brick, are of the 17th century; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

101. PUTTENHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. xxv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on the N. side of the village, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.W. of Tring. The wall of the aisles are of stone with flints set in the wide joints, the chancel is faced with flint and the tower with alternate squares of flint and stone. The chancel has a tiled roof, and the other roofs are of lead. There is no detail of earlier date than the 14th century, but the proportions of the *Nave* suggest an earlier aisleless building; the *North* and *South Aisles* were added c. 1330, and a clearstorey and *West Tower* in the 15th century. The *Chancel* has been too much restored for a definite date to be assigned to it. The *South Porch* is modern.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* ($23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a modern E. window of three lights and a small modern S. doorway. The 14th-century chancel arch is of two chamfered orders with half-octagonal responds, which have moulded capitals and bases. The *Nave* (29 ft. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has 14th-century N. and S. arcades of three bays; the octagonal shafts have moulded capitals and bases, and the arches are of two orders, with wave mouldings in the N. arcade, and plain chamfers in the S. arcade. The clearstorey has, on each side, two late 15th-century windows of two uncusped lights. The *Aisles* have E. windows which resemble those of the clearstorey; in the N. wall are two late 15th-century windows, the easternmost of three cinquefoiled lights under a segmental head, and the other of two lights under a four-centred head. In the S. wall the easternmost window resembles the opposite window; the second is of two uncusped lights under a square head. The plain S. doorway is of the same date, and has a four-centred arch under a square head. The *West Tower* (12 ft. by 11 ft.) is of two stages, with a modern embattled parapet and a stair-turret on the S.E. The W. window is of late 15th-century date, and has three cinquefoiled lights, the doorway below it is of the same date, but restored with cement. The four bell-chamber windows are of two trefoiled lights with a quatrefoil in the head. The *Roof* of the nave is a fine example of 15th-century date, with heavy moulded timbers, and carved bosses, one bearing the arms, three rings on a bend engrailed, quartered with a chevron between three hunting horns, impaling a bend. On another boss is a shield with two chevrons between three roses, and a third boss has a rebus of a ton on which

is the word "hut" for Hutton. Below the tie-beams are large figures of saints, standing on birds, projecting from the wall with heads outstretched. The S. aisle has a plain late 15th-century roof, with a piece of carved ornament, apparently from a rood screen, fixed to the wall-plate.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st, 1714; 2nd, unmarked, with cannons broken; 3rd, by Chandler, 1656. *Brass-Indents*: in the chancel, of figures and shields on two slabs. *Communion Table*: 17th-century. *Door*: in S. aisle, 15th-century or earlier, with 17th-century moulded beads nailed on the outer side. *Font*: plain circular bowl, no detail; cover 17th-century. *Glass*: in window of N. aisle, a few fragments, heraldic, 17th-century; one piece earlier date. *Piscina*: in S. wall of chancel, 15th-century; in N. wall, recess with trefoiled head, probably 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1569. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with carved panels, early 17th-century, cornice and base modern. *Seating*: in the nave, several oak benches, with moulded rails; another in the chancel, probably 17th-century, or older. *Tiles*: in the chancel floor, a few, 15th-century.

Condition—Good.

102. RADWELL.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. by W. of Baldock and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the Biggleswade road. It is built of plastered flint rubble; the roofs are tiled. The earlier history of the *Chancel* and aisleless *Nave* has been completely obscured by 15th-century repairs. The earliest detail, the chancel arch, is of c. 1340, but the walls are probably older. An arch partly carrying a bell-cot, and the E. window of the chancel are of c. 1500. The *South Porch* and *North Vestry* are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (20 ft. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an E. window of three lights, of c. 1500, and a modern single light in the S. wall: on the N. side is a modern doorway opening into the vestry. The chancel arch is of two wave-moulded orders on octagonal pilasters, with moulded bases and capitals. The *Nave* (35 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has windows of two lights in the N., S., and W. walls, with little, if any, old work. The S. doorway is of late 14th-century date. The W. bay of the nave is cut off by a wall pierced by an arch of c. 1500 with coarse detail. The small *Bell-Cot* over the W. end of the nave is practically modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: two, undated. *Brasses*: in chancel, at S.E., of William Wheteaker, his wife Joan, and their son Thomas, a priest in Eucharistic vestments, who died in 1487, with inscription: in chancel at N.E., of Elizabeth, wife of John Parker, 1602, with inscription: in the nave, at N.E., of John Bele, 1516, and his wives Anne and Agnes, with inscription. *Chest*: at W. end of nave, mid 17th-century. *Communion Rails*, with moulded rail and square moulded balusters, early 17th-century, probably of Laud's time. *Font*: of rough workmanship, ornamented with shields, possibly 15th-century. *Monuments*: at E. end of S. wall of chancel, large, of alabaster, to Mary Plomer, 1605, with effigies of a woman seated, six sons, four daughters, and a chrisom child: on S. wall, alabaster, to Ann Plomer, 1625: on N. wall of chancel, small, of marble and alabaster, three kneeling effigies, of John Parker, 1595, his wife Mary, 1574, and their son John: on S. wall of nave, small, of alabaster and black marble, with kneeling effigy of Sir William Plomer, 1625. *Plate*: includes cup of 1574 and paten of 1796.

Condition—Good; much restored.

103. REDBOURN.

(O.S. 6 in. xxvii. S.W.)

Prehistoric:—

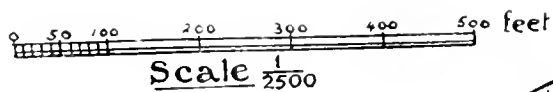
(1). THE AUBERYS, or AUBREYS, is situated on a flat spur N. of the valley between Hemel Hempstead and Redbourn, 1 mile S.W. of the latter, about 320 ft. above O.D. It is a well-developed example of a plateau fort.

Detailed Description—The *Defences* consist of a double rampart and ditch except on the N.W., where both are single, and on the E., where the outer line has been destroyed. The area defended is $17\frac{1}{3}$ acres, and including the defences, $22\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The height of the inner rampart varies from 10 ft. to 14 ft. above the ditch, and the outer rampart is 7 ft. to 10 ft. above it, while the counterscarp on the W. is 7 ft. high. The remaining scarp on the E. is 6 ft. high. The distance between the crests of the double ramparts is from 50 ft. to 60 ft. A modern house and farm occupy a gap in the S. side.

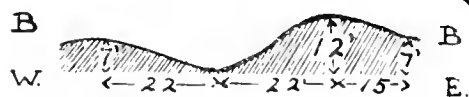
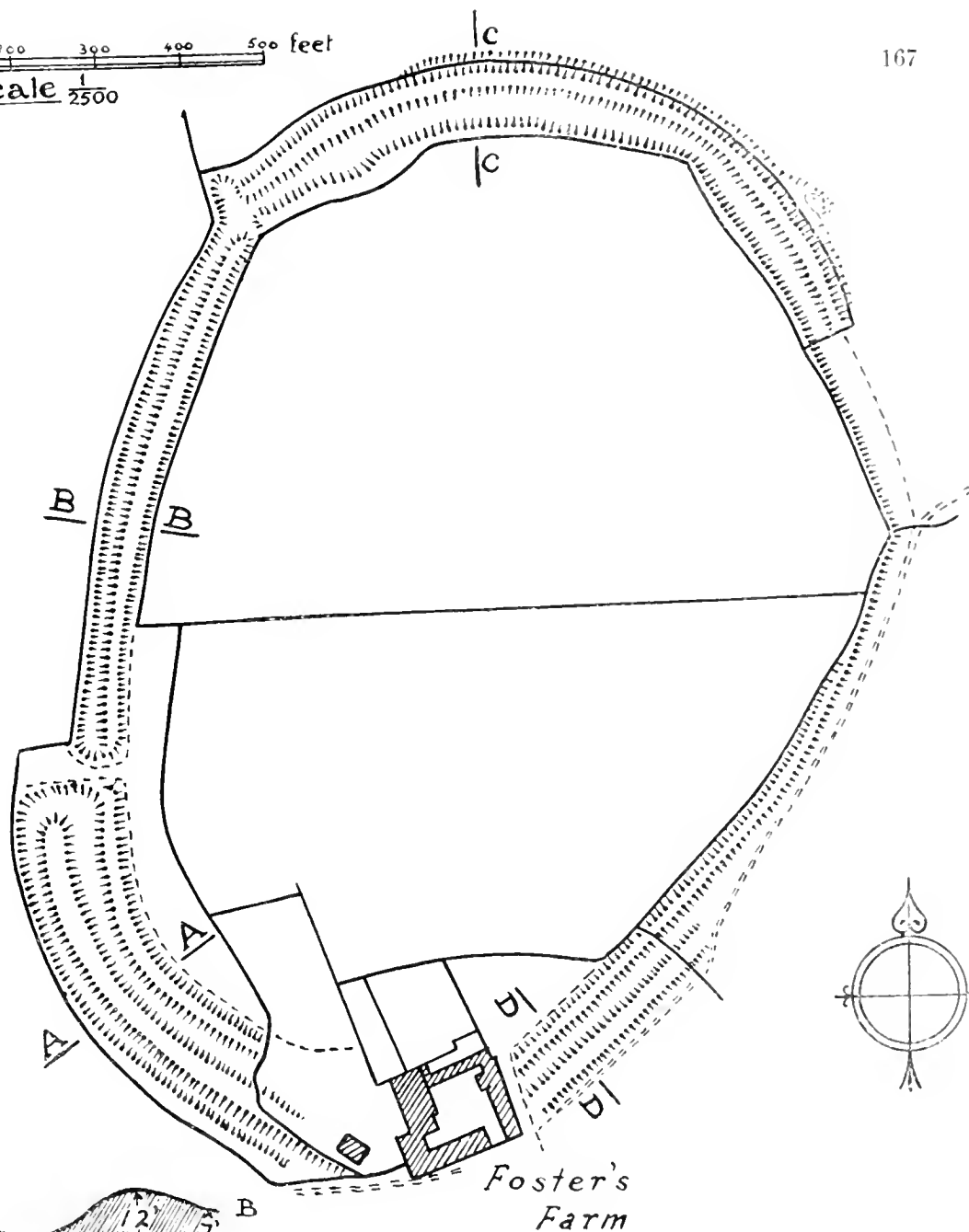
Entrances: There is a well-marked entrance in the W. side at the S. end of the single rampart and a narrower one at the N. end.

Dimensions—Greatest length, N.N.E. to S.S.W., 1,320 ft. Internal length, 885 ft. Greatest width, W.N.W. to E.S.E., 1,130 ft. Internal width, 820 ft.

Condition—Good.

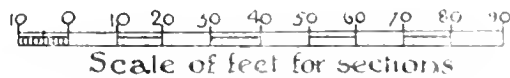


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THE AUBERYS

(PARISH OF REDBOURN)



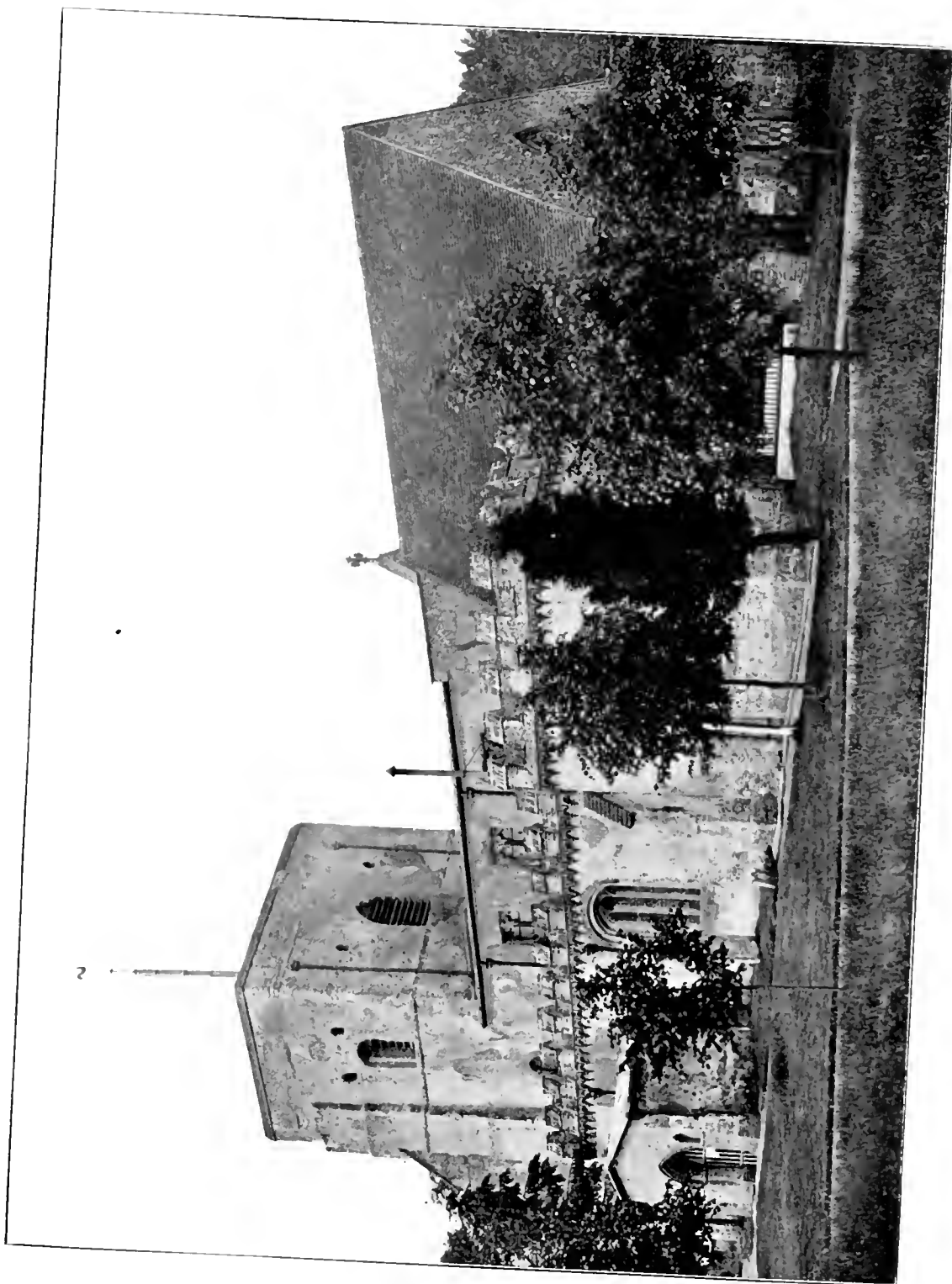
Ecclesiastical:—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands at Church End, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S.W. of the main road from St. Albans. The walls of the chancel are faced with a chequer pattern of flint and stone, except the N. wall, which is of plain flint. The rest of the building is plastered, flint masonry showing where the plaster has scaled off. Between 1094 and 1119 Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, consecrated a church here, which then consisted of a small chancel, the present *Nave* and *West Tower*: a *North Aisle* was added c. 1140, and the arcade still remains, though the walls were rebuilt in the 15th century. The *Chancel* was rebuilt on a larger scale c. 1340: the *South Aisle* was probably added c. 1350-60, and was extended eastwards to form a *South Chapel* c. 1448-55: the *South Porch* was probably built about the same time. The clearstorey of the nave was added c. 1478 and the N. aisle rebuilt in 1497.

The church has much interesting detail; the parapet of the S. aisle and chapel, with its brick corbel table, is especially noticeable.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 18½ ft.) has an E. window with net tracery: the internal jambs, rear arch and label are of the 14th century, the rest is modern: in the N. wall one window, of c. 1350, has a trefoiled light and richly moulded external jambs, while another has two uncusped lights under a square head, and is of the 16th century; in the S. wall is a 15th-century window of two cinquefoiled lights with tracery, and a four-centred arch of the same date, of two chamfered orders with semi-octagonal responds and moulded capitals, opens into the S. chapel. The 14th-century chancel arch is of three moulded orders, and has a label on each side and moulded responds and capitals; the responds have no bases and part of their shafts have been cut away to make room for the quire seats. The *South Chapel* (19½ ft. by 13½ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights with tracery, and in the S. wall a window of somewhat later date has three cinquefoiled lights and a four-centred head. There is also a small S. doorway of late 15th-century date, with chamfered jambs and a four-centred head. The embattled parapet above the roof has an ornamented brick corbel table with small trefoiled arches, of late 15th or early 16th-century date. The *Nave* (42½ ft. by 25 ft.) is of three bays: the N. arcade, of c. 1140, has circular columns with enriched scalloped capitals restored with cement: the arches are semi-circular

and of two orders, the inner being plain and the outer moulded, with a billet-moulded label on the nave side: the S. arcade has octagonal columns and moulded capitals, apparently of the 14th century, but probably re-cut at a later date: the two-centred arches have two chamfered orders and plain labels: the bases of the columns in both arcades have been much cut away. At the E. end of the S. arcade is a small doorway, which originally opened into the rood-loft stairs, but is now carried through the wall to the pulpit. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head. The *North Aisle* (44½ ft. by 10 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three cinquefoiled lights under a square head, with a heavy external label, much damaged. The N. doorway is blocked, but the arch and jambs, of two chamfered orders partly restored in cement, are visible outside. Two windows in the N. wall and one in the W. wall have each two cinquefoiled lights, square heads and much decayed external labels. The *South Aisle* (46 ft. by 11 ft.) has a three-light window near the E. end of the S. wall similar to the S. window of the chapel, but with much modern stonework: near the W. end is a smaller window of two trefoiled lights under a square head, probably of the 14th century. The S. doorway is of the 14th century and has wave-moulded jambs and arch with a scroll-moulded label: the jambs have been restored. The parapet above the roof is similar to that of the S. chapel described above. The *West Tower* (18½ ft. by 16½ ft.) is of three stages with a plain parapet: the W. angles have 12th-century clasping buttresses, and a buttress of later date has been added at the S.W. angle. The semi-circular 12th-century tower arch has been underbuilt with a narrow 15th-century arch, which has three chamfered orders and semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases; the original arch now shows only on the W. face of the wall. In the N. and S. walls and above the W. doorway is a plain round-headed light, of which the external stonework is completely covered with cement. In the S. wall is a blocked internal doorway originally leading to the stair turret. The W. doorway has wave and double-ogee moulded jambs and arch, and was inserted in the 15th century, but the jambs, part of the arch and the label are of modern stonework. The W. window of the bell-chamber has remains of two 15th-century lights, but those in the N., S. and E. walls are plain, plastered openings. The *South Porch* has a moulded entrance archway with moulded jambs and capitals, much weather-worn: on



REDBOURN: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY
VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST, SHOWING LATE 15TH-CENTURY BRICKWORK TO PARAPETS
OF SOUTH AISLE AND CHAPEL

each side of the entrance is a small cinquefoiled niche now coated with cement.

Fittings—*Brasses and Indents*: on N. wall of chancel, panelled stone slab, with brass of knight and lady, said to be Sir Richard Rede, 1560, and his wife, with six children and shield of arms: on wall at N.W. corner of S. chapel, inscription to Richard Peacock, 1512, and Elizabeth his wife, with figures of man, four daughters and small headless peacock; wife and sons missing; rest of the slab which contained these brasses is in the floor at E. end of S. aisle: near S. door, on wall, of eight girls, *c.* 1470. *Cupboard*: in the tower, an angle cupboard, 17th-century. *Piscinae*: at E. end of the S. aisle, 14th-century, basin modern, plastered: in N. wall of chancel, trefoiled recess, possibly part of another, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and paten cover of 1577. *Rood Screen*: of *c.* 1478, with elaborate tracery and pierced vaulting over it; the loft is destroyed. *Sedilia*: two, in S. wall of chancel, with foiled heads and shafted jambs, probably of *c.* 1340; foliated capitals of Purbeck marble, late 12th-century, re-used; one of the bases missing. *Miscellanea*: on S.E. buttress of the nave, marks of a sundial.

Condition—Bad; structural repairs are urgently needed, particularly to the tower, which has a crack in the N. wall. The stone buttresses, quoins and windows are much decayed, and the external plaster is scaling off almost everywhere.

Secular:—

(3). REDBOURNBURY, on the E. side of the main road from St. Albans, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed house, built probably early in the 16th century, but much altered in the 19th century; the walls are covered externally with cement, and all the windows are modern. The original plan has been destroyed by the modern alterations, but the former extent of the hall can be traced, although part of it has been made into a dining room, and a floor inserted to form rooms above it. **Interior**—Four original doorways remain, with plain splayed stone jambs and four-centred heads; one is in the W. wall of the hall, two are in the original E. wall of the hall, and the fourth is in the kitchen wing. On the first floor vertical posts with curved brackets support the principals of the roof over the hall, which is probably original, and is constructed of large oak timbers.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). THE BULL HOTEL, stands on the E. side of the High Street. Part of the back of the building is of 17th-century brick and timber,

but the front is of more modern brick. There is some 17th-century oak panelling in the room on the ground floor known as the old tap room.

Condition—Good.

104. REED.

(O.S. 6 in. ix. N.W.)

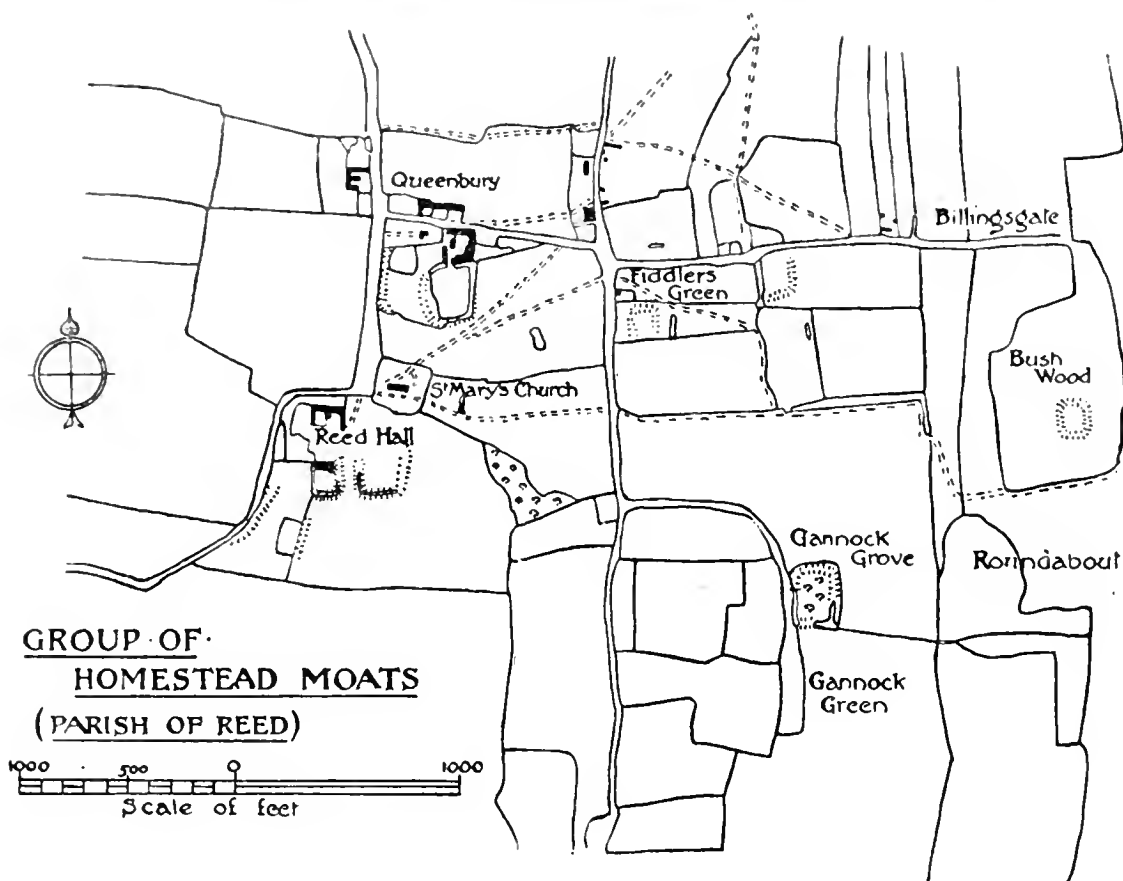
Ecclesiastical:—

(1). CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on high ground S.W. of the village, about three miles S. of Royston. It is built of small coursed uncut flints with Barnack stone and clunch dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* was probably built in the first half of the 11th century, the original *Chancel* was rebuilt *c.* 1350, while the *West Tower* was added early in the 15th century. In the 19th century the E. wall of the chancel was rebuilt, the chancel arch renewed, a *South Porch* added, and the church generally repaired.

The early date of the nave, the crude mouldings of the N. doorway and the long-and-short work in the external angles, make this a church of unusual interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (21½ ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern E. window set in a thin modern wall; it is of five lights and incorporates much of the tracery of a window of *c.* 1350. In the N. and S. walls are two-light windows, the N. window of *c.* 1350, the S. window modern. The chancel arch is also modern. The *Nave* (34 ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the N. wall, two 15th-century windows of two lights, much restored; the original N. doorway, between them, now blocked, has a semi-circular head, crudely moulded and carried on circular shafts with rough voluted capitals; in the S. wall are two modern or completely restored windows, and, between them, is the S. doorway, of late 14th-century date, and of two continuously wave-moulded orders. All the four original angles of the nave remain, quoined with long-and-short work. In the N.E. corner are remains of the stairs to the rood-loft. The *West Tower* (10½ ft. by 10 ft.) is of three stages with a parapet, embattled, except on the E. side, where it is plain. The W. window, of two lights, is of the 15th century, much restored; below it are traces of a rough opening, now blocked. The bell-chamber windows are pointed lights of uncertain date, defaced.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, all of 1614. *Communion Table*: with heavy turned baluster legs, early 17th-century. *Font*: in the church, modern; in adjoining farmyard, remains of font from the church, decorated with shields



and roses, 15th-century, defaced. *Niche*: in jamb of tower arch, small, shallow, with ogee head. *Stoup*: in N.E. corner of S. porch.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2-7). HOMESTEAD MOATS, six; two, at Reed Hall, the others at Queenbury, Fiddler's Green, in Bushwood and in Gannock Grove, just below the 500 ft. contour. They form together a representative group, although none of them are perfect examples. There were probably others in the vicinity, but only isolated ponds now indicate their position.

Condition—Fairly good.

105. RICKMANSWORTH; URBAN AND RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xliii. N.E. (b)xliii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in Church Street, on the S. side of the town. It was rebuilt in 1824 and part of it again in 1890, except the *West Tower*, which is dated 1630, and is built of flint with stone dressings.

Architectural Description—The *West Tower* is of three stages with clasping buttresses, an embattled parapet and a small leaded spire. On the W. face is a stone bearing the date 1630. The W. window has wooden tracery; the windows of the second stage are of two trefoiled lights under square heads, and those of the bell-chamber are of three lights with uncusped tracery; the W. doorway is modern.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in the N. aisle, of Thomas Day, 1613, his two wives and inscription; the figure of the second wife is a modern restoration. *Glass*: formerly in the E. window, now kept at the vicarage, French, 16th-century. *Font*: probably 17th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the chancel, altar tomb of Henry Cary, Earl of Monmouth, 1661, and others of his family, alabaster panel at the end with arms and supporters: in the N. chapel, mural tablet to Sir Thomas Fotherley, 17th-century, and part of marble inscription to Thomas Fotherley, 1624, and his wife, 1584: at the W. end of the nave and in the tower several floor slabs, 17th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1559, cup and paten of 1628, an



REED: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY

NORTH DOOR OF NAVE, 11TH CENTURY.

unmarked silver-gilt cup and paten of *c.* 1600, silver-gilt flagon of 1695 and a silver salver of 1692, re-made from a piece of *c.* 1670.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b(2). **THE BURY**, a little W. of the church, is the manor house of Rickmansworth; it is of two storeys with attics, and was built early in the 17th century of brick and timber, covered with rough-cast; the roofs are tiled. Some flint walling remains in the foundations, and may be part of an earlier building. In the first half of the 18th century the house was much altered, and the W. side was re-fronted; during the 19th century it was considerably repaired. The original plan was half H-shaped, the central block facing W., but the N. wing has been pulled down. The chimney stacks are of the 17th century, and have square shafts, set diagonally; the windows on the E. side retain the original wood frames and mullions, though much repaired. In the central block is a 17th-century staircase, which has large square newels with turned finials and circular moulded balusters; and there is a smaller staircase of the same date in the S. wing. Several rooms have 17th-century panelling, and one room has a fireplace with moulded stone jambs and head, and an elaborately carved oak overmantel of the 17th century. A second overmantel, of the same date, formerly in the kitchen, is used as a side-board. Many of the original doors remain, and two of them have moulded frames and carved spandrels.

Condition—Good, much repaired during the 19th-century, after being used as a warehouse and much neglected.

^b(3). **THE PRIORY**, near the N.W. corner of the church, is a small, rectangular, 17th-century building, of two storeys; the walls are of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. The windows and chimneys are modern.

Condition—Good.

CHURCH STREET, North end:—

^a(4). **The Vicarage** is a gabled building of irregular shape and height; the walls are plastered; the roofs are of tiles and slates. Part of the house is mediæval; it is built of timber on a brick base, and originally consisted of a hall and two wings, but has been much altered, heightened and enlarged. Under the window of the hall, on the N. front, is a brick corbel table with small trefoiled arches, probably of early 16th-century date; on a gable is the date 1737, probably the year when the walls were raised and the gables added. Some of the rooms, including the hall, contain original ceiling

beams, and in a window on the first floor is a fragment of old heraldic glass.

Condition—Good throughout.

West side:—

^b(5). **The Feathers Inn**, is a small low building with a plastered front; the S. end is of timber construction with modern brick filling, and at the back is a gable built of thin bricks; the roof is tiled. The house was built in the 16th century, and altered and enlarged in the 19th century. On the street front is an old porch, and the entrance doorway has moulded wood jambs and a four-centred head. One chimney is of very thin bricks, the others are modern. In the ceiling of the bar are some original moulded beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(6). **ALMSHOUSES**, five, on the N. side of the High Street, built in 1682 by John Fotherley, lord of the manor of Rickmansworth, form a single building of one storey; the walls are of brick; the steep-pitched roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). **PARSONAGE FARM**, in Rectory Road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the church, was originally the manor house of the Rectory manor, and was built in the 17th century, but has been much altered. It is of two storeys and the back shows timber construction, but the front is covered with cement; the roof is tiled. In the farmyard is a *Barn* built of timber and plaster; it is of the same date as, or possibly older than, the house.

Condition—House, good; barn, dilapidated.

^b(8). **HAMPTON HALL**, formerly Batchworth manor house, ruins, in an orchard at King's Farm, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. of the church, consisting of some brick walls, about 6 or 8 ft. high; all the bricks are $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and are apparently of the 17th century, but no detail remains.

Condition—Bad, though where the walls serve as field boundaries they are kept in repair.

^a(9). **CROXLEY HALL FARM**, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the church, was built of red brick *c.* 1600, but was almost entirely rebuilt in yellow brick in the 19th century. It is of two storeys, and the plan is rectangular. The gabled E. wall of the original building remains, and also a large chimney stack with moulded octagonal shafts. On the ground floor is an original room, probably the parlour; it is lined with early 17th-century panelling and has a plain oak overmantel. In the farmyard is a large *barn*, probably mediæval, with weather-boarded walls and a tiled roof. It is built in five bays, each of about 20 ft. by 40 ft., of timber, on flint and

clunch walls about 5 ft. high. The framing is constructed on the principle of a nave with aisles; the trusses are of the king-post type and the posts have plain curved strutting.

Condition—Good; house almost entirely rebuilt.

^a(10). PARROT'S FARM, CROXLEY GREEN, is a building of brick and plastered timber, of early 17th-century date, but refaced and much altered in the 19th century; the roof is tiled. The chimney stacks are old and there are a few metal casements with old furniture.

In the farmyard is a square *Granary*, of the same date as the house. It is built of timber with brick nogging, and is on brick piers; the pyramidal roof is tiled.

Condition—Good; house much altered.

106. RIDGE.

(O.S. 6 in. (^a)xxxv. S.W. (^b)xl. N.W.
(^c)xl. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, stands on a hill in the village, three miles N.W. of Chipping Barnet. It is built of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel*, *Nave* and *West Tower* were rebuilt in the 15th century; the only remaining sign of an earlier building is a 13th-century piscina in the chancel. The *North East Organ Chamber* and the *South Porch* were added in the 19th century, and the whole church has been much restored.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by 14 ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a 15th-century trefoiled single light and a modern arch opening into the organ chamber; in the S. wall are two single-light windows much restored; between them is a doorway, of which only the inner jambs and rear arch are old. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (46 ft. by 18 ft.) has two windows on each side, the two easternmost are of the 15th century, and each of two cinquefoiled lights, with tracery under square heads; the others are modern. The S. doorway is of late 15th-century date, with jambs and three-centred arch of two hollow chamfered orders. The *West Tower* (8½ ft. square) is of three stages with a modern embattled parapet and much restored buttresses. The W. window is modern, and below it is a doorway of which only the jambs are old. The square-headed windows of the bell-chamber are probably of the 17th century. The *Roofs* of the chancel and nave are old, but have no detail by which a definite date can be assigned to them.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 1st 1685, 3rd 1613. *Indents*: in the chancel, of a man, inscription plate and shields. *Glass*: in the N.E. window of nave, fragments, 15th-century. *Painting*: on N. wall of nave, of St. Christopher, with a diaper background, much defaced, 15th-century; on the W. side of the S. doorway, traces, defaced. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with moulded pointed arch and foiled basin, 13th-century. *Miscellaneous*: incised interlaced pattern on jamb of S. doorway, probably a consecration cross: in S. wall of nave, outside, parts of two stone sundials: in S. wall of chancel, a scratched stone, possibly also a sundial.

Condition—Much restored, but some of the old stonework in the windows is decaying.

Secular:—

^b(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Porter's Park Farm, fragment. (This moated site is partly in the parish of Aldenham.)

^a(3). TYTTENHANGER, stands in a park about a mile E. of London Colney, and 3¼ miles S.E. of St. Albans. It is a large house of three storeys and attics, built of red brick on a stone plinth; the roofs are tiled. The original building, of which no traces remain, was finished in 1411, and was the property of the abbots of St. Albans until the dissolution of the monasteries; Henry VIII. stayed there with Wolsey (then Abbot of St. Albans) in 1528. The present house was built by Sir Henry Blount, who inherited the property in 1654, but the brickwork is characteristic of a later period. The plan is H-shaped, with wings of shallow projection; the central block contains the hall and two staircases on the N., and the library and dining room on the S. In the W. wing are two drawing rooms, and in the E. wing are the domestic offices, with a modern kitchen wing behind them. Many of the windows have original wood frames and lead glazing. On the ground floor the windows of the S. front and W. side have moulded brick architraves, and the windows of the first floor have pediments, also of moulded brick. Over the garden entrance on the S. front is a projecting wood pediment richly carved and moulded, supported on carved brackets. The principal entrance on the N. front has a plain triangular pediment over the door, and the N. windows are plainer than those on the S. The E. side resembles the N. front. The attics are lighted by dormer windows, and over the central block is a clock and bell turret with a wooden cupola. Two of the large chimney stacks have panelled sides and moulded caps.

Interior—In the hall are some richly carved, round-headed panels of *c.* 1630, made up with later work; the original kitchen, in the E. wing, has a large open fireplace, now disused, and an outer doorway of the 17th century. Several of the principal rooms on each floor are panelled with 16th-century linen pattern or 17th-century designs, some of it brought from elsewhere. The chapel, on the second floor, is lined with 16th-century linen panelling; the pulpit and reading desk in the N.E. corner, and four rows of pews at the W. end have 17th-century panels, with carved, arched heads and strap ornament; attached to the pulpit is an hour-glass of wrought iron, gilded. A vestment cupboard, against the S. wall, has the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments painted on the doors. The N. windows contain some 17th-century heraldic glass, and on one pane is a painted sundial. 'Sir Henry Blount's music room', called after the builder of the house, has his coat of arms painted on one of the large panels, and over the door is the motto, 'Hoc Age.' On the attic floor a long gallery runs the whole length of the house on the S.; it has a wide blocked fireplace, and the walls are almost covered with linen panelling, now painted. The principal staircase is of oak, richly carved in the style of Grinling Gibbons; the square newels have carved sides and are surmounted by baskets of fruit; elaborately carved pierced foliage takes the place of balusters, and the string and handrail are moulded. The back staircase has plain square newels with ball tops, a moulded handrail and turned balusters.

Condition—Good throughout.

107. ROYSTON.

(O.S. 6 in. iv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(I). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AND ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, stands on the S. side of Melbourn Street, near the middle of the town; it is built chiefly of clunch faced with flint rubble, and has modern stone dressings. The history of the church is unusual. The *Nave* and *Aisles* of the present building, built *c.* 1250, originally formed the quire and sanctuary, with their aisles, of a very large church of pre-Reformation date, belonging to the Augustinian Priory of Royston. The former rood-screen was one bay E. of the present tower, the stair-turret having been discovered opposite this point some years ago, and afterwards destroyed. The *South Aisle* of the quire was originally of two bays; at some uncertain period it was lengthened towards the E., and another

bay added to the arcade. The *West Tower* was built, re-using old material in the tower arch, probably in the 16th century, and the westernmost bay of the S. arcade was inserted, also using old material, at the same time. The arcade in the *North Aisle* was rebuilt, except the middle pillar, in the 17th or 18th century. In the 19th century the church was much restored, the *Chancel*, *Organ Chamber* and *Vestry* were built, and the south aisle again lengthened towards the E., an additional bay being added to the S. arcade. The windows have almost all been renewed, and the appearance of the church outside is modern.

The church is of unusual interest on account of its former size and importance, its history and the excellence of the earlier details, especially the remains of the lancet windows. The 14th-century alabaster effigy is noticeable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (34½ ft. by 22 ft.) is modern. The *Nave* (70½ ft. by 22 ft.) has remains of lancet windows of *c.* 1250 in the N. and S. walls at the E. end; there were originally three windows in each wall with clustered shafts in the jambs and richly moulded arches with dog tooth ornament; in the N. wall the easternmost window remains, though the bases and capitals have been restored; the other windows have disappeared; in the S. wall the heads of the three windows also remain, but the two easternmost are blocked, and the lower part of all three windows has been cut away to make room for the arcade of two bays inserted beneath them. Of this arcade the easternmost arch and middle pillar with its capital, etc., are modern; the second arch has a plain label and is of two orders, the outer of one hollow in a chamfer, and the inner of two; the details are of 14th-century character and may be re-used stones of that period; the next arcade is of *c.* 1250; it is of two bays, separated from the other arcade by a short length of wall, and has clustered responds and middle pier, with round shafts, pointed rolls, and moulded bases and capitals of *c.* 1250 the arches have moulded labels and are of two orders, the outer of a hollow in a chamfer and the inner of two hollow chamfers; a wider space of thinner wall divides this arcade from the westernmost arch, which has details of *c.* 1240, but was probably rebuilt later with the old material; the jambs have clustered shafts and rolls, with moulded capitals and plain bases; the arch is almost semi-circular and has undercut pointed rolls and a moulded label. The N. arcade is of four bays, and has pointed arches (only 1 ft. 6 in. thick) carried on two

thin octagonal pillars and a middle pier of four half-round shafts with smaller intermediate rolls; all the capitals are alike and probably modern. Above the first N. pillar are two small lights, and over the S.W. arch is a modern window which lights the W. gallery. The *North Aisle* (58 ft. by 14½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights and four N. windows of two lights, all modern, except possibly the inner jambs of the second window from the E., which may be of the 15th century; it is inserted in the filling of an archway, possibly one of two bays which opened into a former N. chapel: the jambs of this archway have clustered shafts and rolls like those in the arcade, and moulded capitals of the 14th century; the capital of the W. jamb appears to belong to a whole detached pier rather than to a respond; the arch is of two orders, the inner hollow-chamfered, the outer with undercut rolls and filleted bowtells, possibly of the same date as the capitals, but characteristic of earlier work: the label is plain, splayed on both sides, and has a king's-head stop at the E. end. W. of this archway the wall sets back eight inches inside. The W. doorway is modern. The *South Aisle* (13½ ft. wide) has four S. windows in the older part, all apparently of modern stonework, but the two large lancets in the middle have inner edge rolls, and may be original windows restored, or copies of them. The small S. doorway, now blocked, and the W. doorway are modern. The *West Tower* (20½ ft. by 14 ft.) is of three stages with square angle buttresses and an embattled parapet, the angles surmounted by crocketed pinnacles; the wide tower arch has jambs with rudely moulded capitals of mid or late 16th-century date; in the arch there are re-used stones, similar in section to those of 14th-century style in the S. archway which cut into the lancet windows in the nave; the W. doorway is modern. W. of the church, and on a line with the S. wall, is the ruined wall of the former S. aisle of the original nave; in it are the remains of a doorway and a recess (see below). The *Roof* of the nave is of low pitch and has moulded principals and carved bosses; it is of late 15th or early 16th-century date; the S. aisle has a plain trussed lean-to roof of the 15th century, and the N. aisle has some re-used timbers of the same period.

Fittings—*Brasses*: under the communion table, stone slab, with long, thin brass cross standing on stepped base representing masonry, and incised with the symbols of the Five Wounds, 15th-century: in the nave, of a man and his wife, and indent of a second wife, c. 1500, without inscription: of William

Tabram, rector of Therfield, 1462, half-figure of priest in hood and tippet, below a cusped and crocketed canopy with side pinnacles, and inscription: on E. wall of N. aisle, inscriptions, to Robert White, prior of Royston, 1534: to William Chamber, 1546: verse in English, probably c. 1500. *Desks*: two, made up of part of traceried rood screen, 15th-century. *Door*: former W. door, now in the upper part of the tower, panelled and traceried, apparently made up from screens, as the various parts do not fit well together. *Glass*: in N. window of N. aisle, fragments, 15th-century. *Images*: two, in the chancel, alabaster, 15th-century, discovered during modern restorations, evidently wilfully maltreated; one is of the Virgin (headless) and Child holding in His left hand a bird; this was found in the former rood-stair turret in the S. wall: the second, of a bishop (also headless) with pastoral staff broken away. *Monument*: in the chancel, under a modern recess, alabaster effigy of a knight, 14th-century. *Paneling*: in ground stage of tower, oak, 17th-century, not *in situ*. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with octofoil basin, 13th-century, set in a modern recess. *Plate*: includes paten, elaborately chased, of 1629, cup of 1621. *Pulpit*: on stone base made up of panelled and traceried tomb, with parts of the 15th-century traceried rood screen incorporated in the upper part. *Recess*: in ruined wall, W. of church, probably for a tomb.

Condition—In good repair throughout; nearly all external stonework is modern.

(2). *Font*, now standing in the garden of a house (see No. 5) N.E. of the Palace, is of stone, and has a 13th-century bowl with plain sides and a moulded stem and base of the 15th-century.

Condition—Much weatherworn; the upper edges are broken away, and the mouldings of the stem and base much decayed.

Secular:—

(3). *THE PALACE, STABLES, and a HOUSE*, now divided into two cottages, on the E. side of Kneesworth Street, are the remains of the palace built by James I., incorporating some 16th-century houses. It originally extended to Melbourn Street on the S., and a considerable distance towards the E., and included many buildings, since destroyed. The *Palace* is the E. half of 'The King's Lodgings', the rest having been pulled down, probably c. 1700: it is a two-storeyed building of brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular and faces E.; the back, towards the street, was rebuilt probably c. 1700, and has two projecting chimney stacks with tall shafts repaired at the top. The interior



ROYSTON: PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
AND ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

INTERIOR OF NAVE LOOKING SOUTH-EAST, SHOWING
13TH-CENTURY LANCET WINDOWS

was much altered in the 18th century, but some chamfered ceiling beams on the ground floor, a four-centred brick fireplace in a S. room, the newel post of the staircase, and some wall painting, discovered behind 18th-century panelling, are probably original.

The *Stables*: only a small part remains, overgrown with ivy.

The *House*, built early in the 16th century, is of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey, supported on brackets; the steep-pitched roof is tiled. The doorway, in the centre, retains its original moulded wood frame. The lower rooms have been altered, but the open timber roof remains, and has moulded trusses, purlins, spandrels and wind braces.

Condition—Of *Palace*, good, though much altered; of *Stables*, overgrown with ivy; of *House*, good.

(4). THE PRIORY, S. of the church, is the manor house of Royston, and was probably originally part of the building erected on the site of Royston Priory, after the dissolution of the monasteries. It retains, however, little old work except the walls on the S.W. side, which are of 17th-century brick.

Condition—Good.

(5). HOUSE, on the N. side of Melbourn Street, opposite the church, was built at the beginning of the 17th century or possibly earlier. It is of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of brick; the roofs are tiled. The S. front has been practically rebuilt, probably in the 18th century. At the back are twin gables, in which are original windows, one blocked; the other windows have been renewed. On the ground floor one room is lined with small square 17th-century panels, and there are some original beams with moulded edges in the ceilings. On the first floor there are two carved and painted mantelpieces dated 1635, one being in a panelled room which also retains an original cupboard. Another room has panelling and a carved chimney piece with turned pillars, of cedar; the original painting of festoons of fruits, etc., has been found on some of the panels under a later coating of paint. In a third room there are traces of mural painting over the fireplace, and the constructional timbers are exposed. Two of the ceilings have painted figures in medallions. The attic has exposed timbers, an oak door, with traces of stencilling of an early date, and, at the W. end, an original oak window frame, now blocked. In the garden is a stone font (see No. 2 above).

Condition—Good.

(6). COTTAGES, N. of the church, built of timber and plaster, are probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Decayed.

HIGH STREET, W. side:—

(7). *House*, now divided into three cottages, opposite the Bull Hotel, is a 15th-century building of two storeys and attics; the walls are timber-framed and plastered, on brick foundations; the roof is tiled. The projecting upper storey is supported on curved brackets, formerly springing from slender wood shafts with moulded capitals and bases, of which one is partly visible, buried in the plaster; at the N.E. angle is a larger curved bracket to the angle post, with a traceried panel at the foot. On the ground floor, facing the street, are two bow windows and a sash window, and on the first floor are three wood mullioned windows; all have modern wood frames. The attics are lighted by three gabled dormer windows. The two plain chimney stacks are of thin 17th-century bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

(8). *Cottages*, several, of timber and plaster, built in the 17th century, with modern fronts.

Condition—Fairly good.

(9). BASE OF CROSS, and STONE COFFIN LID, at the junction of the Cambridge and Newmarket roads, E. of the town; the base is a large shapeless block of conglomerate, with a square socket, probably for the cross, in the upper surface. Two fragments of the coffin lid remain, with a cross on the face.

Condition—Weatherworn.

Unclassified:—

(10). ROYSTON CAVE, at the W. end of Melbourn Street, where the 'Icknield Street' and the 'Ermine Street' cross, is a bottle-shaped cavern (about 28 ft. deep and 17 ft. in diameter at the bottom) hollowed out of the natural chalk, and lighted only by the small opening at the top. It is said to have been tilled up at the time of the Reformation, and accidentally discovered in 1742. Near the bottom there are six recesses of various sizes, and on the face of the cavity figures have been rudely carved in relief, probably in the 13th or 14th century; they represent the Crucifixion, St. Christopher, St. Catherine, figures on horseback, etc.

The present entrance, on the N., is modern, the former entrance is higher up on the N.E. side.

Condition—Good.

108. RUSHDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)viii. S.E. (b)viii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on rising ground N. of the village. It is built of tint rubble with clunch and stone dressings; the chancel and S. porch are of brick; the roofs are covered with lead and with slate. The *Nave* is probably of c. 1340. The *Chancel*, with the exception of the chancel arch, is completely modern, but is built on the old foundations, of which a part, visible on the S., seems to be of mid 14th-century date. Nearly half a century later the *West Tower* was built, and in the 19th century the *South Porch* was added, the chancel rebuilt in yellow brick, and all the windows in the church were much restored.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (28 ft. by 14 ft.) retains its old plinth on the S., and in this are the jambs of a doorway of mid-14th-century date. The chancel arch is of the 15th century, and of two moulded orders with moulded capitals. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 20 ft.) has, in the N. wall, a late 15th-century window of three lights and a late 14th-century doorway, now blocked; in the S. wall, are two late 15th-century traceried windows of two lights, and between them a doorway, of c. 1340, of three moulded orders with shafted jambs. In the thickness of the wall, at the S.E. angle, are the remains of the rood-loft stairs. The *West Tower* (11 ft. by 10½ ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet. The W. window, of late 14th-century date, is of three lights. The tower arch, also original, is of three chamfered orders with half octagonal responds and moulded capitals. The bell-chamber windows are single trefoiled lights, much decayed. The *South Porch* is modern. The low-pitched *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century, and has moulded principals and spandrel tracery.

Fittings.—*Communion Table*: with plain turned legs, early 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal basin, decorated with cusped and foliated panels, mid 15th-century; cover, 17th-century. *Gallery*: at W. end of nave, the base of an oak column, part of a late 17th-century gallery. *Monuments*: in nave, at S.E., mural, to Sir Adolphus Meekkerke, 1618. *Niche*: for image, in E. wall of nave, N. of chancel arch, large, cinquefoiled, with a moulded square head, outer order and a frieze of cusped panels, 15th-century. *Paintings*: in nave, on the W. end of the N. wall, traces. *Piscina*: in the chancel, re-set, late 14th-century.

Condition—Good, much repaired and partly rebuilt.

Secular:—**Homestead Moats:—**

^a(2). At Wood Farm.

^a(3). At Friar's Farm, fragment.

^b(4). JULIANS, about ½ a mile N. of the church, is a two-storeyed brick house of late 16th-century date, much altered; the S. front has been re-modelled and coated with cement, probably during the 18th century, when the E. end was made square. The main entrance, in the middle of the S. front, opens into the hall; at the back is the dining room, and between the two there is a central chimney block. In the original plan the kitchens were probably on the E. and the living rooms on the W.; this disposition is now reversed, and the present domestic offices include a room panelled with oak in small squares with stopped mouldings, and a carved chimney piece with arabesque ornament and turned columns, all of late 16th-century date. Many of the rooms on the first floor seem to have similar panelling concealed behind the wall paper.

Condition—Good.

^b(5). THE VILLAGE:—The *Post Office*, about 1 furlong S. of the church, is an irregular range of building of plastered timber, and of the 16th or 17th century: the date 1730 inscribed on it probably refers only to the plaster. The roof is tiled, and there is one overhanging gable. The *Rose and Crown* inn, near the Post Office, is of late 16th-century date. It is built of plastered timber, decorated with combed work. The roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack finished with square shafts set diagonally. *Cottages*: There are also a number of small cottages and farm buildings of the 17th century. The walls are covered with rough-cast; the roofs are thatched.

Condition—Poor.

109. SACOMBE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxi. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. KATHERINE, stands on high ground in the middle of the parish. The walls are faced with flint; the roofs are tiled. The *Chancel* and the *Nave* were built in the 14th century. The *South Tower*, probably originally of the same period, was rebuilt in 1855-6, when the whole church was thoroughly restored, faced with flint, and re-roofed, the W. wall rebuilt and a *Vestry* added. Much of the stonework for this restoration was brought from the demolished church of Thundridge.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* ($24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft.) and the *Nave* ($43\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 21 ft.) have modern windows and doorways, but the responds of the chancel arch are of the 14th century, and have wave-mouldings on both sides. The *Tower* is 11 ft. square.

Fittings—*Bells*: three, 3rd 1683. *Brasses*: in the chancel, to Eleanor Dodynton, 1537; to John Dodington, her husband, 1544; inscriptions only. *Monuments*: on N. wall of chancel, to the Rev. John Meriton, Rector of the parish, died 1669; on W. wall of vestry, tablet to Sir Thomas Rolt, 'Agent of Persia and President of India,' 1710, and his wife, 1716. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with modern recess, bowl probably 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1688 and flagon of 1715. *Miscellaneous*: hour-glass stand, in vestry, of iron, 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

110. ST. ALBANS.

(O.S. 6 in. xxxiv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, on high ground on the S.W. side of the town, is a large cruciform building, and one of the longest cathedrals in England. The oldest parts are built chiefly of flint rubble, Roman bricks and Barnack stone, taken from the ruins of Verulamium, and in the later work Totternhoe stone is largely used. The roofs are covered with lead and tiles. The site, which falls considerably from E. to W., overlooks the valley of the Ver, and the long nave and massive central tower form a landmark for many miles.

The Abbey is a monument of quite exceptional interest, though some parts of it have been obscured and much of the old work has been destroyed in the course of restoration. Amongst the most notable features of the structure are: the advanced design of the Lady-chapel windows of c. 1308; the early Norman work in re-used Roman brick and flints of the presbytery, of the central tower (which, beyond being stripped of its coating of plaster, and having lost its original roof and the top of the walls, is almost untouched), of the transepts and of the nave; the fine detail of the 13th-century bays and the unusual design of the 14th-century work of the nave; and the late 13th-century wooden vault of the presbytery, an early example of its kind. Of the fittings the most remarkable are: the large and elaborate brass of Abbot de la Mare; the richly ornamented 15th and 16th-century sepulchral

monuments of Abbot Wheathampstead (so called), Abbot Ramryge and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester; the many paintings, possibly representative of the school for which the Abbey was famous; the richly carved, 15th-century, wooden chamber of the Feretrar, a rare example, richly carved; the 13th-century iron grate in the presbytery aisle, a piece of iron-work of unusually early date; and the pedestal of the shrine of St. Alban, one of the best examples remaining in the country.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.

No part of the pre-Conquest buildings of the Benedictine Abbey founded by Offa II., king of the Mercians, in 793, now remains. The earlier monastery was destroyed during the rebuilding by Abbot Paul of Caen (1077 to 1093), though some of the old material appears to have been re-used.

The Norman church, completed in 1088, was cruciform in plan, and covered the ground now occupied by the *Ferctory* and *Presbytery* with their *North* and *South Aisles*, the *Central Tower*, the *North* and *South Transepts*, and probably ten of the existing thirteen bays of the *Nave* with its *North* and *South Aisles*. There were also an *Apsce* to the presbytery, two apsidal chapels on the E. of each transept, and a *North West Chapel* of St. Andrew attached to the N. aisle of the nave, all of which have been destroyed. Of the late 11th-century church there remains a large part of the presbytery and ferctory walls, the central tower, the transepts, about nine bays of the N. arcade and aisle of the nave, and about three bays of the S. arcade and aisle. About 1195 the work of lengthening the nave to its present dimensions by the addition of three bays was begun by Abbot John de Cella; at the same time a new W. front was commenced which was intended to have flanking towers and three projecting vaulted porches. By 1197, for various reasons, the work was stopped, and was much neglected till after 1214, when it was finished by Abbot William of Trumpington (1214 to 1235), but the flanking towers to the W. front and the vaulting of the nave were abandoned, and the design and its details were very much modified. This Abbot also rebuilt in stone many of the brick windows, erected a lead-covered wood spire, and probably altered and re-vaulted the three eastern bays of the S. aisle of the presbytery. In 1257, the two E. bays of the eastern arm were pulled down as they showed signs of collapse, and an extension to the E. was then begun in order to provide a new Lady chapel. The presbytery

was re-modelled and the vestibule to the Lady chapel was then built. This part of the work was finished by the end of the 13th century, but the Lady chapel itself was not completed till the following century. A stone vault was planned for the presbytery, but was not carried out, a wood vault being substituted, but the stone springers and the abutments of the flying buttresses remain. The shrine was moved by Abbot John de Maryns, and the defaced pedestal for it, now in the feretory, belongs to this date. The Lady chapel was completed by Abbot Hugh of Eversdon (1308 to 1326), and again a wood vault was substituted for that of stone originally proposed, of which the springers were destroyed in the late restorations. A flat roof was built in the vestibule instead of the stone vault originally intended, and the vault springers were cut back. The sleeper walls of the two rows of columns, which were originally planned, still remain below the floor.

On the day of St. Paulinus, 1323, two columns on the S. side of the nave, probably the fourth and fifth, fell, and as a result part of the roof of the nave, the S. aisle, and the adjacent part of the cloisters collapsed. The repairs were begun at once and were nearly finished by 1326, when Abbot Hugh died. His successor, Richard of Wallingford (1326 to 1335), neglected this work and left it to be completed by the next abbot, Michael of Mentmore (1335 to 1349), who by 1343 had re-roofed the nave and re-built and vaulted the S. aisle. Little work of importance was done during the remainder of the 14th century beyond the paving of the nave, but early in the 15th century the feretrar's wooden gallery was set up. John of Wheathampstead, during his first abbacy (1420 to 1440), built a small sepulchral chapel for himself (consecrated in 1430), made alterations to the pulpitum, built a chapel S.E. of the Lady chapel, possibly removed the apses of the N. transept, and inserted a large window in the W. end of the nave. During the second abbacy of John of Wheathampstead (1451 to 1465) the chapel of St. Andrew was built anew, the old chapel, erected at the end of the 11th century and enlarged at the end of the 12th, and beginning of the 13th century, being pulled down. William Wallingford (1476 to 1481) built the stone screen behind the high altar, inserted the windows in the N. and S. transepts, and probably altered the W. front to the condition in which it remained until the recent restoration. He also possibly built the tomb chapel usually attributed to John of Wheathampstead. The

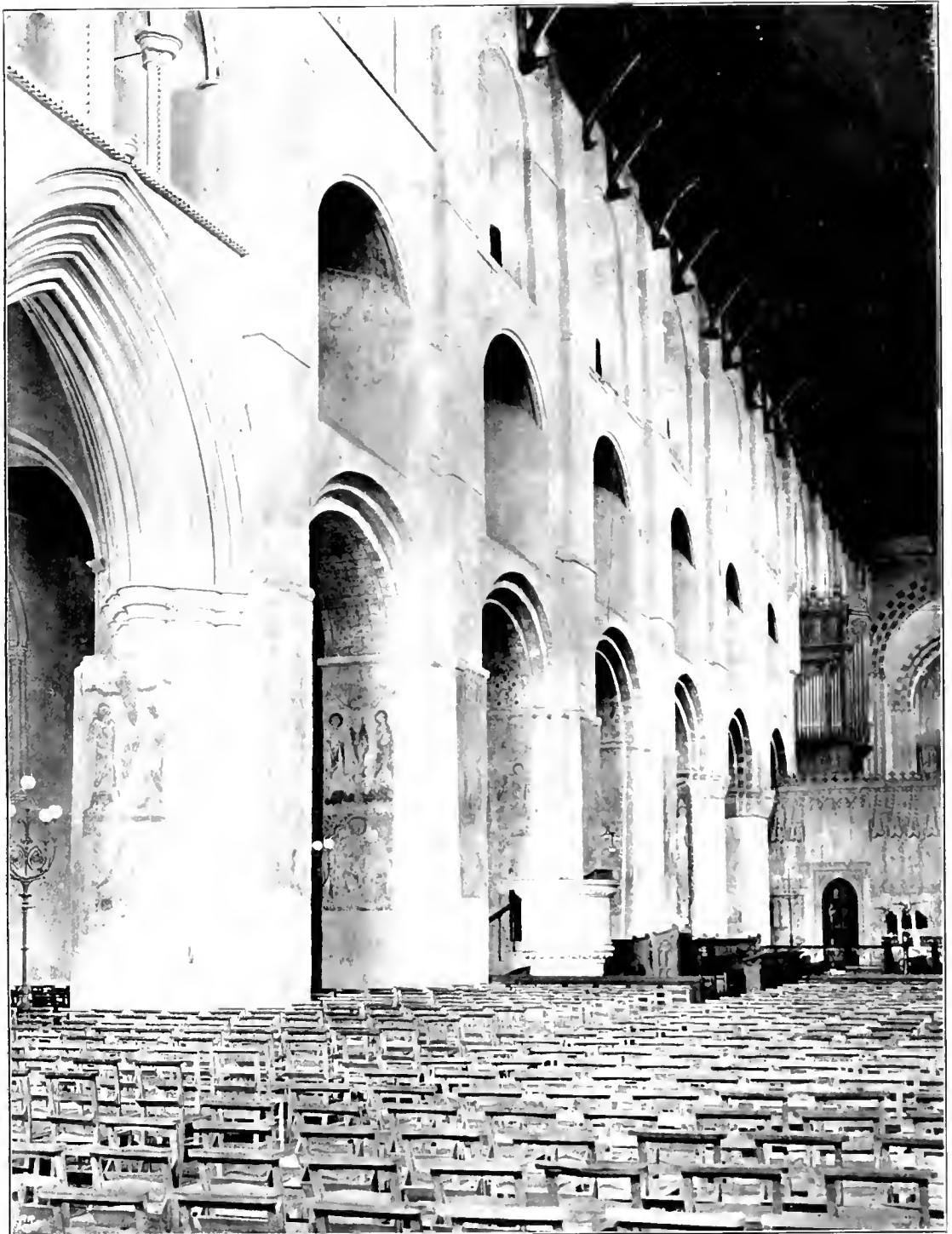
only pre-Reformation work of a later date is the Chantry chapel of Abbot Thomas Ramryge (1492 to 1520) on the N. side of the Presbytery.

In 1553 the church was sold to the Borough of St. Albans to be their parish church, and the chapel of St. Andrew was then pulled down and the Lady chapel assigned to the grammar school. The following are the dates of the more important post-Reformation repairs and restorations: 1681, 1704, 1721, 1764, 1832, 1835 till 1877 (under Sir Gilbert Scott), and from 1877 to 1885 (under the late Lord Grimthorpe).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

The *Lady chapel* (56 ft. by 23 ft.) is of three bays, with 19th-century stone vaulting, which replaces the wooden vaulting of c. 1310. The E. window is of five lights, and there are three windows of four lights each in the N. wall, and two windows of four lights and another in the form of a spherical triangle in the S. wall. The tracery of these windows, on flowing and geometrical lines, is very advanced in character for the date, c. 1308. Each window (except the triangular one) has two courses of ball-flower ornament, and niches with crocketed canopies containing images on the internal splays and central mullions; these windows are entirely modern outside. Beneath them a modern wall arcade replaces the original arcade. In one of the sedilia in the S. wall is a small square-headed opening to the chapel of the Transfiguration, now blocked, and near it a modern doorway, also into this chapel, which was rebuilt as a vestry by Lord Grimthorpe.

The *Vestibule* (32½ ft. by 32 ft.) is separated from the Lady chapel by an arch of two richly moulded orders upon multiple shafted jambs with moulded capitals, bases and necking, all much restored. This is flanked by a small space of walling, the vestibule being wider than the Lady chapel. The springers of the vaulting, originally intended for this part of the church, existed before the recent restorations, but only mutilated fragments now remain. The vestibule is of three bays, the E. bay has a N. and a S. window of late 13th-century date; both are of two trefoiled lights, with quatrefoils over them, and have shafted jambs and mullions; they are set in the wall arches continuing the arcade by which the second and third bays open into the aisle. The aisles are of two bays, and continue the aisles of the presbytery. The arcades are of two orders of deeply under-cut mouldings; the E. responds have clusters of shafts, the



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.

NORTH ARCADE OF NAVE, SHOWING 11TH-CENTURY WORK AND 13TH-CENTURY PAINTINGS.

columns are octagonal, and the W. responds have been partly covered by square piers of modern masonry. The wall ribs for the vaulting also remain in these bays. At the W. end of the vestibule is a thin wall pierced by three acute two-centred arches of one chamfered order, with linked hood mouldings. Against this is a low wall with a modern wall arcade on the E. side.

The *North Aisle* of the vestibule (19 ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights; the opening is of the 13th century, but the tracery is similar to the tracery of the windows in the Lady chapel. In the N. wall are two 13th-century windows, much restored, each of two trefoiled lights, with a cinquefoil over them. Beneath these windows is some wall arcading, originally of late 13th-century date, now almost entirely restored. In the N.E. angle is an octagonal turret containing a newel staircase, reached by a door and a vaulted passage in the N. wall; this leads to the roof of the Lady chapel.

The *South Aisle* of the vestibule (19 ft. wide) is similar in arrangement to the N. aisle, but the E. window, of three trefoiled lights with tracery, is of early 14th-century date; the two S. windows are identical with the corresponding windows of the N. aisle; at the N. end of the E. wall is a blocked doorway. Under the windows is wall arcading almost wholly restored with modern stonework; the few old fragments which remain indicate work of an elaborate design. This part of the church was very much damaged after the dissolution of the monasteries.

The *Eastern Arm* (central span 88½ ft. by 33 ft.) is of five bays, of which the feretory occupies one and a half bays at the E. end and the presbytery the rest. This division into five bays is the result of the rebuilding begun in 1257, for the central span was originally of four bays, though the aisles have always been of five; the unequal spacing was devised in order to prevent the vaulting bays of the central span from being too long and narrow; traces of the original arrangement remain above the vaults of the aisles. The central span is separated from the vestibule by a wall pierced by three arches, of three richly moulded orders, carried on clusters of columns and built against the thin wall at the W. end of the vestibule. The central span was originally divided from its aisles by solid walls, of which a considerable part remains, especially at the W. The first two bays from the E. are pierced by pointed arches of three richly moulded orders carried on piers of clustered columns; the lower parts of the arches of the first bay are blocked, on the N. by

the Feretrar's chamber, on the S. by the tomb of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, while the arches of the second bay are blocked by the walls flanking the reredos, which are pierced by doors giving access to the feretory from the N. and S. aisles of the presbytery (see fittings). The third bay has similar arches, blocked on the N. by the tomb of Abbot Ramryge, and on the S. by the tomb attributed to Abbot Wheathampstead, and a thin wall above it. The remaining two bays retain the 11th-century solid wall, cut back, and with blank arcades inserted in it. All this work was carried out during the second half of the 13th century, but the spacing was much affected by the one bay which was retained of Abbot Trumpington's work in the S. aisle. In the blank arcades of the W. bay are much-restored quire entrances, also part of the rebuilding they project slightly into the presbytery, and have moulded heads carried on shafted jambs; above them are triple gabled and crocketed canopies with trefoiled heads and groin-vaulted soffits carried on circular shafts. At the eastern corners of the central span are stair-turrets, which, with the E. gable, were rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe. Above the main arcades is a small triforium with ranges of trefoiled arches on circular shafts. The two E. bays of this triforium have seven arches, the three middle arches being pierced; the other bays have six arches, of which only two are pierced. The clearstorey has, on each side, three windows of five lights with modern tracery, and a four-light E. window with a single-light window on each side of it. Between the bays above the triforium level are clusters of circular vaulting shafts, from which the wooden vaulting springs. (See *Roofs and Ceilings*.)

The *North Aisle* of the presbytery (15 ft. wide) is of five bays; the three eastern bays were completely altered in the rebuilding, begun in 1257, and the fourth was re-vaulted; the fifth bay retains its plain unribbed groined vaulting of the 11th century, with semi-circular wall, transverse arches and flat pilasters, partly cut away, with a chamfered string at the spring-line. The later vaulting is quadripartite with moulded ribs and carved bosses, and is carried on circular wall shafts which separate the bays. There are four N. windows, in the first, second, third and fifth bays; the fourth bay is blank. The first two are similar to the N. windows of the vestibule aisle, and are very much restored; the third, of a later type, is of two lights, with three quarterfoils over them. Under these windows is wall arcading and a stone bench of late 13th-century date, with

trefoiled arches having trefoils in the spandrels. Under the first window is an arched recess; the arch was found elsewhere and was placed here in the 19th century; the recess is supposed to be a tomb, but it has splayed sides, and is more probably a doorway. Under the second window is a 15th-century doorway, much restored. The fourth window is formed by a partly blocked opening to the 11th-century transept chapel, and modern tracery has been inserted in it.

The *South Aisle* of the presbytery (15 ft. wide) retains two of its 11th-century bays with their vaulting intact. The two bays, at the E. end, were rebuilt late in the 13th century, and the work of both dates is similar in every respect to the corresponding work in the N. aisle, except that the wall arcading of the two 13th-century bays appears, from the fragments which remain, to have been richer than that on the N. The middle bay is all that remains of Abbot Trumpington's work in this aisle, and is vaulted at a higher level than the 11th-century, and at a lower level than the 13th-century bays. The S. windows of the first three bays are modern. In the first bay is a doorway flanked by two-light, traceried openings to a chapel built in 1429; the chapel has been destroyed, as well as a second chapel further W., also of the 15th century, of which, in the second bay, a traceried screen remains (see *Fittings*). In the fourth bay is a curious window of 11th-century date, now blocked and mutilated; it is of two round-headed lights within a round-headed arch; in the N. wall of this bay is an 11th-century brick arch, flush with the surface. In the S. wall of the fifth bay is a wide round-headed arch originally opening into the apsidal chapel; above it is a smaller round-arched opening, now glazed; in the N. wall is part of a blocked arch of the 11th century, one of the original upper entrances to the quire.

The *Central Tower* (32 ft. by 30½ ft. by 144 ft. high) stands on four massive recessed piers and slightly stilted semi-circular arches of three square orders. Above these arches are four stages, of which two are open to the crossing and form a lantern; the lower has a triforium gallery in the thickness of the wall, with three plain round-headed openings on each side, each enclosing two subordinate arches, with plain imposts, central stone pillars, simple capitals of varying detail and plastered brick bases. On each side of the second stage are two wide, plain round-headed lights. The third stage has a gallery in the thickness of the wall, opening outwards, with four round-

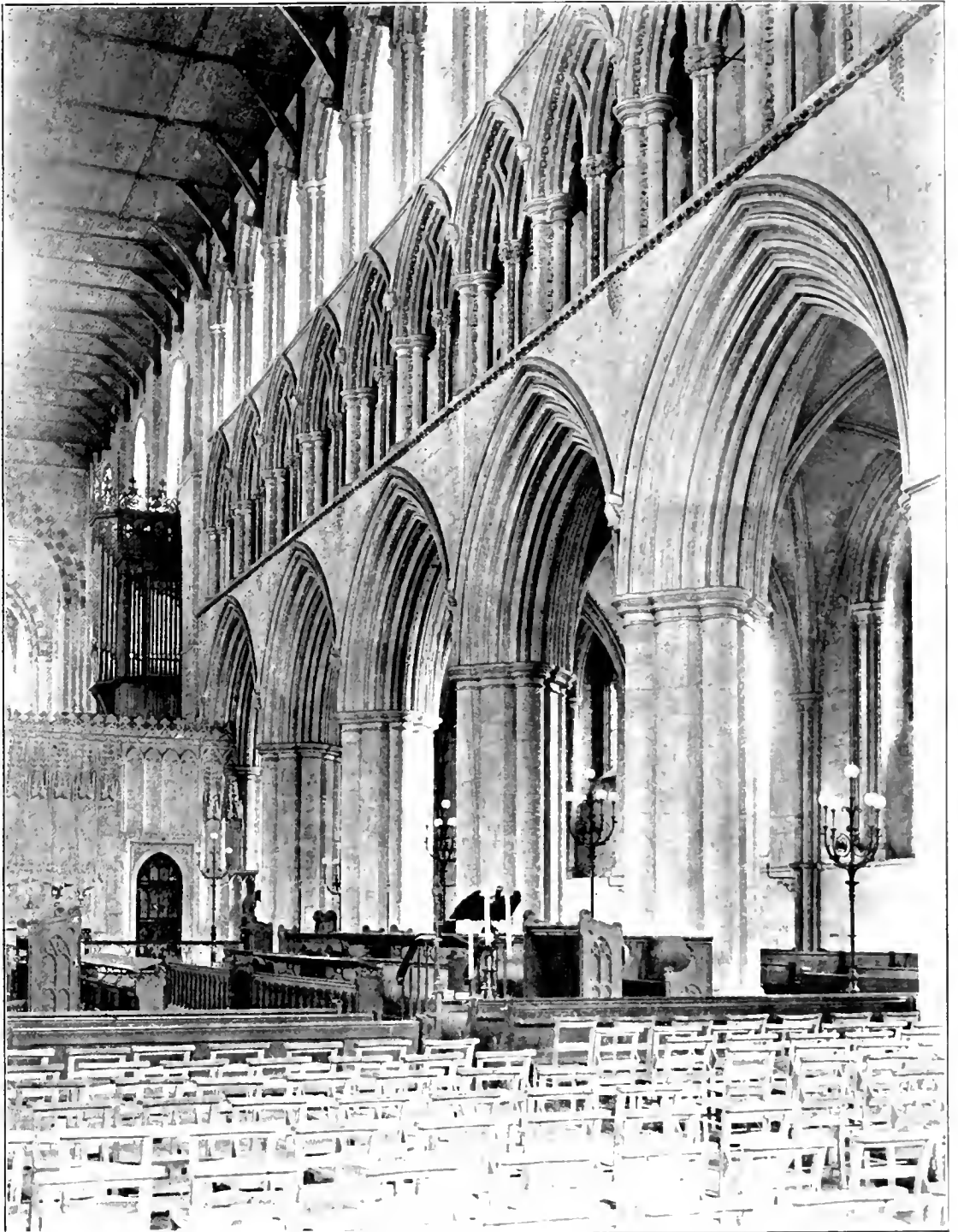
headed arches on each side, sub-divided by smaller arches resting on stone columns with cushion capitals; the gallery is covered by a plastered vault. From this stage there is a newel staircase, in the thickness of the N.W. angle. At the corners, and in the middle of each face of these stages, are flat pilaster buttresses; in the fourth, or bell-chamber stage, the corner pilasters take a rounded form, and are finished with embattled parapets, while those in the middle become pairs of half-round pilasters; in each face of this stage are two double windows, with round arched heads, each enclosed in a round arched recess; the tympana are pierced with triangular openings, and above the enclosing arches are lozenge-shaped openings. The arches have stone shafts and roll mouldings of stone, but are otherwise of brick. The tower is finished by an embattled brick parapet of later date.

The *North Transept* (65 ft. by 32½ ft.) is of three bays divided by wide shallow pilaster buttresses, now partly destroyed. On the ground stage there are two N. and three W. windows of 11th-century date, with jambs and semi-circular heads of two square orders, all in brick. In the E. wall are two round arches, of two square orders, which were originally the W. arches of the transept chapels; the chapels themselves were destroyed in the 15th century, and the arches blocked; the blocking now contains modern windows, and all that remains of the chapels is the springing of the vault and the S. respond at the chord of the apse of the S. chapel. The N. wall was completely rebuilt above the ground stage and a large circular window was inserted by Lord Grimthorpe. In the E. and W. walls the 11th-century triforium remains, with an open arcade of semi-circular brick arches, four in each bay, enclosed in pairs in larger recessed arches. All four arches and the larger enclosing arches rest on roughly-worked circular and octagonal shafts with cushion capitals. Two of the shafts, on the E., are lathe-turned, and probably re-used material from the church destroyed in Paul of Caen's rebuilding. The clearstorey has a tall open arch and a large round-headed window in each bay of the E. and W. walls. The stages are divided by chamfered string courses. In the N. wall near the N.W. angle is an original external doorway with an outer arch of brick and an inner arch of stone; the space between is roofed with a groined vault. This was probably the entrance of the townspeople to the transept, to which they have certain rights of access. At the N.W. angle is a modern newel-staircase.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.

SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE, WESTERN HALF. 14TH CENTURY.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.

SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE, EASTERN HALF, THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

The *South Transept* (32½ ft. by 65 ft.) is almost identical in arrangement with the N. transept. In the blocking of the two chapel arches in the E. wall are doorways, originally opening into the vestries by which the chapels were replaced in the 14th century; the doorways, which are moulded, and have shafted jambs with foliated capitals, now open into closets in the thickness of the wall, and all that remains of the vestries is a vaulting shaft. The triforium and the clearstorey are similar to those of the N. transept, but the triforium has six of the Saxon baluster shafts. In the middle of the S. wall is re-set the much restored late 12th-century arch which formerly opened from the cloister into the slype, or passage, to the cemetery; it has a round head and is of three elaborately enriched orders, the innermost being new; above it, and in the lobby which now replaces the old passage, is re-set some of the 12th-century arcading of the slype; it has interlacing semi-circular arches with ringed roll-mouldings and circular columns with richly carved capitals. The rest of the S. wall is filled by five large modern lancets. In the W. wall the two original windows of the ground stage were replaced, early in the 13th century, by lancet windows, having jamb shafts, with foliated capitals and moulded rear arches. These windows cut into the triforium, and, in order to accommodate them, the central column of the triforium arcade, in each bay, was replaced by a small square pier. In this wall is an 11th-century doorway, which originally opened into the cloister, but is now blocked and used as a cupboard; it has a semi-circular rear arch, and is vaulted in the thickness of the wall; there is no trace of it on the outside. The clearstorey on the W. side is the same as that on the E., except that one window, at the S. end, has a stone jamb shaft with a cushion capital. Close to the S. aisle of the nave a blocked two-light window of the 15th century originally lighted a small chamber in the thickness of the wall, now filled up.

The *Nave* (275½ ft. by 31 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of thirteen bays, of which nine of the N. arcade and three of the S. are of the 11th century. The detail is very plain; the arches are semi-circular, of three square orders, and rest on recessed piers with a chamfered string course at the springing; the bays are separated by flat pilasters. The triforium stage was altered in the 15th century, when the roofs of the aisles were lowered and three-light windows were inserted in each bay, except the third from the E., opposite the pulpitum. The arches are plain, round-headed, and of three square orders, with a chamfered string at the

springing. The clearstorey windows have plain round-headed lights similar to the original clearstorey windows in the transepts. A difference is visible in the detail between the three bays E. of the rood-screen and the rest, which may indicate a slight difference in date. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth bays on the S., counting from the E., belong to the rebuilding of 1323-43. The main arcade of these bays has arches of four moulded orders, with labels, and piers with round engaged angle-shafts at the cardinal points, and moulded capitals and bases carried round the complete pier. The dripstones of the labels are carved as heads and may be intended to represent Hugh of Eversdon, Isabel of France, Edward II., and Master Henry Wy, *magister operum* of the Abbey. The triforium is somewhat more, and the clearstorey somewhat less important than is usual in work of this date, owing to an attempt to make the new work harmonize with the 13th-century design further W. The triforium arcade is continuous, and has arches of two moulded orders, enriched with ball-flowers, sub-divided by two sharply pointed cinquefoiled arches, above which are spandrels pierced with trefoiled tracery. The arches are carried upon clusters of three shafts, with four-leaved flowers between them; the capitals of the main arches are moulded and those of the sub-arches are foliated. At the base of the triforium is a string course decorated with four-leaved flowers, and under it are six great shields carved in stone with the leopards of England, alternating with the cross and martlets of the Confessor, the three crowns of St. Oswyn, and a very beautiful shield of the lilies of France. The clearstorey has two lancet windows in each bay with rear arches of two moulded orders and two engaged shafts in each jamb. The five western bays on the S. and four western bays on the N. belong to the work begun by John de Cella in 1195, but not finished till after 1214. The arches of the main arcades are of four moulded orders, carried on piers with four engaged shafts at the cardinal points; the moulded capitals and bases are of four types which indicate the slow progress of the work from W. to E.; the W. responds are set with detached marble shafts, which were much simplified towards the completion of the work, and have capitals of the latest type. The triforium is a continuous arcade with two moulded arches in each bay, sub-divided by moulded arches with a pierced quatrefoil in the spandrel. These arches are carried on clusters of circular shafts with moulded capitals and bases; a line of dog-tooth ornament runs round the arches

and down between the columns, and there is a string-course with the same enrichment at the base of the triforium. The clearstorey is similarly arranged with two lancet windows in each bay; externally they are set in a continuous arcade, the windows alternating with blank panels, and internally they have moulded arches with a single line of dog-tooth ornament and three shafts in each jamb. The flat faces of the piers between the windows, which originally were to have been hidden by the vaulting shafts were worked with shallow sinkings in the simplified design. In the upper storeys of the building are other traces of the abandoned vault. There are preparations for vaulting shafts, beginning at the string course below the triforium from shafted corbels over the piers and plain corbels over the points of the arches, in all the bays except the ninth from the E., which is entirely of the later work. The W. front was almost completely rebuilt by Lord Grimthorpe.

The *North Aisle* of the nave (15 ft. wide) corresponds with the N. arcade of the nave in date, but has been much altered. There is a 13th-century N. window, with modern tracery and shafted jambs, in each of the first nine bays. The N. wall of the remaining four bays replaces the arcade to the chapel of St. Andrew, destroyed about 1553, and contains modern windows. Two vaulting shafts remain N.E. of the tenth bay, but the vault was never carried further. In the fourth bay from the E. is a modern external doorway, and a modern wall crosses the aisle at this point. In the sixth bay is an 11th-century doorway, with a round head and plain rear vault, and in the ninth bay is another doorway, now blocked, which led into St. Andrew's Chapel. In the W. wall is a single doorway similar in style to that of the nave, and almost entirely modern; above it is a small two-light window and a corbelled vaulting shaft.

The *South Aisle* of the nave (16 ft. wide) corresponds in date to the different periods of the S. arcade of the nave, but the 11th-century bays have been much altered and were re-vaulted by Lord Grimthorpe. In the E. bay is a late 14th-century doorway which originally opened into the cloister; the outside is modern, and is covered by a modern porch, but the inside is untouched and is richly ornamented. The opening is of three orders, the inner being two-centred, the middle one multi-cusped, and the outer square-headed; it is flanked by buttresses and niches with cusped panelled backs, vaulted canopies and panelled half octagonal pedestals. In the spandrels are two carved and painted

shields with the arms of Richard II., France ancient quartering England, and of the Abbey, azure a saltire or; the latter is said to be the earliest representation of these arms. The opening is vaulted in the thickness of the wall with moulded ribs and carved bosses. The first three windows are almost entirely modern, the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth bays have each an early 14th-century window of two lights, with shafted internal jambs, moulded rear arches and modern tracery. These bays have quadripartite ribbed stone vaulting, also of early 14th-century date, which springs, on the S., from clustered shafts with moulded capitals, rings and bases. In the seventh bay is a staircase in the thickness of the wall, now partly blocked and used as a safe, but originally leading to the Abbot's chapel. The outside of these bays retains the mutilated remains of the N. range of the early 14th-century cloister, partly covered by modern buttresses. (See *Monastic Buildings*.) In the ninth bay is a window of late 13th-century date with shafted jambs and modern or much restored tracery. The remaining bays, originally covered by the buildings of the Abbot's house and chapel, have had modern windows inserted in them, and are covered by modern vaulting on early 13th-century wall shafts. In the S. wall of the twelfth bay are traces of a doorway from the aisle to a vaulted passage below the Abbot's Lodging. In the S. wall of the W. bay is the blocked N. arch of the proposed, but unbuilt, S.W. tower. It is of three moulded orders having detached shafts with moulded capitals, rings and bases.

The three *West Porches* are mainly contained in the thickness of the W. wall. Little beyond the vaulting ribs and parts of the detail on the E. are old; they belong to the very early 13th-century W. front finished by William of Trumpington, and have elaborate wall areading with detached shafts now almost entirely restored.

The *Chapel of St. Andrew* was almost completely destroyed c. 1553, and only the foundations and a few fragments of the walls remain.

The two *West Towers* were never completed; nothing now remains above ground of the tower on the S. except the blocked arch (see S. aisle), and only a few fragments remain of the tower on the N.

Roofs and Ceilings: Over the central span of the eastern arm is a wooden vault of late 13th-century date with moulded ribs and carved bosses; it is elaborately decorated with colour. (See *Paintings*.) Round the springers are set a series of late 17th-century painted

AN OF GATEHOUSE

→ 51' 3" to West Front of Cathedral →

? SITE OF LATER ALMONRY

SITE OF TOWER

← 51' 3" to NE corner of Gatehouse ←

SITE OF CHAPEL

SITE OF CHAPEL

SITE OF TOWER

LADY-CHAPEL

TRANSFIGURATION (SITE OF)

ST MICHAEL AND ST MARY (SITE OF)

STEDMURD (SITE OF)

SHRINE OF ST AMBROSIALUS (SITE OF)

ST PETER (SITE OF)

OUR LADY OF THE ROSEMARY (SITE OF)

REPOSITORY OF CLOVESTEN

HERE

N K S' C E M E T E R Y

(AULA REGIA ETC.)

SITE OF GUEST-HOUSES

Paul de Caen, 1077-1088	14 th century
destroyed work	d ^o destroyed work
Robert de Gorham, 1151-1166	later 14 th century
John de Cella 1195-1214	d ^o destroyed work
destroyed unfinished work	15 th century
William de Traungton 1214-1235	d ^o destroyed work
1257-12	16 th century
	later and modern

Scale of feet

CR PEERS, F.S.A.
mens 1906. recons. 1910
by permission of the VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

mens 1906. recens 1910
by permission of the VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GROUND PLAN



C.R. PEERS, F.S.A.
mens 1906 recns 1910
by permission of the Victoria County Historians

shields which commemorate the repair of the roof in 1681-3. The following arms appear: Skeffington; Rowbottom quartering Grace; Gape; Monthermer, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester; Brisco; Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Edmonds; an unknown coat; Tetley; Anderson; Wittewronge; Ridware; Napier (?); Holles; Berkeley; Capell; Finch, Earl of Nottingham; Wentworth, Earl of Stafford; Butler, Duke of Ormonde; Prince of Wales; Grey, Earl of Kent; Russell, Earl of Bedford; Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire; North; William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; Howland; Jennings; Pemberton; Farington; de Burgh (?), Earl of Kent; Lytton; Boteler; Blount; Cox; Hale; Chauncey; Garrard; Leman; Fawconbridge (?); Grimston; Jeffreys; Montagu, Earl of Sandwich; Hatton; Tufton, Earl of Thanet; Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Ailesbury; Compton; Monck, Duke of Albemarle; Egerton; Robartes, Earl of Radnor; Howard, Duke of Norfolk; a wrongly painted coat intended possibly for that of the first Duke of St. Albans. The tower is ceiled above the second stage with a mediæval flat painted, wooden ceiling (see *Paintings*). The modern ceilings of the transepts have 15th-century figures of angels at the feet of the principal rafters. The nave has a flat wooden panelled ceiling of late 15th-century date, with half-figures of angels, some of which hold shields, at the feet of the rafters. (See also *Paintings*.)

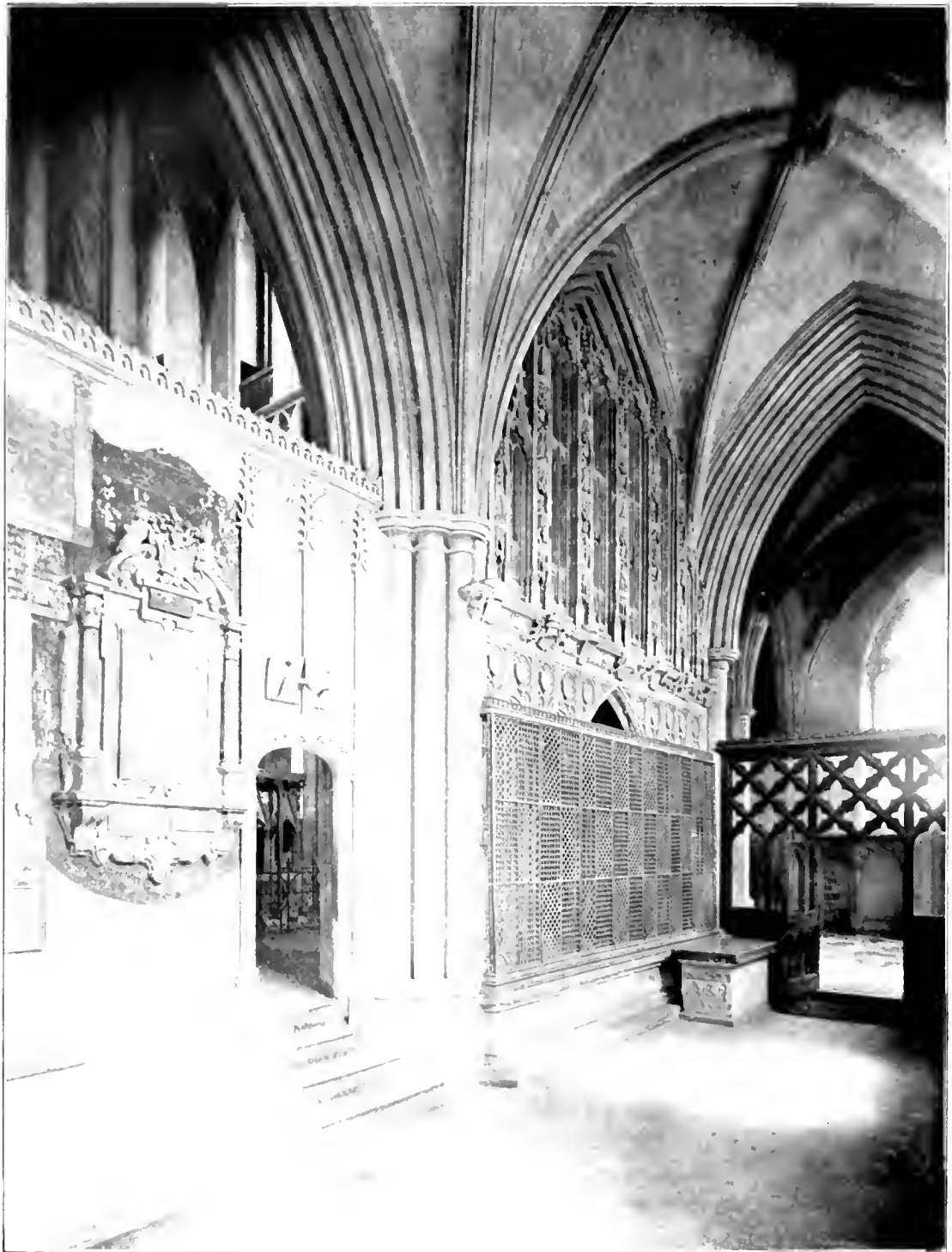
FITTINGS.

Altar Slab (see *Monuments*). *Bells*: eight; 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 8th, 1699. *Bracket*: on ninth pier of N. arcade of nave, moulded, small, 15th-century. *Brasses*: in *Presbytery*, slab, originally covered by large Flemish brass, 9 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. (now in the Wheathampstead Chapel), of Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1349-96), in richly ornamented Eucharistic vestments, diaper background of leaves and heraldic beasts; on each side and over the figure elaborate traceried niches, with figures of saints, prophets, angels, etc.; marginal inscription, date left blank; two small shields with a bend, three eagles displayed thereon: slab with indents only, assigned to Abbot Hugh de Eversdon (1308 to 1326), with mitre and crozier, cusped canopy and marginal inscription: slab with indents only, assigned to Abbot Richard Wallingford (1326 to 1335), with mitre and crozier, pedestal with small arading, heavy cusped and crocketed canopy and marginal inscription, two small figures above canopy: slab only of Flemish brass of Abbot Michael Mentmore: slab with indents

only of small figure and inscription: slab with indent only of half-figure (brass in Wheathampstead Chapel of monk wearing cowl): slab, with remains of brass and indents, of Abbot John Stoke (1410 to 1451), indent only of figure, scroll, small figure of the Virgin, two saints, shield, and inscription: brasses of large, incomplete triple canopy, shield with azure, a saltire or (St. Alban), part of a scroll and marginal inscription: slab with indents, of kneeling figure, large floriated cross, on which are two figures and a scroll, brass only of part of scroll: 15th-century: of Robert Beauver, c. 1455, in monastic habit, with cowl, inscription and scroll: of Sir Anthony Grey, 1480, in plate armour, with indent of inscription (shield with Grey quartering, a quarterly coat of Valence and Hastings, in Wheathampstead Chapel): slab with indents only of ecclesiastic, 15th-century, scroll and inscription: slab with indents only of tau cross, kneeling figures of man and woman, and marginal inscription, early 16th-century, much defaced: slab with indents only of priest and inscription plate, small: slab with indent of Henry Grimbold, priest, 1522, and inscription: slab with indent of Richard Stondon, priest, early 16th-century, and inscription: slab with indents only of Abbot John of Berkhamstede, 1302, fully vested, elaborate canopy, marginal fillets, and marginal inscription in old French in separate Lombardic characters: slab with indents only of knight in armour and of woman, assigned to Bartholomew Halley, 1468, and Florence, his wife, of two sons, two daughters, a shield, and inscription plate (imperfect brass of knight and brass of wife in Wheathampstead Chapel): slab with incomplete brass of an abbot, early 15th-century (lower part of figure, palimpsest, with lower part of figure of lady on the back, now in Wheathampstead Chapel), inscription, lower part of canopy, part of marginal inscription and a heart, indents of the rest of the figure, three hearts and the rest of the marginal inscription, and two shields: slab, with indents only, assigned to Abbot John de Maryns, 1308, figure fully vested, elaborate triple canopy, marginal inscription: slab with indents only of priest, early 16th-century, scroll and inscription plate: slab with indents only of floriated cross, kneeling figure of ecclesiastic, scroll and inscription plate: slab with indents only of civilian, early 16th-century, scroll, inscription plate and marginal inscription, with roundels at the corners: slab with indents of priest, late 15th-century, and inscription plate, brass of scroll with prayer: slab with indents only assigned to Robert Fairfax, doctor of music, 1521,

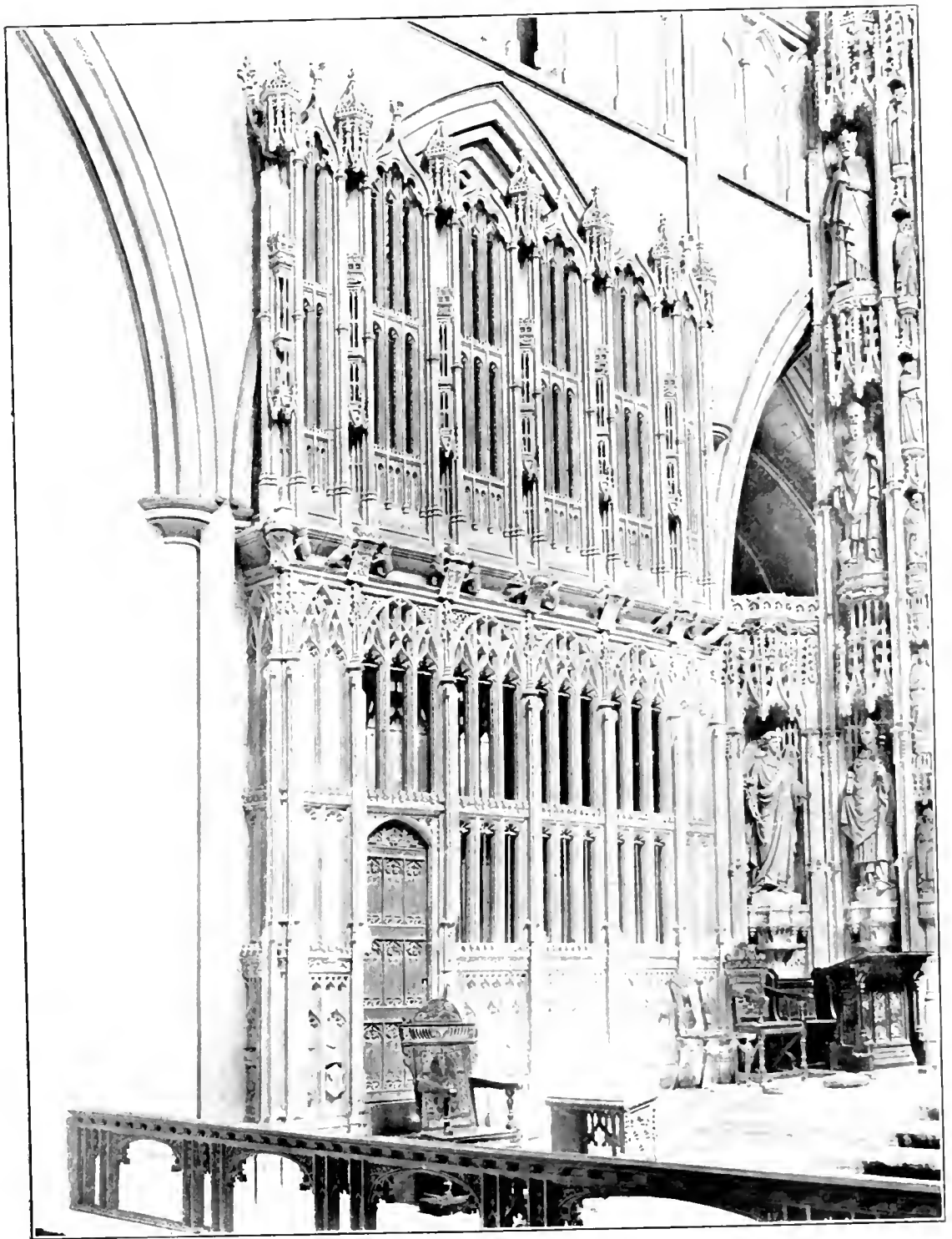
and Agnes, his wife, two figures, inscription plate, two sons and two daughters: slab with indents of a man, his wife, six sons and seven daughters, *c.* 1500. *In the Wheathampstead Chapel*, original positions uncertain: of civilian, *c.* 1465: of civilian, *c.* 1470, head missing: to Maud Harryes, 1537, inscription: to Agnes Skelton, 1604, inscription (see also above and below). *In N. Aisle of Presbytery*: slab, indents only, probably of an ecclesiastic, scroll, inscription plate: brass of Thomas Fayrman, merchant of the Staple of Calais, 1411, and his wife Alice, imperfect inscription: slab with indents only of a priest, *c.* 1440 (brass in Wheathampstead Chapel), scroll and inscription plate: slab with indents only of man and wife, early 15th-century, inscription plate and shield, much worn: slab, with indents only of kneeling figure of monk, floriated cross and scroll, much worn: slab with indent only of figure with device over it, much worn: slab with indent only of monk, inscription plate, small: slab with indents only of a man, two wives, and children. *In S. Aisle of Presbytery*: slab with indents only, probably of a monk, inscription plate, small: slab, imperfect, with part of indent of floriated cross and two roses: slab with indents only of kneeling figure, in profile, and inscription plate: slab with brass of Ralph Rowlatt, merchant of the Staple of Calais, 1543, six daughters and imperfect marginal inscription, indents of wife, three sons and four shields: slab with indents of figure and inscription plate, small: three slabs with indents, one much worn, two in fragments. *In N. Transept*: slab with indents only of man, his wife and child, scroll, inscription plate, three shields, late 15th-century: slab with worn indents of William Stroder and his wife Margaret, 1517 (inscription plate in Wheathampstead Chapel): slab with indents only of monk, possibly William Stubbard, late 14th-century, inscription plate, elaborate canopy, scroll, Virgin and Child (?), marginal inscription with devices: slab with indent only of large half-figure of ecclesiastic. *In S. Transept*: slab with indents only of ecclesiastic and inscription plate: slab with indents of Thomas Rutland, sub-prior, 1521, and inscription plate (brasses of both in Wheathampstead Chapel), indent and remains of marginal inscription with roundels at the corners: slab with indents only of bust of ecclesiastic, possibly Prior Robert Norton, mid 14th-century, over floriated cross of unusual design, with canopy and marginal inscription: slab with indents only of kneeling figure, floriated cross, inscription plate and scrolls much worn: fragment of a slab with indents of

bust, scroll and device, mid 15th-century, over grave of John Gyldford, custos of the nuns at Sopwell: slab with indents of monk, scroll and inscription plate. *In N. Aisle of Nave*: slab with indents, much defaced: slab with indents only of man, wife, four sons, three daughters, and inscription plate, mid-16th-century: slab with indents only of half-figure, probably a civilian, and inscription plate, mid-16th-century, small: slab with indents only of figure and inscription plate, small. *In S. Aisle of Nave*: slab with indents only of floriated cross, inscription plate and part of indent of marginal inscription: slab, a fragment with indent. *In W. end of Nave*: slab with indents of man and his wife, inscription, two shields: slab with indents only of ecclesiastic, inscription plate and marginal inscription, large: slab with indent of inscription plate: slab with indents only of civilian and inscription plate, small: slab with indent only of civilian, 16th-century: slab with indent of inscription plate: slab with indents only of half-figure and inscription plate: slab with indents only of civilian, inscription and four roundels: slab with indents only of half-figure and inscription plate, much worn. *Chairs*: in sanctuary, four, and a settle, all with curved back, early 17th-century: two late 17th-century. *Chest*: in S. aisle of presbytery, plain, with painted scroll, three locks and money slot; on wall above it wooden figure of an old man begging, late 17th-century. *Doors*: in the late 14th-century doorway in E. bay of S. aisle of nave, elaborately traceried, late 14th-century: in N. aisle of presbytery, original doors, *c.* 1363, of gatehouse, in fragments, plain work, heavily framed: in doorway of Ramryge chantry chapel, with linen fold panels, cusped and foliated tracery, early 16th-century: in N. aisle of presbytery, old W. doors of nave, with small wickets flanked by cusped panels and with traceried head, 15th-century: in N. doorway of N. transept, with late 11th-century strap hinges: in doorways of feretory, late 15th-century. *Images*: under the canopies, on the tracery and in the jambs of the windows of the Lady chapel: N. side, first window from the E., an archbishop, figure holding crown, two kneeling figures, two kings, figure with palm, figure (?); second window, St. Edward the Confessor, two headless figures, figure with spear and book, St. Edmund, mitred figure; third window, six mitred figures, one in cope, the others in Eucharistic vestments, a monk: S. side, second window, two figures of Evangelists, three figures of prophets, St. Stephen, figure (?); third window, two figures of queens, two figures of



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL

SOUTH AISLE OF PRESBYTERY SHOWING 13TH-CENTURY IRON GRATE
AND TOMB OF HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, 15TH CENTURY



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL

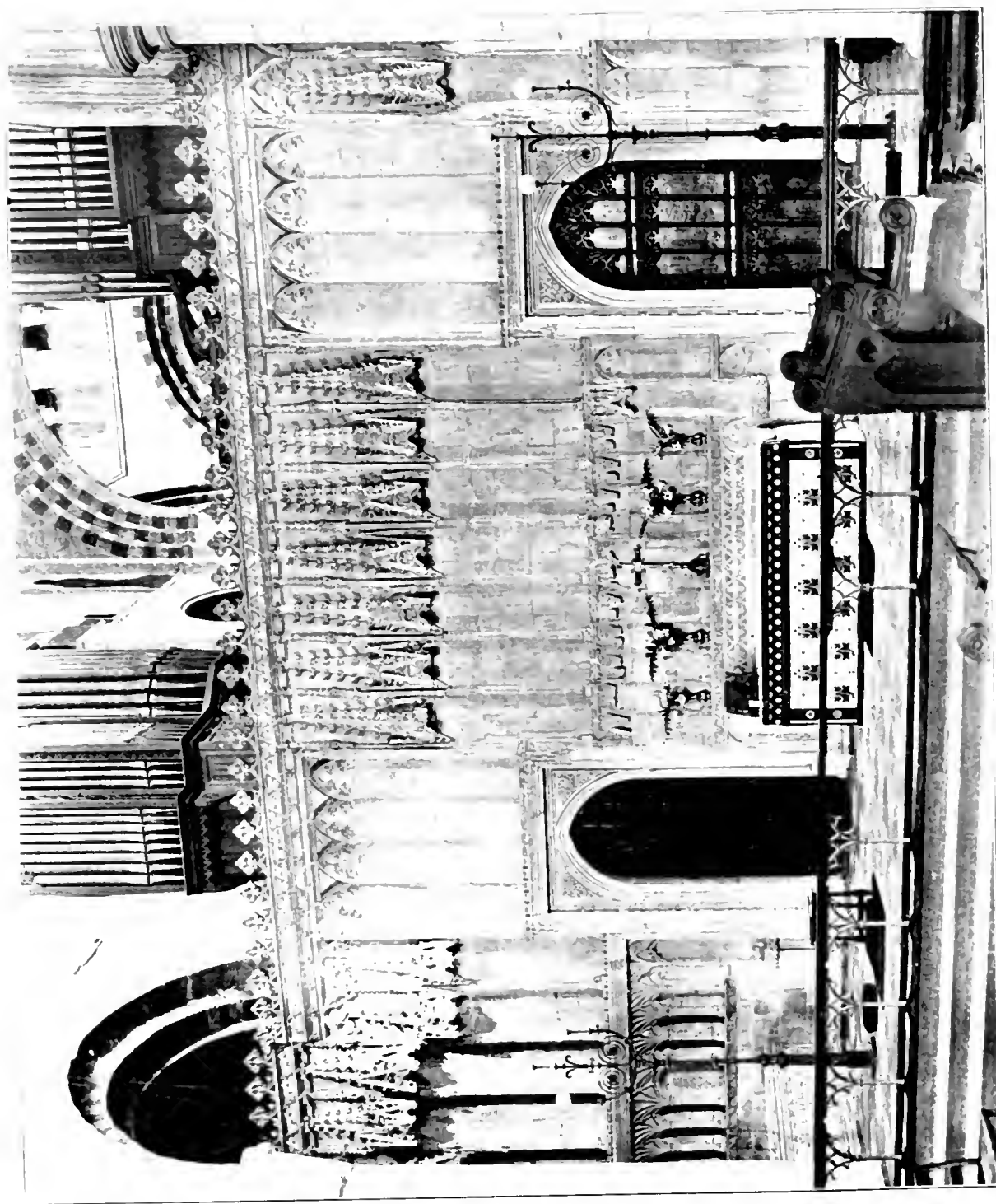
CHANTRY OF ABBOT RAMSEY: 16TH CENTURY

female martyrs, the Virgin and St. Anne, female figure with sword, an abbeſs: in blocked doorways in E. wall of S. tranſept fragments of ſeveral images and one nearly complete, of man in armour, c. 1400, in gypon and baſcinet, with padded chain mail avantail (known as Red Cross knight). *Glaſs*: in fourth window of N. aiſle of nave, four ſhields, late 14th-century, probably from cloiſters, with arms of Edward III., Edward Prince of Wales, Lionel Duke of Clarence, and John of Gaunt: in fifth window, a ſhield with or two bars gules, and in next window another with azure a ſaltire or and a border gules with eight golden mitres (the arms of Abbot William Heyworth), both ſhields of ſimilar design with angel ſupporters: in a W. window of N. tranſept, fragments leaded into a ſquare. *Lockers*: in the E. bay of the veſtibule, on the N.: in the E. wall of the S. aiſle of the veſtibule: in the N. reſpond of the arch between the S. aiſle of the preſbytery and the S. tranſept. *Monuments*: on the S. ſide of the Feretory, the monument of Duke Humphrey of Glouceſter, 1447, a triple arch, with a traceried ſoffit, ſpringing from panelled reſponds ſet againſt the pillars of the arcade, ſurmounted by cornice ornamented with four ſhields of the Duke's arms, France and England quarterly in a border argent, enſigned with dual caps and ſupported by chained antelopes, alternating with three ſmaller ſhields, with helms, creſts and mantling; above the cornice are tall, pierced, traceried panels with crocketed heads, pinnacles, and niches, which, on the S. ſide, are filled with figures: the arms are repeated ſeveral times, and alſo the Duke's badge of daisies in a ſtanding cup. On N. ſide of Preſbytery: the chantry chapel of Abbot Ramryge, c. 1522, a ſmall ſtructure with delicate fan-vaulted roof, in two ſtages; lower panels of both ſtages are ſolid, with ſhields of arms, upper panels, tranſomed and traceried; ſtring course between the ſtages, with ſhields of arms of various religious houſes, and of Henry VIII., and an inſcription; top ſtage deſigned with elaborate canopies and niches finiſhed with crocketed heads; at the E. end inſide are ſhields, with the arms of St. Alban, St. Oſwin, and St. Amphibal, and niches for figures; ſome traces of a decorative pattern in colour remain internally; on the floor is an incised ſlab, with the figure of the abbot: the chapel is entered from the S.E. On S. ſide of Preſbytery: the chantry chapel, known as that of Abbot John of Wheathampſtead, 1464, with wide, four-centred arch to the preſbytery, cloſed by contemporary iron grille of plain design, ornamented with ſmall gilt ſhields;

above the arch is a cornice, ornamented with a motto and wheat-ears, a band of quatrefoils with devices, and a course of creſting ornament; doorway on the S., where there is a plain panelled plinth, with open tracery and a cornice above it. In S. Aiſle of Preſbytery: on N. wall, a board with painted inſcription to Raffe Maynard, 1613; Margery (Rowlatt) Maynard, his mother, 1547; and Margery (Seale), his ſecond wife, 1619; with arms of Maynard, Rowlatt and Seale: ſmall wall monument in architectural ſetting to Charles Maynard, 1665, and Mary, his wife, 1663: a rough altar tomb with a plain ſlab: altar tomb with ſlab of Froſterley marble marked with five conſecration crosses, plain ſides, with indents of three figures, inſcription, and three ſhields. In N. Aiſle of Preſbytery: ſmall mural monument with ſetting of drapery and cherubs' heads, to Robert Nicoll, 1689, and Mary (Gape), his wife, 1685, erected 1694, with arms of Nicoll impaling Gape: tablet to John Jones Wall, 1686. In S. Aiſle of Nave: in S. wall, tomb reſeſs aſcribed to the hermits Roger and Sigar, with multi-cusped and moulded arch on ſhafted jambs, 13th-century; above it a painted inſcription in 16th-century characters. Niches: in Lady chapel, in S. wall of E. bay over ſedilia, a range of canopied niches, early 14th-century, now almoſt completely reſtored: in veſtibule, flanking W. arch of Lady chapel, two tall niches with gabled foliated heads, early 14th-century, much reſtored: in S. reſpond of arch between S. aiſle of preſbytery and S. tranſept, low down, trefoiled, moulded, 13th-century: in S. reſpond of arch from S. tranſept to S. aiſle of nave, rough. Paintings: In Lady chapel: traces of ſcrolls with inſcriptions in S. window of W. jamb, late 15th-century: in Preſbytery: on wooden vault of central ſpan, decoration, on ribs, and circular medallions with ſymbols of St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist, late 15th-century: over arch at W. end, three ſhields with the arms of St. Alban, St. Oſwin, and St. Amphibal, and an inſcription, late 15th-century: on low wall E. of feretory, figure of St. William of York in archbiſhop's veſtments, late 14th-century: fragment of another figure of an archbiſhop, early 15th-century: on S. wall fragment of a border. In N. Aiſle of Preſbytery: over arch at W. end, painting of King Oſſa, 15th-century: remains of colour decoration, masonry lines, etc., original. In S. Aiſle of Preſbytery: painted inſcription, early 17th-century. In Central Tower: below ceiling, four ſhields with arms of Edward I., Edmund, Earl of Lancaſter, Eleanor of Caſtile and Richard, Earl of Corn-

wall: on the ceiling, panels with red and white roses, and shields with the arms of England, St. George, St. Alban and St. Edward the Confessor, 16th-century: arches of tower decorated with coloured squares and masonry lines, original. *In N. Transept*: on E. wall, painting of the incredulity of St. Thomas, early 15th-century: splay of windows decorated with vine pattern, 15th-century. *In S. Transept*: on E. wall, figure of an angel with outstretched wings, 13th-century. *In Nave*: between clearstorey windows of quire, remains of three large figures on the N. and of two on the S.: on second pier of N. arcade, of the Holy Trinity, early 15th-century, defaced: on W. faces of 11th-century piers of N. arcade, a series of five paintings, two subjects in each, one over the other, upper one in each case a crucifixion, the lower, a scene from the life of the Virgin, all 13th-century: on S. faces of these piers, figure subjects, including one of St. Thomas and St. Christopher, mid 14th-century, all much defaced: on ninth pier of S. arcade, an outline in red of the Virgin and Child: on walls of quire, painted texts: on ceiling over monks' quire, painted panels, in rows, ornamented alternately with the sacred monogram and angels holding shields; in the middle a large painting of the coronation of the Virgin; the shields in the alternate panels, thirty-two in number, bear the following arms: St. Edmund, St. Alban, St. Oswin, St. George, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Louis of France, the Emperor, the King of Judea (Christ), the Emperor of Constantinople, Castile quartered with Leon, England quartered with France for the King of England, the King of Portugal, the King of Sweden, the King of Cyprus, the King of Man, the emblems of the Trinity or the shield of faith, the instruments of the Passion or the shield of salvation, the King of Aragon, the King of Jerusalem, the King of Denmark, the King of Bohemia, 'Lord Thomas,' the king's son, the King of Sicily, the King of France, the Duke of Lancaster, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the King of Norway, the King of Navarre, the King of Scotland, mid 15th-century: on the shields held by half-figures of angels in the nave roof the following arms are painted: gules the letters I.W. gold between three white roses, gules the monogram of the Blessed Virgin under a crown, argent the Five Wounds, gules a cross argent, argent a cross gules, party gules and argent a crosslet counter coloured, azure a sacred monogram argent, azure a saltire or, for St. Alban, gules three crowns or, for St. Oswin, argent a fesse sable with a bird on the fesse dimidiating a cross

engrailed gules. (See also Ramryge tomb under *Monuments*.) *Panelling*: in vestry in E. end of N. aisle of nave, early 17th-century, originally in presbytery. *Piscinae*: in S. wall of E. bay of S. aisle of vestibule, a triple recess with two drains, vaulted soffit and gabled head with carved tympanum, nearly all modern: in E. wall of feretory, of uncertain date. (See also *Sedilia*.) *Plate*: includes cups of 1560 and 1639, large paten of 1697, straining spoon of 1709, flagon of 1721, and two 16th-century cups presented in 1878. *Reredos*: in the middle of the second bay of the eastern arm, in the form of a great stone screen, built by William Wallingford at a cost of 1,100 marks and finished before 1484; three stages of large, richly decorated niches, original images replaced by modern figures; on each side of the altar are doorways to the feretory, over which are shields supported by angels with the arms of England quartering those of France and a chevron between nine wheatears in groups of three: on the E. side the screen is panelled and has some niches containing modern statues; the whole structure is very much restored. *Royal Arms*: in N. aisle of presbytery, a painted achievement of the arms of Charles II. or James II. *Screens*: in S. aisle of presbytery, in S. wall of second bay, blocked stone screen, originally open to the S. chapel at this point, two ranges of pointed uncusped lights, with moulded mullions and embattled transoms: late 15th-century. In nave at E. side of fourth bay, rood screen, constructed of clunch; on E. side, panelled with simple cinquefoiled arcades; on W. side has a range of projecting canopies flanked by doorways, with brackets for two tiers of images under each canopy; over each doorway are plain niches, and beyond the doorways are more canopies; on the N. is a modern continuation across the N. aisle: there are two modern piscinae in the screen; it was probably constructed by Abbot de la Mare (1349-96). *Sedilia*: in the Lady chapel, under range of projecting canopies, three sedilia and a piscina ranging with them with two grooves for shelves; canopies nearly all modern, the rest of early 14th-century date, much restored. *Stoups*: at W. end of N. aisle of nave, canopied niche, late 14th-century, much restored, with modern holy-water basin: in S. aisle of presbytery, of clunch, 11th-century: in blocked doorway in E. wall of S. transept, loose with other fragments. *Tiles*: in N. transept, mediæval. *Miscellanæ*: *Chamber of Feretrar*: in E. bay of N. arcade of feretory, a wooden structure of two stages, the upper projects, and contains



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL
CHOIR SCREEN IN NAVE: LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.
CHAMBER OF THE FERETRUM. 15TH CENTURY.

the watching chamber; in the lower stage are cupboards with elaborate traceried doors; soffit of overhanging part is elaborately vaulted in wood, and the front of the watching chamber has, on the S., traceried panels in two ranges, the upper being pierced; on the N. are solid canopied panels; on the top is a plain cornice; the beam separating the two stages is carved with representations in relief of the martyrdom of St. Alban, the Seasons, etc.; at E. end a staircase to the upper stage, entered from feretory, with a pair of traceried doors; erected early in the 15th century. *Coffins*: in S. aisle of presbytery, three, of stone. *Cupboards*: in blocked W. doorway of S. transept, three wooden, baluster-fronted cupboards, used to contain bread of a bread charity, 16th and early 17th-century. *Fragments*: in low wall at E. end of feretory, of all dates from 12th century to 16th century, and some modern: in blocked doorways in E. wall of S. transept, of various dates, including carved bosses, mouldings, etc.: in lobby S. of S. transept, architectural details of all dates from 12th century to 16th century. *Grate*: set up against S. side of Duke Humphrey's tomb, of wrought iron, three ranges of panels, fourteen in each, alternately square and diamond lattice, with wrought studs at the intersections; possibly of 13th-century date, not *in situ*. *Masons' Marks*: many varieties in tower and western bays of nave. *Rood Beam*: in feretory, in glass case, a short length, moulded and carved, with running pattern and cresting, gilt and pointed. *Shrines*: in N. aisle of presbytery, the remains of pedestal of shrine of St. Amphibal, constructed of clunch, with a range of canopied niches on rectangular base, ornamented with a diaper inclosing the letters R. and W.; mid 14th-century, found in pieces and re-erected in 19th century. In feretory, the pedestal of the shrine of St. Alban, of Purbeck marble, fragments discovered in 1873 and re-erected; base, 8½ ft. by 2½ ft., by 3 ft. high, with quatrefoil panels; above base a range of niches, four on each side and one at each end, having acutely pointed crocketed canopies, with foliate designs and figure subjects (the martyrdom of St. Alban, etc.) in the tympana and spandrels, the whole crowned with cresting foliage; detached shafts placed round it, early 14th-century, in fragmentary condition.

MONASTIC BUILDINGS.

The MONASTIC BUILDINGS, except the Church and the *Great Gatehouse*, have almost completely disappeared, but the sites of many

of them have been identified by excavation. The *Cloister* was on the S. side of the church and covered rather more than half the S. aisle of the nave, in the S. wall of which are the only remains of it above ground. They consist of parts of vaulting shafts, the springers of some of the vaults and wall panelling, all much weather-worn and partly obscured by modern buttresses. These remains date from the second quarter of the 14th century, but are curiously backward in style when compared with the work in the Lady chapel. On the W. of the cloister was a second court, on the N. side of which were the *Abbot's Lodgings* which covered the rest of the aisle. Beyond this, in a position S.W. of the church, was the outer court of the abbey.

(2). The *Great Gatehouse*, on the N. side of the former court, is an unusually fine example, and now forms part of the Grammar School.

It is a three-storeyed building of flint rubble with stone dressings, considerably repaired with brick, and has an embattled parapet, behind which is a tiled roof. It was built by Thomas de la Mare, probably in 1363. In the middle is a large vaulted passage two storeys in height. On each side of this are two vaulted chambers entered by doorways in the S. archway. One of the chambers on the W. has vaulting made up of re-used 13th-century vaulting-ribs. On the first floor there are three rooms on each side of the archway. Above this on the second floor are two large rooms with a third smaller room over the archway. The N. or outer elevation has two moulded arches of unequal size, one for foot, and the other for horse traffic. The S. elevation has one large arch of two moulded orders which is flanked by the projecting staircase turrets. The windows, some of two lights, other single lights, have cinquefoiled heads under square-headed labels; they are mainly original, but have been considerably restored. Over a fireplace on the second floor are the arms of Charles I. The ceilings of the second floor rooms are carried upon heavy joists on carved stone corbels. The *Waxhouse Gate* in the High Street still exists in the form of a plastered arch of uncertain date; this gave access from the town to the lay cemetery and the door of the N. transept. There are also some remains of the walls of the *Sacristy* N. of the N. transept, but though much of the foundations exists, only small fragments of the walls remain above ground.

Condition—Of the main structure of the Abbey, good; of the cloisters, bad; of the Gatehouse, good; of the Waxhouse Gate, poor.

Secular:—**GEORGE STREET:—**

(3). *House*, at the E. end of the street, now converted into shops on the ground floor, was built in the 15th century, and is an interesting example of a town-house of this date.

The walls are covered with rough-cast between the studs, with the overhanging upper storey supported on a heavy moulded beam; the back of the building is weather-boarded. The plan is rectangular. On the street front is a window of two pointed lights, with a wood frame, and there are traces of four similar windows. The interior is practically modern.

Condition—Fairly good in the front; poor at the back.

MARKET PLACE:—

(4). **THE CLOCK TOWER**, facing the High Street, is a square, four-storeyed building of flint rubble, with stone dressings. It has an embattled parapet and a newel staircase in the thickness of the wall at the N.W. angle, finished above the parapet with a small modern stone spire. It was built between 1403 and 1412, and drastically restored in 1866.

The tower is remarkable as being one of the few mediæval belfries remaining in England, and is the only example in Hertfordshire.

In the ground stage there are open moulded arches on the S. and E., and in the N.W. angle a small pointed doorway opens into the newel staircase above mentioned; a similar doorway in the N.E. corner opens into a second staircase, which finishes at the first floor. Both the first and second floors have fireplaces, with plain four-centred heads, in the W. wall, and are lighted by windows in the S. and E. walls, with moulded cinquefoiled heads and square labels. The third storey has a similar window in the N. wall; all are much restored, and the windows of the bell-chamber are modern. The floors are original, but considerably repaired. There are two bells: 1st by Robert and William Burford, early 15th-century.

Condition—Fairly good, much repaired; a bad crack is visible in the W. wall, and another in the diagonal wall of the N.W. staircase.

(5). *House*, No. 30, now a shop, is of late 17th-century date, built of plastered timber and brick. The street front above the shop window retains some of the original plaster work. The interior is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

(6). *The Old Market House* and an adjoining building, both of early 17th-century date, are constructed of plastered timber; the roofs are tiled. The houses are of three storeys, the upper storeys projecting one over the other; the

cellar or basement is of brick, and has an arched entrance. On the first floor of both houses there is a latticed bay window. The interiors are practically modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). *House*, now a shop, dated 1637, is of three storeys, and built of plastered timber. The roofs are tiled. On the street front, which is gabled, and has bay windows irregularly designed, the upper storeys project. Under the overhanging second floor at the N.E. angle, is a carved bracket, on which is the date 1637. This is repeated on a modern rain-water head.

Condition—Fairly good; interior completely altered.

(8). *House*, No. 17, now a shop, is a 17th-century building of two storeys. Above the shop window the street elevation retains the original plaster, which is divided into panels and medallions by moulded ribs worked in plaster. The roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

(9). *The Boot Inn* is a small two-storeyed building of early 17th-century date. The street front is plastered, and has two gables. The interior is modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

HIGH STREET:—

(10). *House*, No. 13, is a 17th-century plastered building, now used as a shop. Externally, above the shop window the walls are plastered and have rusticated plaster quoins. Over the window facing the so-called 'Cloisters', formerly Schoolhouse Lane, a set of early 17th-century grotesque carved brackets have been incorporated with modern work. These are said to have been removed recently from the shop front in the High Street.

The whole of the interior is modern.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(11). *House*, No. 17, now a shop, is a plastered timber building of three storeys, with the third storey projecting. The roof is tiled. In a gable on the street front is an oval medallion, which bears the date 1665. The structure is largely original, though little of the old detail remains, except the front, above the shop window, which is divided into small panels by bands of raised plaster with a running pattern in low relief. The windows are almost entirely modern.

Condition—Fairly good.

(12). *Houses*, two, adjoining No. 17, probably of the 17th century, are similar buildings which have been completely re-plastered, and otherwise renewed and altered.

Condition—Good; much repaired.



ST. ALBANS.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET: 15TH-CENTURY.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL.

THE GREAT GATEWAY (c. 1563) FROM THE SOUTH.

FRENCH ROW:—

(13-15). The street consists of a number of attached buildings, of which some are probably mediæval, but all have been much altered in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. At the N. end are several 16th and 17th-century houses. At the S. end, the '*Christopher Inn*', now converted into shops, is probably mediæval in front, though no detail remains by which an exact date can be assigned to it. It is a plastered timber building of two storeys and attics; the roof is tiled. At the S. end of the street front is an archway opening to the yard at the back; the upper storey projects above it, and is gabled; and there is a corresponding gable at the N. end. Behind the house a range of buildings was added probably early in the 17th century, a post at the back of the archway, with a carved grotesque bracket under the overhanging upper storey, being apparently of that date. The '*Fleur-de-Lis*', still used as an inn, is of plastered timber, and the roofs are tiled. It is only a small part of the original house, which was built at least as early as the first half of the 14th century; a traceried wooden window of that date was discovered early in the 20th century during some alterations, in which part of the old building was destroyed; this window is now in the Hertfordshire County Museum. The original plan appears to have been arranged about a courtyard, in which buildings of later date have been constructed. In the N. range is a small 17th-century open staircase and landing, possibly the remains of an open gallery. On the street front the upper storey projects, and is flanked by two overhanging gables with plain curved brackets.

Condition—Of '*The Christopher Inn*', poor; of '*The Fleur-de-Lis*', good, but much rebuilt; of the other houses, fairly good.

COLLEGE STREET:—

(16). *The Collegium Insanorum* is an early 17th-century building of plastered timber; the roofs are tiled. The plan is of the H type. In the 18th century the wings facing the street were reduced in projection, re-fronted with brick, and many of the windows were altered. The building appears to have been cut up into several tenements.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

FISHPOOL STREET:—

(17). *Godmersham House*, of late 17th-century date, is built of plastered brick and timber; the roof is tiled. The street front is divided into large panels by bands of running design

in moulded plaster. The interior was much altered in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Condition—Good.

(18). *House*, No. 13, is of the same date and style as *Godmersham House*, but the back is weather-boarded.

Condition—Of front, good; of back, poor.

(19). *The Raven Inn*, retains traces of 16th-century work, but was re-fronted and largely rebuilt in the 18th century. The front doorway has a four-centred arched head of the 16th century, re-set.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(20). *The Old Queen's Inn*, is mainly of early 17th-century date, but is built on mediæval foundations. The plan is L-shaped; the pargetted street front and the interior have been much altered; the gabled overhanging wing at the back stands on a cellar, of which the walls are built of flint rubble; in them there are fragments of mediæval stone carvings, and the remains of a 15th-century window of two lights. The room over it has early 17th-century paneling and an enriched ceiling of the same date.

Condition—Bad.

HOLYWELL HILL:—

(21). *Holywell Brewery*, is an early 17th-century building of plastered timber, re-fronted with brick in the 18th century; the roofs are tiled. The only old detail now visible is one of the heavy posts which supported the original front, with part of a grotesque carved bracket which carried the overhanging upper storey. The back of the building is structurally of the 17th century, but it is much patched, repaired and enlarged.

Condition—Fairly good.

(22). *No. 54*, is a small town-house of early 17th-century date, built of red brick. A lobby entered from the front door has, on the right, the dining room, lined with late 17th-century panelling, and, at the end, the staircase of somewhat earlier date, with plain turned balusters. From the staircase a much repaired part of the house at the back is entered. Above the lobby and dining room is the drawing room, with an original plaster ceiling, decorated in low relief with mouldings in geometrical patterns and medallions of classical heads.

Condition—Good; much altered.

(23). *The Old Saracen's Head* and *The White Hart Inns*, are early 17th-century buildings of plastered timber, with overhanging cornices, much altered in the 18th and 19th

centuries. In the White Hart there is some early 17th-century panelling.

Condition—Fairly good.

(24). *The City Lodging House* is of the 17th century. It is a small rectangular building of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey and exposed constructional timbers; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Fairly good.

ABBEY MILL LANE:—

(25). *The Fighting Cocks Inn*, is a small octagonal building of timber and plaster on stone foundations; the roof is tiled. It stands probably on the site of one of the outlying conventual buildings of the Abbey, and the basement, which is of masonry, may well be mediæval. The upper part appears to be of the 16th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

111. ST. MICHAEL, URBAN AND RURAL (St. Albans).

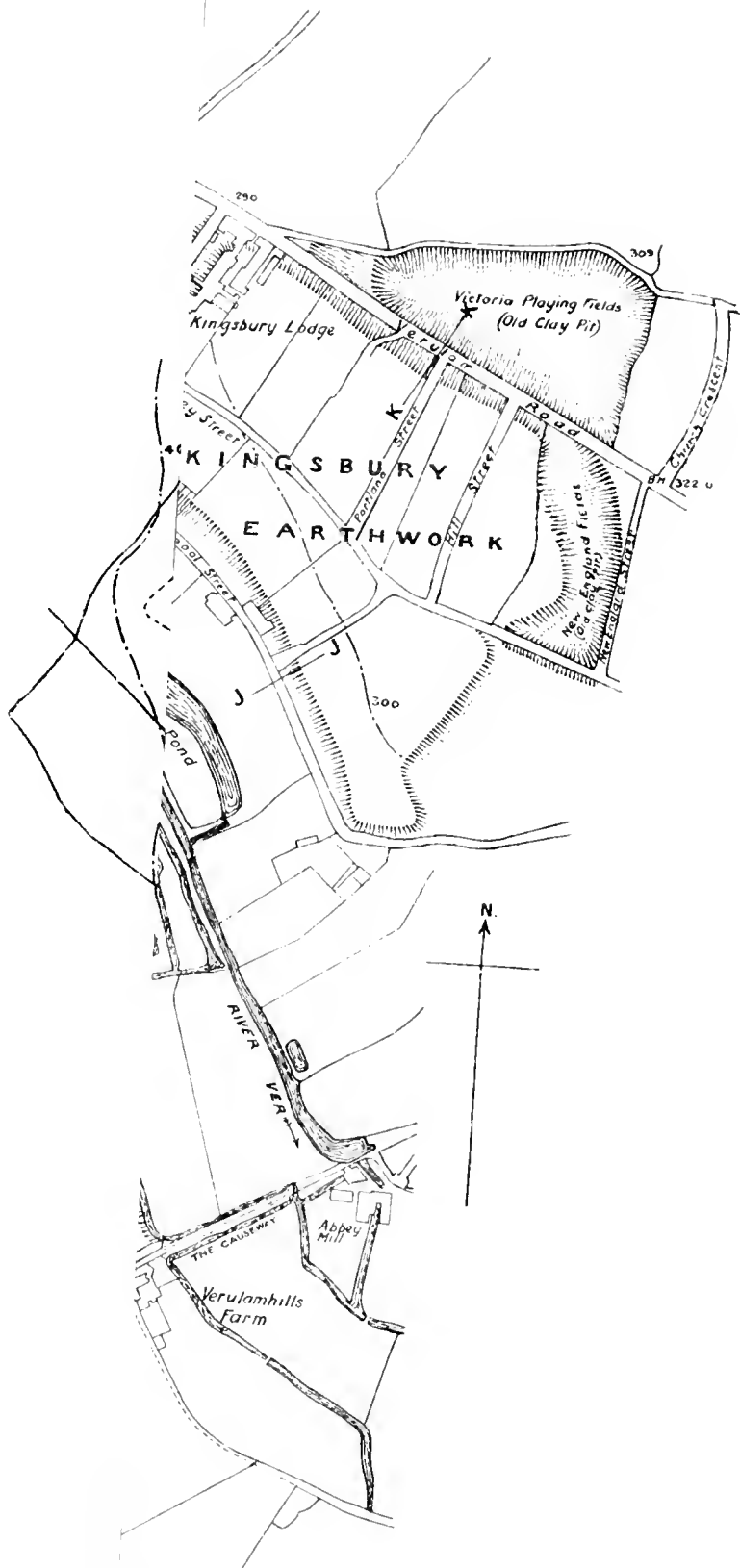
(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxvii. S.E. (b)xxxiv. N.E. (c)xxxiv. N.W. (d)xxxiv. S.E. (e)xxxiv. S.W.)

Roman:—

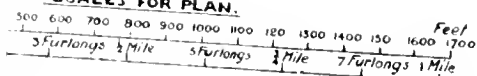
b, d (1). VERULAM: Site of the Roman municipality Verulamium: it is the only instance of its special class in Britain, and is remarkable for its fragments of massive town walls, and for the remains now buried beneath all its area.

This site lies W. of the modern town of St. Albans, on ground which rises gradually from the river Ver, 263-270 ft. above O.D., to a point about 100 ft. higher. It is a large, roughly oval area, about 4,800 ft. long and 2,700 ft. wide, nearly 2 miles in circumference and about 200 acres in extent. Round this area the line of the Roman city defences can be traced with almost absolute certainty (see map). They consist of the following parts:—(a) The wall proper, built of flint rubble with tile bonding-courses and (as excavation has shown) flint facing, the whole 9-10 ft., or in one place 13½ ft. thick; (b) a solid ramp of earth behind the wall for all its length except on the E. side, which is covered by the river; this seems to have been piled up to strengthen the wall against siege engines and to facilitate defence generally, but its exact relation to the wall can only be fixed by excavation, and its contours have been too seriously altered by various operations of man and nature to allow its original size and shape to be determined from its present appearance; (c) a berm, 15-20 ft. wide in front of the wall—a common Roman device; (d) a dry ditch, obviously of

formidable dimensions, but too much disturbed by natural and human agencies for its proper width, depth and shape to be ascertained without excavation. On the S.W. front, where the ground rises somewhat outside the wall and the defences are naturally weakest, there seems to have been a double ditch; on the E. front, the place of the ditch was taken by the Ver, which was perhaps dammed up below in order to ensure a sufficient and constant depth of water. Of these defences, the ditch is throughout traceable on the surface, and the wall, or at least its foundations, seems to survive continuously below the surface, but the most important features are the pieces of wall still visible above ground. Beginning at the S.E. and working round the W. front, the principal pieces are: (a) the St. Germain's Block, so-called from the adjacent mediæval St. Germain's Chapel, 115 ft. long, 10 ft. high, with a smaller and more ruined piece just S. of it; (b) a piece nearly 400 ft. long and in parts 6 or 7 ft. high, now much overgrown, which runs along the S. front of the city area; (c) about five small fragments visible in the section between the S. point of the wall and the Bluehouse Hill Lane; (d) a piece 58 ft. long, in a field, a little N. of this lane; and (e) the Gorhambury Block, 125 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 10 ft. high, close to the N. point of the city. All these pieces are eminently worthy of preservation and, apart from a little ivy and the roots of trees, they appear to be in no present danger of destruction. A great deal of the wall appears, however, to be still buried underground, and whenever measures for preservation may be taken, attention should not be confined only to the fragments which are now visible and are enumerated above. On the N.W. of the town wall, a ditch, said to be called locally the Fosse, diverges from the larger town ditch and runs towards the N.W. (see map). This can be traced clearly for about 300 yds., and within living memory ran somewhat further; it is 60-90 ft. wide and 9-11 ft. deep in its present form. Its continuation is not at all certain: a possible line is suggested on the map. No rampart is now visible on either side of the Fosse except close to the end, nor can its relation to the main ditch or its object be fixed without excavation. The Roman town within these defences is buried beneath 4-9 ft. of soil and débris, and the little that is known of its constructions and monuments is due to excavations. The *Theatre* (see map) was excavated and planned in 1847 (Grove Lowe, *St. Albans Architectural Soc. Report*, 1848, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1848, vol. 2, p. 113): it had a stage 8 ft. 8 in.



SCALES FOR PLAN.



wide and 46 ft. long, and a nearly semi-circular auditorium 190 ft. in diameter: on the N.E. of it ran a street and beyond that stood a big building which was not explored. The *Forum* (Town Hall and Market Square) was partly uncovered in 1898-1908 in the vicarage garden and adjacent glebe of St. Michael's (see map): it had a courtyard, 215 ft. by 308 ft., surrounded by ambulatories and apartments opening into them, and was plainly of much importance. Other finds have made it clear that almost the whole area within the walls is full of buildings, many of them apparently dwelling houses of different sizes. It is hardly possible to put a spade into the ground below plough level anywhere in this area without touching serious archaeological interests.

Condition—Generally good, but the pieces of wall now above ground need watching—in fact, any disturbance of the site needs to be as jealously watched as if the whole area were covered by Roman constructions upstanding above the surface.

Ecclesiastical:—

d (2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, stands W. of the city of St. Albans, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. by N. of the cathedral. It is built of flint and Roman brick, with stone dressings, and the gables of the S. chapel are of modern timber. The roof of the nave is of lead, the other roofs are tiled. The original church was founded by Wulsin, abbot of St. Albans, in the middle of the 10th century. The *Chancel* and *Nave* both contain detail which is evidently of pre-Conquest date, although the walls are unusually thick for the period. The *North* and *South Aisles* were added towards the end of the 12th century, and the *South Chapel* and the nave clearstorey early in the 13th century. The E. wall and part of the side walls of the chancel and the walls of the N. aisle were rebuilt c. 1340, and in the 15th century the *West Tower* was added, or possibly rebuilt. In the 19th century the late Lord Grimthorpe pulled down the tower, lengthened the nave towards the W., built the new *North-West Tower*, the *South-West Vestry* and *Porch* on the site of the S. aisle W. of the S. chapel, and restored the rest of the building.

The church is exceptionally interesting on account of its early date and subsequent history: the remains of pre-Conquest windows and the 13th-century clearstorey of the nave are especially worthy of note. The monument of Sir Francis Bacon is also of interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (24½ ft. by 14½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall is a much restored 13th-century lancet window and a blocked pre-Conquest door-

way in Roman brick; the head is semi-circular, and the jambs go straight through the wall without a rebate; externally only the W. jamb remains. In the S. wall the easternmost window is of the 15th century, with three cinquefoiled lights under a square head; the other window is of two lights with 14th-century tracery under a square head, and below it, outside, is a tomb recess of the same date (see fittings). The chancel arch is segmental, of two chamfered orders, with plain rectangular jambs. Between the windows is a modern doorway. The *Nave* (77 ft. by 21 ft.) has a 12th-century N. arcade of three bays, cut irregularly through the wall, with semi-circular arches and large rectangular piers with square chamfered abaci; at the E. end is a small 15th-century doorway opening into the N. aisle. On the S. side is a similar arcade of four bays; two open into the S. chapel, and one of them is underbuilt with a plain 13th-century doorway. The other two bays contain the 13th-century S. doorway and a small modern doorway opening into the vestry. Above the arcades on each side are remains of the round heads and jambs, in Roman brick, of pre-Conquest windows. The 13th-century clearstorey has six windows on each side, all originally plain lancet lights, but, c. 1500, three on the N. side were replaced by square-headed windows of two cinquefoiled lights. The W. end is modern. The *North Aisle* (9 ft. wide) has a round-headed E. window, possibly of the 12th century, restored, and four N. windows, three of the 15th century, with two cinquefoiled lights under square heads, and the fourth a two-light window of c. 1340, with delicate tracery. The N. doorway is blocked, and is only visible inside. At the W. end is a modern doorway into the tower. The *South Chapel* (30 ft. by 18½ ft.) has, in the E. wall, two tall round-headed 13th-century windows, with engaged shafts in the inner jambs, and a small circular light between them. In the middle of the S. wall is another tall single-light window with edge rolls to the inner jambs; on each side of it is a square-headed, 15th-century window, one of three lights, the other of two; in the N. wall is the blocked door of the 15th-century stairs to the former rood-loft, and low in the W. wall is a curious round opening into the porch, formerly into the S. aisle. The *Roof* of the nave and the carved stone corbels which support it are of the 15th century. Some of the timbers in the roof of the N. aisle are also old.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*: in the S. chapel, brass of John Peock and his wife, c. 1330, with inscription and arms, three peacocks im-

paling on a cross three escallops: floriated cross, with figure of civilian in the head of cross, 14th-century, no inscription: in the nave, of knight in armour, c. 1400: to Henry Gape, 1558, and his wife, inscription only: in various parts of the church, indents. *Door*: in S. wall of nave, probably 15th-century, with original wrought-iron strap hinges. *Font*: with octagonal bowl and quatrefoil panels in the sides, 15th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: against the N. wall of the chancel, of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, died 1626, marble figure, life-size, seated, and inscription: in the floor, several 17th-century slabs: in the nave, 17th-century slab. In the S. wall of the chancel, outside, 14th-century tomb recess with a foiled head, and in it contemporary coffin lid carved with a cross. *Niche*: E. of the tomb recess, possibly locker of small cell, 15th-century. *Paintings*: in the vestry, remains of a 'Doom', 15th-century: on the S. wall of chapel, painted inscription to John Maynard and his wife, dated 1556, much defaced: on the W. jamb of S.E. window of clearstorey, traces of figure and decoration: on the jambs of E. window of N. aisle, fragments of diaper pattern. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, 15th-century: in the chapel, 15th-century. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with elaborately carved panels and tester, 17th-century: wrought iron hour-glass stand, probably 17th-century. *Seating*: in the nave, 15th- or early 16th-century linen panelling, made up.

Condition—Structurally good, owing to the 19th-century restorations, but the stonework of a few of the old windows is decayed.

Secular:—

^b(3). KINGSBURY EARTHWORK (? village site) lies N.W. of St. Albans Cathedral and a few hundred yards N.E. of Verulamium on a natural hill about 300 ft. above O.D., but is now hardly distinguishable, as the site has been much built upon. The area, covering about 27½ acres, was surrounded by a steep scarp or rampart, varying considerably in height, formed by levelling the top of the hill and throwing the soil outwards. Before reaching the southern boundary, the rampart curves outward to the E. to form a projecting bulwark, mentioned in one of the St. Albans Chronicles as a *propugnaculum* or *municipium*. The main area was levelled in the 10th century, and the *propugnaculum* c. 1152. There is no trace of a ditch: whether there ever was a stone wall of any sort is wholly uncertain. The original entrance appears to have been on the S.E. at the point where Dagnell Street now enters the area.

Dimensions—Greatest length, about 1,370 ft.: greatest width, about 880 ft.

Condition—Poor; much built upon and denuded.

^d(4). ST. MICHAEL'S MANOR HOUSE, on the S.W. side of Fishpool Street (see also St. Albans), a two-storeyed building of plastered and cemented brick and timber, is probably of late 16th-century date. The original plan has been completely obscured by alterations made at various times, and the street front is of late 17th-century date, but has been replastered. A room at the N. side of the building is lined with large bolelection moulded panels of late 17th-century date, and has a plastered ceiling ornamented with moulded ribs, in geometrical and flowing designs, and foliated panels in which are the initials I.G. and the date 1586. The *Dairy*, about 50 yards further down the street, was built possibly a little later than the house, and was redecorated and much altered late in the 17th century. The plan is rectangular and has probably been enlarged. The street front is plastered and cut up into panels by bands of running ornament. On the first floor is a room lined with early 17th-century panelling divided into bays by Ionic pilasters ornamented with strap work. In the entrance hall is some plain, late 17th-century panelling, and the wide fireplace in the kitchen is original.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^c(5). SIR NICHOLAS BACON'S HOUSE, ruins, in Gorhambury Park, about 2¼ miles W. of St. Albans. The remains consist of the walls and porch of the hall, and part of the W. side of the main courtyard. The porch is of stone and the other walls of brick and flint. The house was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon between 1563 and 1568, and a complete plan exists in a manuscript history of Gorhambury by the Hon. Charlotte Grimston, 1821. The porch is a good example of Renaissance work, and is of two storeys, with a parapet: the lower storey is open on three sides, and has semi-circular arches now under-built with modern brickwork. The upper storey has square-headed windows: the front window, which has lost its mullions, is flanked by semi-circular niches with a mutilated figure in one of them. On the parapet are carved the royal arms, France modern, quartering the leopards of England. The parapet is finished with small pediments, and at one angle is the fragment of a statue. The windows in the other walls are square-headed, with stone mullions and transoms: the uncusped heads of the lights are four-centred. At the W. end is part of an octagonal clock tower and there is



VERULAM: ROMAN WALL.

ST. GERMAIN'S BLOCK

also an open fireplace with a tiled back of herring-bone pattern. Further W. is a small fragment of wall containing a semi-circular niche in which is a statue of Henry VIII. in armour, with the head and one leg missing. There are many fragments of moulded stonework lying near the ruins.

Condition—Bad; the stonework of the porch is cracked and decayed; it is under-built and is kept up by a large brick buttress, iron ties and bands. The other walls are ruinous; some of them are loaded with ivy, and trees and shrubs are growing among them.

^c (6). THE PONDYARDS, a small cottage, about 2 miles N.W. of St. Albans, on the W. side of the main road to Redbourn, is the only fragment remaining of Verulam House, a large building erected by Sir Francis Bacon *c.* 1601, as a secondary house to Gorhambury; the rest was destroyed in 1663. The cottage stands near the ponds, now almost filled up, which formerly supplied Gorhambury with water. It is of two storeys and attics. The walls are of red brick; the roof is tiled. Between the two storeys is a moulded brick string course, and the chimney has a moulded cap. The windows are not original.

Condition—Fairly good; the moulded brickwork is damaged in places.

^a (7). HOUSE, at Childwick Green, about 2 miles N. of St. Albans, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Childwickbury, is a two-storeyed building with attics, of late 16th-century date; at the back are modern additions. The walls are of brick, with stone dressings; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing S.W., with a small central staircase between the principal rooms on the ground floor, and a kitchen and offices at the back. Originally a moulded stone plinth ran round the house, but only parts of it remain. On the S.W. front are two stone cornices, one on the first floor level, the other under the eaves; the entrance doorway, also on this front, has slightly moulded jambs and a flat, four-centred head; on each side of it is a projecting splayed bay window; the northernmost is almost entirely modern, but the other is original, and has three front and two side lights, with moulded stone jambs, mullions, transoms and lintels. Several other windows retain original stonework, partly restored, and a window at the back contains 16th-century diamond pattern lead glazing. The chimneys have been restored. Some old beams, which have been encased, remain in the ceilings.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^c (8). THE DEVIL'S DITCH (line of entrenchment or dyke), lies between Mayne's Farm and Gorhambury Lodge. It is an isolated ditch on the S.E. slope of a spur formed by the 300 ft. contour, and there are no traces of any extension to the E. or W. or of any other works in connection with it. It has a counterscarp on the S. 9 ft. high, with a slight bank; the N. slope, 11 ft. high, has a berm, but no apparent rampart.

Dimensions—Length, 500 ft.; width, crest to crest, 75 ft.

Condition—Fairly good.

112. ST. PETER, URBAN and RURAL (St. Albans).

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxxiv. N.E. ^(b)xxxiv. S.E.
^(c)xxxv. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, stands on the E. side of St. Peter's Street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of St. Albans Cathedral. It is built of flint with stone dressings; the central tower is of brick with angle buttresses of flint and stone. No traces remain of the church built by Wulsin, abbot of St. Albans, in the 10th century, but in the 13th century it appears to have been cruciform; it was altered and enlarged in the 15th century, and the earliest remaining parts, the arcades of the *Nave*, and the *South Aisle*, are of that date. The *Central Tower* was rebuilt in 1801-3, when the transepts were removed and the chancel shortened. The whole church was much altered and restored in 1893, by Lord Grimthorpe, who re-modelled the tower, and rebuilt the *Chancel* and *Vestries*, the clearstorey and W. end of the nave, the *North Aisle* and the *South Porch*.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* and *Central Tower* (145½ ft. by 23 ft.) are modern; over the W. arch of the tower is the line of the former flat-pitched roof. The *Nave* (90 ft. by 19½ ft.) is of seven bays with lofty N. and S. arcades of *c.* 1440; they have clustered shafts, semi-octagonal moulded capitals and bases, and moulded arches of two orders; the W. bay is part of the 19th-century addition, but the capitals of the western responds are old. The angel corbels which supported the former flat roof remain, and are probably of the same date as the arcades. The *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide), also of the 15th century, has tall windows of three lights each with tracery. Between each pair of windows is an engaged shaft with a moulded capital, probably originally intended to support a vaulted stone roof. The stonework of the S. doorway is apparently new. The *North Aisle*

(14½ ft. wide) has been rebuilt in the same style.

Fittings—Brass: at E. end of S. aisle, of Roger Pemberton, 1627, and his wife and children; figures and modern copy of inscription. The children are said to be palimpsest on a brass of 1515. **Glass:** in the windows of the N. aisle, considerable quantity, in fragments, jumbled together, 15th-century. **Painting:** on shafts between the S. aisle windows, traces. **Plate:** includes silver-gilt chalice, paten, flagon, and covered bowl of beautiful workmanship, probably foreign; no hall marks: given c. 1667 by the Duchess Dudley: small paten of similar workmanship. **Slabs:** outside the E. end of the chancel, two, 17th-century. **Miscellaneous:** in the vestry, funeral helm, 16th-century, and some shackles.

Condition—Good, owing to complete restorations.

Secular:—

^a(2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT,** at Beaumont's Farm, fragment.

^b(3). **SOPWELL HOUSE,** ruins, on the borders of the parishes of St. Albans and St. Peter, about ½ mile S.E. of the Cathedral, consisting of the fragmentary walls of the main building, two storeys high, and remains of inclosures and boundary walls of considerable extent. The walls are of red brick and flint with stone dressings. It is said that Sopwell Nunnery stood on or near the site of this house, and fragments of worked stones used in the boundary walls probably came from the conventual church and buildings. The house was built by Sir Richard Lee between 1540 and 1570, and has also been called Lee Hall and Sopwell Hall. The main building faces N. and S., and on the E. side a three-light transomed window, a moulded door jamb, and part of a string course remain. Two enclosures on this side measure together about 280 ft. from N. to S., and are divided by a wall about 80 ft. long, running E. from the main block. In the N.E. corner of the S. enclosure there is a small building with many recesses in the inner walls, probably part of a staircase. Beyond these two enclosures is a third, and a fourth at the N.W. corner of the main building has, in the S. wall, a doorway which shows traces of mouldings.

Condition—Very bad, some parts in danger of being pulled down by the ivy which covers them.

ST. PETER'S STREET (E. side):—

^b(4). **House, No. 1,** was probably built in the second half of the 16th century, but was much altered and enlarged in the 17th, 18th and 19th

centuries, and shows no external trace of its origin. It is built of brick, which possibly replaces or re-faces earlier walls of plastered timber, and is of two storeys. It is now divided into a dwelling house and a set of business offices, and appears to have been originally an L-shaped building, with the long arm facing the street, but an extra block has been added at the back. The long wing formerly contained the hall and a large room, or range of rooms, over it, which have now been sub-divided. The kitchens and offices are in the shorter wing. The hall is ceiled with plaster and across the ceiling there are heavy moulded beams and small moulded ribs forming a diamond pattern; in the middle of the N. wall, now in a passage, as a partition has been inserted, is a fireplace of moulded clunch with a straight-sided four-centred opening. The rooms at both ends of the hall on both floors are lined with panelling belonging to the first half of the 17th century. The S. room has mitred panelling, not *in situ*, and the room above it has panelling of an earlier date and an elaborate overmantel with pedimented architrave and baluster columns. The N. room on the ground floor has a clunch fireplace with an elaborate carved overmantel, and is lined with panelling of c. 1600. The panelling in the room above, it is of the same date with Ionic pilaster carved with arabesques.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^a(5). **The Pemberton Almshouses** were built by Roger Pemberton in 1627, as recorded on a stone in the central gateway, and consist of a long, one-storeyed building, of red brick, divided into a number of small tenements. The roof is tiled. The two-light windows with mullions and square heads, and the doorways with semi-circular heads are of brick. The narrow garden in front is bounded by a low brick wall, in which is the central gateway.

Condition—Good, partly repaired.

^c(6). **GREAT NASTHYDE,** stands about 3 miles E. of St. Albans and 1¾ miles W. of Hatfield. It is a red brick building of two storeys and an attic, formerly a farm-house, and is of early 17th-century date. The high-pitched roof is tiled.

The house is exceptionally interesting, as the internal arrangement has been comparatively little altered since it was built.

The plan is H-shaped; on the S. side the wings project only slightly, and in the middle is a two-storeyed brick porch, with a moulded stone doorway in a round arch; on the N. side the wings are of greater projection, and the space between them is now enclosed up to the first



ST. MICHAEL (ST. ALBANS): CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

INTERIOR, SHOWING REMAINS OF PRE-CONQUEST WINDOWS

floor, to form a new entrance hall. The main block is occupied by the original hall (present dining room) and servery (now a study). In the E. wing is the parlour (present drawing room) and stair hall, and in the W. wing the kitchen and back staircase. The wings have gabled ends, and the S. front has an intermediate gable, now plain, but an old view shows that all the gables were formerly curvilinear. The windows are mullioned and transomed; many of them have been restored to their original style, and others, which were blocked, have been opened and restored with cement. There are two original chimney stacks, one at the E. end and one in the middle, with octagonal shafts, moulded eaps and bases. Many of the original arched fireplaces have been opened and restored. The principal staircase, which reaches to the first floor only, is of oak, and has heavy square newels with tall, moulded heads, moulded carriages and handrail and straight-sided balusters moulded lengthwise. Much original panelling has been re-fixed in new positions, and the paint removed from it.

Condition—Good.

113. ST. STEPHEN (St. Albans).

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxiv. S.E. (b)xxxix. N.E.

(c)xxxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (I). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, stands on St. Stephen's Hill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S.W. of the city of St. Albans. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings and has Roman bricks in the oldest parts. The first church on this site was built by Wulsin, abbot of St. Albans, in the middle of the 10th century. Gilbert, bishop of Limerick, consecrated a church here between 1101 and 1118, and the W. wall and part of the masonry of the N. wall, and of the *Nave*, which was then without aisles, and probably part of the N. wall of the *Chancel* are of that date. Later in the 12th century a *North Aisle* was added. The *South Chapel* and the *South Aisle* were built in the 13th century. The two eastern bays of the S. arcade were rebuilt in the 14th century, and in the 15th century the chancel was re-modelled; probably in the same century the wooden *Belfry* over the W. bay of the nave was added, and the N. aisle was pulled down, except the W. wall. The whole building was repaired in 1861.

The church is of especial interest on account of its early history, which is in many respects the same as that of St. Michael's Church, but this building has been less restored. Among the

fittings the 15th-century font and the 16th-century lectern are especially noticeable.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 17½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights with modern tracery, and in the N. wall are two 15th-century windows of two lights, with a blocked doorway of the same date between them. In the S. wall is an arch, possibly of late 15th-century date, with a small squint on the E. side, opening into the chapel. There is no chancel arch, its place being taken by a wooden framework, of which the jambs may be of the 15th century, but the rest is modern. The *South Chapel* (34 ft. by 13 ft.) has two lancet windows of c. 1220 in the E. wall, with a modern circular light between them; in the S. wall is a similar lancet between two late 15th-century windows of two lights each, and below the easternmost window is a doorway of about the same date. The *Nave* (58 ft. by 25 ft.) has three N. windows, all modern; between the second and third windows is one bay of the 12th-century N. arcade, now blocked; it has a semi-circular arch of a single square order, and is of the same character as the arcades at St. Michael's Church; in it is built a 15th-century doorway, now also blocked; at the W. end of the wall a modern doorway leads to a small heating chamber, of which the W. wall is all that remains of the original *North Aisle*; in it is a small 13th-century lancet window. The S. arcade of the nave is of five unequally spaced bays, the two easternmost being of early 14th-century date, with octagonal pillars, moulded capitals and bases, and arches of two chamfered orders; the remaining three bays are of the 13th century and also have octagonal pillars and chamfered arches, but the details of the moulded capitals and bases are different. There is a twist in the arcade in the second bay from the W., as the W. respond and the first W. pillar are on the line of the outer part of the original S. wall, while the rest are approximately on the inner part. Over the W. bay of the nave is a wooden belfry, supported by three pairs of posts with arched braces under the cross beams. In the W. wall are two small lights with round heads, the only remaining details of the early 12th-century church; between them is a 15th-century doorway with a contemporary window of two cinquefoiled lights above it. The nave has a 15th-century clear-storey with two windows on each side, of two cinquefoiled lights under square heads. The *South Aisle* (10 ft. wide) has three S. windows of two lights, a single-light W. window and a S. doorway, all almost entirely of modern stonework. The *South Porch* is also

modern. The *Roofs* of the chancel and S. chapel contain some 15th-century moulded timbers.

Fittings—Brasses: in the S. chapel, of man in armour (said to be William Robins, 1482), his wife and nine children, without inscription. *Font:* octagonal bowl carved with figures of angels between plain shields, octagonal stem with the figures of the Virgin and Child in one panel and a saint in each of the others, 15th-century. *Lectern:* latten, with eagle book rest, moulded stem, and three lions at the base, said to have come from the Chapel of Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, and bears the inscription, 'Georgius Creichtoun Episcopus Dunkeldensis'; between the words, two lions (referring to the arms of the bishop—argent a lion azure) and a mitre. George Crichton was bishop of Dunkeld 1524-43. It was found, in 1750, buried under the floor of the chancel. *Locker:* in the S. wall of the chapel, with framework of wood, divided into two square openings; in it are kept Roman remains, including glass burial urn, dug up near the church. *Piscina:* in S. wall of chapel, double, with moulded jambs and arches, 13th-century. *Plate:* includes a late 16th-century cup. *Screen:* at W. end of S. aisle, has some old framing re-used with modern work.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^c(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Holt Farm, fragment.

^b(3). BURSTON FARM, *house and moat*, about 1½ miles from the church, on the S.E. side of the road to Watford, is a two-storeyed house built in the 16th century; the front and part of the back are of timber, covered with modern weather-boarding, and the other walls are of brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan consists of a rectangular main block facing N. with two shallow wings projecting from the N.E. corner, facing N. and E. respectively, and at the W. end is a small projecting chamber. The garden wall which joins this chamber was apparently part of a former western extension. A modern wing projects on the S. side, and all the windows are modern. A doorway on the S. has an original door in a moulded frame, with a four-centred head. In one room is some 17th-century panelling and an overmantel with carved panels (separated by small columns and flanked by strap work pilasters), and a carved frieze, which is continued round the room: it is all now grained and varnished. In other rooms are old ceiling beams.

The house was originally surrounded by an oval-shaped moat, of which only a fragment remains.

Condition—Of house, good.

^a(4). TITHE BARN, at St. Julian's Farm, about 500 yards S. of the church, is a mediæval building of timber on a base of flint, brick, and a little clunch, and is covered with weather-boarding, except part of the E. side, which has brick filling. The roof is partly of slate and partly tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a small wing at the S. end and two projecting entrances on the E. side.

Condition—Fairly good.

114. ST. PAUL'S WALDEN.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xix. N.E. ^(b)xx. N.W. ^(c)xx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands on a hill 4½ miles S. of Hitchin, in an almost isolated position. It is faced with flint and has stone dressings, the chancel and chapel are plastered, and all the walls have embattled parapets. The roofs of different parts are of lead, slate, and tiles. The early history of the church has been obscured by later alterations; the oldest existing detail is a window of c. 1300 in the *South Aisle*. The *West Tower* is out of axis with the *Nave*, and this suggests certain developments in the building: the N. wall of the *Nave* is probably older than the windows, which are of c. 1320, while the S. arcade is contemporary with them, and the *South Porch* is possibly also of the 14th century. The walls of the S. aisle have been almost entirely rebuilt. The lower stage of the tower contains 14th-century details, but some of the walling may be of earlier date; the upper stage was built in the 15th century. The *South Chapel* was added early in the 16th century, and the *Chancel* was entirely rebuilt in the 18th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (30½ ft. by 16 ft.) is of Renaissance character, and is said to have been designed by Wren. The outer order of the chancel arch is probably of the 14th century, but the inner order has been replaced by 18th-century plaster work. The *South Chapel* (30½ ft. by 15 ft.) has an E. window of four cinquefoiled lights under a square head, and in the S. wall are three windows, each of three plain lights and square heads, partly restored, and a small four-centred doorway. In the N. wall is an arcade, blocked by 18th-century panelling, of four bays with

clustered columns and four-centred arches. The W. arch is of similar detail. The *Nave* (55 ft. by 20 ft.) has a S. arcade of five bays of c. 1320, with octagonal shafts, moulded bases and capitals and pointed arches of two orders with a label; in the N. wall are three windows, also of c. 1320, each of two trefoiled lights with tracery, and a N. doorway, probably of the same date, but much restored. The 15th-century clearstorey has three windows on each side, of two cinquefoiled lights with modern tracery. The *South Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) has a window of c. 1300 in the S. wall, of three trefoiled lights with tracery and moulded rear-arch and label. E. of this window is a plain 14th-century doorway and two 15th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights under segmental heads. In the W. wall is a blocked window of the same type, and in the N.W. angle is a four-centred doorway, leading to the stair-turret in the tower. The *South Porch* has an outer arch of two continuous chamfered orders, possibly of 14th-century date. The *West Tower* (12½ ft. square) is of two stages, and has large angle buttresses, a S.E. stair-turret and an embattled parapet. The tower arch is of two moulded orders springing from half-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases; the trefoiled single-light W. window, rebated internally for a wooden shutter, and the plain W. doorway, with two continuous hollow chamfers, are of the 14th century, as are the plain uncusped lancet lights on three sides, higher up in the ground stage. The four bell-chamber windows are of 15th-century style, probably copies of the original windows, and are of two lights with quatrefoil heads. All the *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; five by Chandler, 1665. *Font*: octagonal embattled bowl with band of foliage in the middle; octagonal panelled shaft and moulded base; 15th-century. *Glass*: in W. window of tower, fragment, representing the Virgin and Child; heads and background 14th-century. *Indents*: at W. end of nave, floor slab with indents of two small shields and a partly defaced French inscription, 14th-century: slab with traces of indent: in the S. chapel, slab with indents of inscription plate and shield. *Monuments*: on W. wall of S. chapel, to Henry Stapleford, 1631, and his wife, 1620, kneeling figures, with shield and inscription. *Piscina*: at W. end of S. aisle, bowl, lying loose. *Plate*: includes standing paten and flagon of 1680. *Screen*: at W. end of S. chapel, 15th-century, made up with modern work. *Miscellanea*: in the vestry, *Desk* and *Bible-box*, both 17th-century: in the

S. aisle, pieces of *Stone Coffin*, the rest in the churchyard.

Condition—Good, owing to restorations. Most of the external stonework is modern.

Secular:—

^b (2). *FARM HOUSE*, in the hamlet of Easthall, about ½ a mile E.N.E. of the church, is of late 17th-century date; the walls are of plastered brick, with a brick and timber addition at the W. end; the old bricks are 2½ inches thick. The roofs are tiled. There are two chimney stacks with panelled sides and over-sailing courses at the top. Inside the house there are some old ceiling beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (3). *LEGGATS END*, or *HOO END GRANGE*, stands on a hill about 1¼ miles S.W. of the church. It is a 17th-century building, of two storeys, covered with roughcast; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing N., with a central hall, the living rooms on one side, the kitchen and offices on the other. The N. front has a large gable at each end and three smaller gables in the middle. One upper window has original wood mullions. The interior has been much altered, but there is some 17th-century panelling in the dining room and in one of the bedrooms, and two original doors on the first floor. Until lately the hall had a large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^c (4). *HOO END FARM*, about 1¼ miles S.W. of the church, is a long, two-storeyed building, probably of late 16th-century date; the upper storey is of timber, and almost the whole house is covered with rough-cast. The roof is tiled. The chimney stacks have plain brick shafts. The plan is rectangular, with a small wing at the S.W. end, which has an overhanging upper storey resting on two carved brackets. The front has four gables, and the windows are modern. One room on the ground floor is panelled, but has been painted.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (5). *THE VILLAGE HALL*, on the E. side of the main street of the village of Whitwell, nearly a mile S.W. of the church, is a small rectangular two-storeyed building of the 17th century; the lower storey is faced with modern brick and the upper storey is timber-framed with pebble-dash filling. The roof is tiled. There are two dormer windows in front with diamond pattern glazing. At the N.W. end is a large projecting chimney stack with a plain shaft.

Condition—Good.

^a(6). FARM HOUSE and COTTAGES, in the hamlet of Bendish, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles W. of the church. The *Farm House* is a small two-storeyed rectangular building of brick and timber; the front of the upper storey and the end gables are covered with rough-cast; the roof is tiled. A panel in the front bears the date 1663 and the initials T. V. At the W. end is a chimney stack with a moulded cap. It is said that John Bunyan used to preach in this house. The *Cottages* are of brick and timber, and probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Of *Cottages*, fairly good; the *Farm House* is unoccupied and in a dilapidated state. All the glass of the windows is broken and the rough-cast is falling off.

115. SANDON.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)viii. N.E. (b)viii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, at Churchend Green, N. of Sandonbury, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the chancel is roofed with tiles, and the nave and aisles with lead. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, and *North* and *South Aisles* were built late in the 14th century, probably on the site of an earlier church. The *West Tower* and the *South Porch* were added c. 1400. The church was restored in 1832 and 1875, and the restoration of the tower and S. porch was completed in 1909.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by 15 ft.) has two late 14th-century windows of two lights in the N. wall and two in the S. wall; the tracery of the three-light E. window is modern. The two-centred chancel arch, of two hollow-chamfered orders, with moulded capitals and bases, is of late 14th-century date, repaired. The *Nave* (52½ ft. by 20 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays and of late 14th-century date; the arches are pointed and carried on octagonal pillars with moulded capitals and bases. At the E. end are two small clearstorey windows, probably inserted to light a former rood-loft. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has two 14th-century windows of two lights, in the N. wall. The E. window, of three lights, is much repaired. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a 14th-century E. window of three lights with flowing tracery. In the S. wall are two windows, and the moulded S. doorway is original. The *Tower* (12½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of three stages, with modern brick buttresses and a low pyramidal roof. The tower arch is four-centred, and the responds have moulded capitals and bases; the

W. doorway and window are modern, and the bell-chamber windows are of two lights. The exterior stonework has been generally restored. The *South Porch* has a two-centred moulded arch over the entrance and a window in each side wall, restored. The tie-plates and king-posts of the *Roof* of the chancel are probably of the 14th century. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a 15th-century moulded principal and carved boss.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 5th 1624. *Brasses*: in the nave, of John Fitz-Geffrey, 1480, in armour, and his wife, six daughters, three shields, with indent for fourth, and incomplete inscription: at W. end of S. aisle, to Symond Pratt and Jone his wife, inscription undated, probably early 16th-century. *Easter Sepulchre*: in N. wall of chancel, low arched recess with enriched edge mouldings and a double label, the lower forming a series of crocketed finials, and the upper a moulded framework, late 14th-century. *Font*: bowl modern, stem, with four flanking shafts, and base probably 14th-century. *Glass*: in heads of three windows in N. aisle, and in E. window of S. aisle, fragments, old, painted. *Monuments* and *Floor Slabs*: on S. wall of chancel, tablet to Edward Nicholas, 1683; alabaster monument to Elizabeth Moryson, 1626; on floor of nave, slab, also to Edward Nicholas, 1683. *Niche*: in N. aisle, segmental head, possibly for image. *Panelling*: two linen panels worked into a desk. *Piscinae*: in chancel, 14th-century, defaced; in S. aisle, with credence shelf, 14th-century; in N. aisle, probably 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and large paten of 1688, and pewter alms-dish. *Pulpit*: carved oak, early 17th-century. *Screen*: under chancel arch, traceried oak, with slight traces of colour on the lower panels, 15th-century. *Seating*: at W. end of nave, oak benches, with poppy-head finials, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: at back of recess under S.E. window of chancel, carved stonework, in three divisions, with crocketed heads, 14th-century, apparently not *in situ*.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a(2). At Daniel's Farm, fragment.

^b(3). At Hankins, 1 mile S.W. of the church.

^a(4). SANDON BURY, a farmhouse, stands S.E. of the church. It was built at the beginning of the 17th century, and is of three storeys, with walls of the usual thin bricks of that period. The original plan was almost square. A modern wing has been added at the E. end, and the attics on the S. have been enlarged by



SANDRIDGE, PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.

CHANCEL ARCH (c. 1100) AND STONE SCREEN (LATE 14TH CENTURY), EAST SIDE.

raising the wall on that side. The only original fitting, inside the house, is a staircase, with heavy square newels, moulded handrail and turned balusters; it reaches to the second floor.

Two timber *Barns* near the house are probably also of the 17th century; one is built of thin bricks, and has a gabled end with three oval lights in it. There is also an early 17th-century *Pigeon House*, 22 ft. square, now used as a chicken house; the walls are of thin bricks, and the pyramidal roof is tiled; it has a tall segmentally-arched doorway, now reduced in height, and is lighted by oval windows; the cots inside are of brick, but are much broken away at the top and bottom.

Condition—Of house and barns, good; of pigeon house, dilapidated.

^b(5). HYDE HALL, stands in an isolated position about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Buntingford. It is of 17th-century origin, but is now practically modern. The plan is L-shaped; the gabled end of the smaller wing, the lower part of the main block, and two chimney stacks of thin bricks are the only signs of age in the building. A large brick *Barn* near the Hall was built probably in the 16th century; the plan is L-shaped. It is lighted by long narrow loops, and in the smaller wing some of these have been filled in, and replaced by plastered brick mullioned windows, and an upper floor has been inserted, the space being divided by wood partitions into smaller rooms. The large doorways to the barn have wood frames, and the roof contains some good oak trusses. The foundations of an adjacent barn, and some of the garden walls, contain 17th-century narrow bricks.

Condition—Of house, good; of barn, fairly good; except the first floor and roof, which are in bad condition.

Unclassified:—

^a(6). THE MOUNT, moated tumulus, E. of the village.

Condition—Fairly good, but thickly planted.

116. SANDRIDGE.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxviii. N.W. ^(b)xxviii. S.W.
^(c)xxxiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^c(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD, stands on the N.E. side of the village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of St. Albans. It is built of flint with stone dressings, and has Roman bricks in the walls; the roofs are tiled, except those of the aisles,

which are covered with lead. The earliest parts consist of the eastern angles of an aisleless *Nave* of early 12th-century date, and part of a Roman brick chancel arch, probably the remains of the church consecrated by Lōsinga, bishop of Norwich (1094-1119), though the use of Roman material suggests a pre-Conquest date. The *Aisles* were added c. 1160-70, and a *West Tower* at the end of the same century. The *Chancel* was rebuilt between 1396 and 1401, and a stone screen was inserted below the chancel arch; in the 15th century the *South Porch* was added, and the aisles were restored. The tower fell c. 1688, was rebuilt in brick in 1837, and replaced by the present tower in 1886, when the church was repaired. At the same time the nave clearstorey was built and the roof renewed, the E. wall of the nave above the chancel arch was replaced by a pierced wooden framework, and the aisles were extended towards the W. The *North Porch* is also modern.

The details throughout the church are interesting, more especially at the E. end of the nave, where the original Roman brick chancel arch remains above the 14th-century stone screen.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (36 ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an E. window of three lights with modern tracery, and the N. and S. walls have each two windows of two cinquefoiled lights under segmental heads. Between those in the N. wall is a plain doorway, originally external, but now leading into the vestry. The original chancel arch has a semi-circular head, and the screen below it consists of a central doorway, with moulded and enriched jambs and a pointed head; on each side are three pierced cinquefoiled lights, and in the tympanum of the brick arch are two similar lights. On the E. side of the screen the small spandrels of each light are enriched with carving, and on each side of the doorway is a stone bench-end with a figure carved in high relief on the sloping arm. The *Nave* (40 ft. by $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has N. and S. arcades of three bays; the semi-circular arches are of two orders with edge rolls, and the octagonal shafts have moulded bases and square scalloped capitals. The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has an E. window and two N. windows of the 15th century, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head. The N. doorway is of the 12th century, with a round arch of two orders, the stonework much restored. The *South Aisle* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has windows similar to those of the N. aisle, and a 15th-century S. doorway, partly restored. The *South Porch* retains a little 15th-century stone-

work, but has been much restored. The *West Tower* (13 ft. square) is of three stages, with an octagonal shingled spire; the lofty E. arch of two orders is of late 12th-century date, and has angle shafts in the jambs and foliated capitals. All the *Roofs*, except that of the nave, contain some old timbers.

Fittings—*Font*: cylindrical, carved with an arcade of small intersecting arches and shafts, late 12th-century. *Piscina*: in the chancel, 14th-century, much restored. *Screen* (see *Chancel*). *Tiles*: in floor of chancel, 15th-century, glazed, many much worn. *Miscellanea*: quoin at S.E. angle of the chancel, part of an old sun-dial.

Condition—Good throughout.

Secular:—

^a (2). *BRIDE HALL*, now a farm house, stands at the N. end of the parish about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles N.E. of Wheathampstead. The walls are of $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch red bricks, and the roofs are tiled. It was built early in the 17th century, and the plan is E-shaped, with the addition, at the back, of two small projecting wings containing stairs. An entrance passage divides the house into two parts, the hall and living rooms being on the W. side, and the kitchen and offices on the E. All the windows of the front have been restored, apparently with wood, and are now painted, but at the back some of the original windows remain, with chamfered brick jambs and mullions, and four-centred heads to the lights. There are two original chimney stacks, and a third is rebuilt with old material. The two-storeyed central porch has a moulded brick doorway with a four-centred arch, and a modern outer door; the inner door is original. The hall has a large open fireplace, now partly filled up, with a moulded wood lintel above it, and in the ceiling is a large moulded beam; other rooms have rough ceiling beams, and many of the original solid oak door frames and batten doors remain; the kitchen has a wide fireplace. Both the staircases have circular wood newels with short rails at the top, and turned balusters.

Condition—Good.

^b (3). *WATEREND FARM*, originally the manor-house of Waterend, stands on the N. bank of the river Lea, about 3 miles N.E. of the village, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Wheathampstead. The house is of two storeys and an attic; it is said to have been built by Sir John Jennings, c. 1610, and appears to be of the 17th century, though the date 1549 is cut on a rafter in the attic; the walls are of red brick, with large moulded brick string-courses between the storeys; the roof is tiled.

The building is a good example of an early 17th-century house on an E-shaped plan. The chimney stacks are especially noticeable.

The W. front has three slightly projecting windows, with stone mullions and transoms, carried up to the attic, and above them are three steep straight gables, with moulded coping. At the back are three large chimney stacks, with groups of octagonal shafts, which have moulded bases and caps. The interior has been much altered, but in the kitchen is a wide, arched fireplace, and there is an original oak newel staircase of plain character.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^b (4-5). *THE DEVIL'S DYKE AND THE SLAD* (Boundary Dykes, or Lines of Entrenchment), partly enclose an area of about 90 acres, lying on the S. side of the river Lea, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. of Wheathampstead, about 300-360 ft. above O.D. The *Devil's Dyke* is a cutting or ditch, with a slight rampart on the E., and a slighter counterscarp on the W., the whole diminishing gradually in size from the middle to the ends, which run out to the natural ground level. Nearly parallel to the Devil's Dyke, at a distance of 1,800 ft. to the E. is *The Slad*, a slighter work without a rampart. The bottom of the entrenchment is wet, as it is in heavier soil; it continues S. to form a single line of moat with low banks, bending round W. towards the Dyke.

Dimensions—*Devil's Dyke*: Length, 1,400 ft.; greatest width, 130 ft.; greatest depth, 35 ft. *The Slad*: Length (N. part) 1,200 ft., (S. part, the moat) 1,500 ft.; greatest width, 80 ft.; greatest depth, 15 ft.

Condition—Good.

^c (6). *BEECH BOTTOM* (Boundary Dyke, or Line of Entrenchment), extends from the N. end of Bernard's Heath along a shallow valley, N.E. as far as the road from St. Albans, at an average level of 320-340 ft. above O.D. It consists of a single ditch or cutting of nearly symmetrical section, diminishing gradually in size towards the extremities, which run out to the natural ground level.

Dimensions—Total length, 5,000 ft.; greatest width at crest, 105 ft.; greatest depth, 32 ft.

Condition—Good.

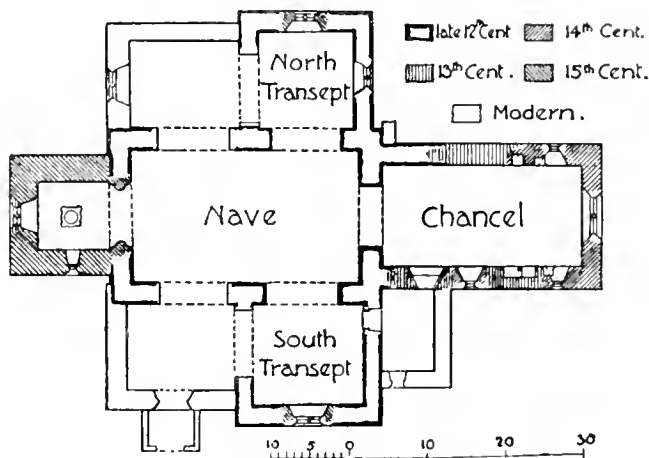
117. SARRATT.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxxviii. N.W. ^(b)xxxviii. S.E.
^(c)xxxviii. S.W.)

Roman:—

^b (1). *BUILDING*, in Church Field, near Sarratt Bottom Farm, possibly part of a dwelling

SARRATT.
PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.



house, found and planned in 1907. Other Roman foundations, etc., were previously noted near it.

Condition—No remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^b (2). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S.S.W. of the village. It is a small cruciform building of flint with some Roman brick; the top stage of the tower is partly of brick; the dressings are of stone, and the transepts have plinths of roofing tiles laid horizontally. The roofs are tiled. The *Nave*, with *North* and *South Transepts* and part of the side walls of the *Chancel*, are of late 12th-century date. The chancel was lengthened in the 13th century, and again in the 14th century. The *West Tower* appears to have been added in the 15th century, and the top rebuilt in the 16th century. In 1865 short *Aisles* were added W. of the transepts, and the whole building was restored. The *South Porch* and *Vestry* are also modern.

This church, with a very short nave, is an unusual and interesting type of a small cruciform building of late 12th-century date, though it has been subsequently enlarged and altered.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 13 ft.) has a modern E. window of two lights; the design is based on the 14th-century E. window, of which traces were found when an 18th-century window was removed; in the N. wall is a small modern lancet window, and in the S. wall a small square-headed window, probably of late 14th-century date, a modern lancet window, and a blocked doorway. Near the E. end is a plain roll string, running vertically, which was doubtless originally continued horizontally over the sedilia. The chancel arch,

of late 12th-century date, is pointed, and of one square order. The *Nave* (28½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has an arch on each side opening into the transepts, similar to the chancel arch; W. of these are modern arches opening into the short aisles. The *North Transept* (12 ft. square) has a modern E. window and a 15th-century N. window of two cinquefoiled lights with a square head. In the *South Transept* (14 ft. by 13 ft.) the only old detail is the rear arch of the S. window. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of two stages. The tower arch, probably of the 15th century, is of two continuous chamfered orders. In the S. wall is a small 15th-century window; the W. window is of two uncusped lights, and may be of the 13th century, re-set from the W. wall of the nave. The upper stage has brick quoins and window openings, except on the N. side, where the window and the E. quoin are of stone. The gables on the N. and S. are of brick. The *Roof* of the chancel is possibly of the 15th century, and has a hammer-beam truss at the E. end to clear the E. window. The beams in the roofs of nave and transepts are also old.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st by Knight, 1606. *Brasses and Indents*: now kept at the rectory, three small fragments of late 15th-century brasses: in the chancel, indent of figure and inscription, much worn; in the S. transept, slab with indents of two figures, children and inscription. *Locker*: in N. wall of chancel, small, square. *Monuments*: on S. wall of chancel, to William Kingsley and his wife, 1611; the date 1502 painted on it is incorrect. *Paintings*: on E. wall of S. transept, series of New Testament scenes, much defaced. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, large, double, with central shaft, prob-

Note.—The plan is reproduced by permission of the VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES.

ably original and retains the W. drain; the E. opening was cut down to serve as a sedile in the 15th-century; in the same wall, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes cover paten of 1635. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with carved linen pattern panels, a carved back and square tester, 17th-century. *Recess*: in N. wall of chancel, small, with modern head, possibly loculus for Easter Sepulchre. *Seating*: in the N. transept, partly of old oak. *Tiles*: under the altar, 15th-century. *Miscellaneous*: in the churchyard, remains of font, 12th-century; coffin lid, with incised cross and scrolls, late 13th-century.

Condition—Good, but the external stonework of the N. window in the N. transept is decaying.

Secular:—

^b(3). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Marginia Wick, N.W. of the village, with an inner rampart.

Condition—Good.

^c(4). ROSE HALL FARM, stands in an isolated position about 1½ miles N.N.W. of the church, and a mile N.W. of the village. It was built in the 17th century, and is of two storeys and a basement, with 19th-century additions on the E. side. The original walls are of brick, and the W. front is plastered above the brick plinth. The roofs are tiled. The plan is roughly rectangular, facing W., but the back is of irregular shape. The entrance door and a nail-studded oak door leading into the kitchen are original. In the centre of the kitchen ceiling is a small Tudor rose in plaster. The parlour has a low 17th-century panelled dado, with shallow fluted panels at the top. The plain oak stairs are original. The walls of the cellar are faced inside with brick and flint, and a patch of brickwork is said to mark the entrance to an underground passage. The small *Outbuilding* at the back of the house is also of the 17th century, and is of two storeys, built of timber and weather-boarded, except part of the E. wall which is of brick and timber. The roof is tiled, and the central chimney stack is built of 17th-century bricks. The interior is divided into two rooms by the chimney stack, in which is an open fireplace and a doorway, now blocked on one side.

Condition—Fairly good; some cracks appear in the back wall of the farmhouse.

^a(5). WHITEDELL FARM, in the hamlet of Belsize, about 1½ miles N.W. of the village, is a small house of early 17th-century date. The walls are of timber and brick on a flint base, and the timbers used in the walls are unusually large for so small a building; the roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack, with square shafts, has been restored. In the E. front is a

projecting central porch with an overhanging upper storey, and a small central wing projects from the back. All the windows are modern. There is a little 17th-century panelling in the parlour.

Condition—Fairly good.

118. SAWBRIDGEWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxiii. S.W. (b)xxx. N.E. (c)xxx. S.E. (d)xxxi. N.W. (e)xxxi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^d(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE GREAT, S.E. of the town, is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the walls of the chancel are coated with cement; the roofs are covered with lead. The *Chancel*, *Nave*, and the lower part of the *West Tower* were probably built in the 13th century. The *South Chapel*, the *North Aisle*, and the *South Aisle* were built in the first half of the 14th century. In the 15th century the clearstorey, the *South Porch*, and probably the belfry stage of the tower were built, and the nave was re-roofed. The whole building was restored and the chancel re-roofed c. 1870.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (44 ft. by 23½ ft.) has a five-light E. window, a window in the N. wall, and two in the S. wall, which are almost entirely modern. In the N. wall is also a 15th-century blocked doorway, which formerly opened into a vestry, now destroyed. At the W. end of the S. wall is a richly moulded two-centred arch of c. 1300, now hidden by the organ. The chancel arch is probably of the 13th century, repaired, with modern capitals and bases. The *South Chapel* has a completely restored E. window, and, in the S. wall, a blocked 14th-century window. At the W. end of the N. wall are the rood-loft stairs, with an upper doorway opening into the nave. The chapel has no structural division from the S. aisle. The *Nave* (58 ft. by 28 ft.) has walls probably of the 13th century; the 14th-century N. and S. arcades are of three bays and have two-centred moulded arches and pillars of quatrefoil section with moulded capitals and bases; the S. arcade was built probably twenty years later than the N. arcade, and the mouldings are less rich; S. of the chancel arch is the upper doorway of the rood-loft (see above). The *North Aisle* (11½ ft. wide) has E. and W. windows of three lights, and two N. windows of two lights, all of the 14th century, with moulded internal jambs and rear arches; the tracery is partly renewed, and the N. door-

way, of the same date, has been much repaired. The *South Aisle* (including the S. chapel, 73 ft. by 19 ft.) has an early 14th-century S. doorway, with 13th-century jambs, re-set; the windows are of the 14th century, but the tracery is modern. The *Tower* (19½ ft. by 17 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet and a lead-covered spire. It is without buttresses, and has on the S. a brick stair-turret, probably added in the 16th century. The tower arch is of the 14th century with modern jambs. The 14th-century W. doorway, of two chamfered orders, and the 15th-century W. window, of three lights, have been repaired; the four bell-chamber windows, of two lights, are also of the 15th century, repaired. The *South Porch* has a two-centred doorway and two windows, which are almost entirely modern. The *Roofs* of the aisles are of the 15th century, and have moulded ribs and carved bosses; the roof of the porch and the ceiling of the ground-stage of the tower are of the same date.

Fittings—*Bells*: nine; 9th 1664. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of Geoffrey Joslyne, 1470, and his two wives, with imperfect inscription: in the nave, brasses of twelve sons and six daughters, and shield; Chauncy, with quarterly 1 and 4 on a chief a lion passant, 2 and 3 a lion rampant over all a bend, late 15th-century; possibly belonging to the Joslyne brass: indents of man and two wives, brass shield with arms of Chauncy, imperfect inscription, and indents of four shields: in S. chapel, brasses of knight and lady, said to be John Leventhorp and his wife, c. 1433, two shields, of England and France, and England with label of France; no inscription: in S. aisle, of lady in mantle, c. 1500, and three shields, with arms of Leventhorp: indent of man and one shield, no inscription, said to be of Thomas Leventhorp and Joan (Dalison), his wife: of Edward Leventhorp, died 1551, and his wife, figures of man in armour, lady in Elizabethan dress, and inscription, brass laid down c. 1600: indent of woman, 15th-century: in the N. aisle, brasses of two shields, and inscription to William Chauncy, probably early 16th-century: in tower, of Mary, wife of Edward Leventhorp, 1566, figure and inscription: of man and woman, in shrouds, 15th-century, with arms of England quartering France. (See also *Monuments*.) *Chest*: in the tower, large, of oak, with five locks, probably early 17th-century. *Door*: in the S. aisle, of oak, with traceried panels and some original ironwork, late 14th or early 15th-century, repaired. *Font*: octagonal, with quatrefoil panels, c. 1400, repaired. *Monu-*

ments and Floor Slabs: in N.E. corner of chancel, altar tomb, of John Joseclyn, 1525, and his wife, recumbent effigies, much defaced, with inscription on alabaster slab in the wall above tomb: on N. wall of chancel, of Sir Walter Myldemaye, 1606, his wife, 1605, and his son: white marble, three kneeling figures: to George, Viscount Hewit of Gowran, 1639, large monument: in S.E. corner of chancel, tomb, late 15th-century, Purbeck marble, with tracery and sculptured canopy on carved, engaged pillars; indents for brasses at back of recess below canopy: spaces for brass shields in the tracery in front: in S. chapel, monument of Sir John Leventhorp and his wife, 1625, recumbent effigies; three children, kneeling figures, in front: on E. wall of nave, of Sir William Hewet, 1637, and his wife, 1646, half-figures, in architectural setting: on floor of nave, slab, to Thomas de Aungervil, Rector, 14th-century, with marginal inscription: near chancel arch, slab with incised figure, possibly of a nun, Purbeck marble, marginal inscription illegible; early 14th-century: in S. aisle, slab with illegible inscription, 14th-century: in the tower, monument to Sir Thomas Hewytt, 1662. *Niches*: in N. aisle, with square bracket: in S. aisle, with cinquefoiled head and moulded jambs, probably modern stonework, containing mediæval stone mortar. *Panelling*: incorporated in pews, N.E. corner of nave, early 17th-century. *Piscina* (?): in N. aisle, cinquefoiled recess in square head, 15th-century, much restored. *Pulpit*: of oak, dated 1632. *Poorbox*: in S. aisle, probably c. 1600. *Rood Screen*: traceried oak, 15th-century. *Seating*: in the nave, several linen pattern bench ends, rails and backs, early 16th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

- a (2). In Matham's Wood.
- d (3). At Parsonage Farm, a narrow ditch enclosing 7½ acres.
- b (4). At Actons, fragment.
- c (5). In Gilston Park.
- e (6). PISHOBURY, about a mile S. of the church, is a three-storeyed square brick house, with a central courtyard, now roofed in. It has an embattled parapet, and the roof is slated. The house is said to have been built originally at the end of the 16th century, but, after a fire, was practically rebuilt by James Wyatt in 1782, much of the old material being re-used. *Interior*: in the entrance-hall is some 16th-cen-

tury oak panelling, and the dining-room also has oak panelling, with mitred mouldings, said to have been brought from the servants' hall, and a carved stone fireplace inlaid with marble discs, which has an iron back with the Stuart Royal Arms, dated 1635; the carved oak overmantel, with three round-headed panels flanked by pillars supporting a frieze and cornice, is of c. 1630. In the servants' hall there is a dado of 16th-century panelling, with stop-mouldings, and a fireplace of the same date, with a frieze above the arch, carved with grotesque animals and conventional foliage. The *Stables* and a *Barn* S. of the house are of late 16th or early 17th-century date. Near the lake E. of the house, is the late 16th-century carved head of a niche which belonged to the original building.

Condition—Good.

^d (7). COTTAGES, several, on both sides of Bell Street, are probably of the 17th century; they are built of timber and brick, coated with cement, and have projecting upper storeys; the roofs are tiled. One cottage on the S. side of the street has original brick chimneys, and another, at the corner of Knight Street, has a moulded beam supporting the upper storey.

Condition—Fairly good; the cottage at the corner of Knight Street is out of repair.

WEST STREET, N. side:—

^d (8). *Crumpp's Farm*, on the N. side of West Street (formerly Clay Lane), $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles W.N.W. of the church, is a red-brick building of two storeys and attics, and in a plaster panel over the front door is the inscription 1628 . The original building was probably rectangular, with a central chimney stack, and had timber-framed walls, but early in the 18th century a wing was added at the S. end, making the plan L-shaped; the main part was lengthened by the addition of a brew-house at the N. end, and the walls were encased with red brick. The door in the W. wall opens into a lobby by the side of the central chimney stack. *Interior*: The kitchen has a large open fireplace and original oak ceiling joists, with ogee-stopped chamfered edges. The wall between the kitchen and the brew-house was evidently the original outside wall, and is of timber, covered with straw and plaster. In the stair-hall is a little painted oak panelling of early 17th-century date, and there are several original ledged and battened oak doors with old hinges.

Condition—Good.

^d (9). *Great Beazleys*, a little over a mile W.N.W. of the church, is a small cottage which incorporates a fragment of an early 17th-century timber-framed farmhouse of two storeys;

the walls are plastered; the roof is covered with pantiles; at the E. end is the original chimney stack of thin bricks. The W. half of the house is modern. The entrance, in the S. wall, opens directly into the only old room on the ground floor, which has a large open fireplace, partly blocked, and an original open timber ceiling; on the heavy middle beam is cut the inscription I.R. 1612. All the windows and doors are modern.

An old *Barn*, E. of the house, is built of sun-dried mud bricks, each about 14 in. by 6 in. The plan is rectangular, lying N. and S., with a large doorway in the middle of the W. side, and a smaller doorway in a small central projecting bay on the E. side. The original W. wall, S. of the large doorway, has been replaced by modern timber-framing. In the roof are two old tie-beams.

Condition—Of house and barn, poor.

S. side:—

^d (10). *Little Beazleys*, a little over a mile W.N.W. of the church, is a small rectangular building of two storeys, facing N., with timber-framed and weather-boarded walls; the roof is thatched, and the central chimney stack is built of thin bricks. The N. front has the initials and date, T.D. 1662, carved over the entrance, and the mullioned windows on the ground floor are probably original; there are no windows on the upper floor. The E. and W. ends have half-hipped gables, with a window in the W. gable. At the back of the house is a dormer window. The kitchen, E. of the central chimney stack, has a large open fireplace, with brick jambs and a good moulded oak lintel; both the rooms on the ground floor have old, open timber ceilings.

Condition—Fairly good.

^d (11). *THREE MILE POND FARM*, on the main road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N. of the church, is a 17th-century house of two storeys and a cellar; the roofs are tiled; the roof of the western half, some feet higher than the other, is hipped, and has a small dormer window. The plan is rectangular, and the walls are timber-framed, the N. front being pargetted; on the S. the lower storey is covered with weather-boarding. Many of the windows in the N. front are blocked. The interior retains the original beams.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (12). *THE HAND AND CROWN INN*, S. of the village, is a two-storeyed building of late 16th-century date, with some 19th-century additions. The walls are of plastered timber, and the roof is tiled. The upper storey projects, and on the N. front are three gables and a gabled porch. The chimney stack is original and has engaged

square shafts. On the S. side there is an original window, now blocked; the windows on the N. are modern. *Interior*: Two four-centred fireplaces, some oak doors and moulded oak panelling remain.

Condition—Fairly good.

119. SHENLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xl. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH**, stands about a mile N. of the village and 4 miles S.E. of St. Albans. The walls are faced with squared flintwork, similar to that found in the eastern counties, and the quoins are of brick; the roof is tiled. It is a plain rectangular building (85 ft. by 38 ft. externally), originally the *Nave* and *South Aisle* of a larger church, and appears to have been rebuilt c. 1424, when Maud, Countess of Salisbury, made a bequest to the fabric. The *Chancel*, *Tower*, and nave arcade were destroyed in 1753.

Architectural Description—The E. and W. windows are modern. In the N. wall are three windows of two cinquefoiled lights, with tracery, and a small doorway, all of the 15th century, restored with cement. In the S. wall are four similar windows, and a contemporary doorway, of one double hollow-chamfered order. Near the E. end is a smaller doorway, of which the jambs and arch are covered with cement. In the W. gable is a small cot for one bell.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*: in the floor, to Elizabeth Alwaye, 1618: on the S. side, indent of knight and lady, late 15th-century. *Floor Slabs*: to William Cox, 1649: to Mary Anderson, 1673: to Edmund Anderson, 1683: to Robert Now, 1684: to Rebecca Palmer, 1694: others covered by pews. *Seating*: modern, but with some old carved poppy heads.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, at Colney Chapel, large and of an oval shape.

(3). **SALISBURY HALL** and **MOAT**, on low ground, about 1½ miles N. of Shenley and 4 miles S.E. of St. Albans. The house is built of brick, and is of two storeys with attics; the roofs are tiled. Sir John Cuttes is said to have built a house on this site in the 16th century, but Sir Jeremiah Snow, who owned it from c. 1669 to 1702, appears to have rebuilt it entirely, and much of his work remains.

Charles II. visited the house several times. A large part of the old building was demolished in 1819, and considerable additions were made in 1884, chiefly at the back.

The house is a fine example of 17th-century architecture, and the plaster medallions in the hall are especially interesting.

The plan is rectangular, with a projecting porch at the W. end of the N. front, which is entirely the work of Sir Jeremiah Snow. The porch is carried up to the roof, and the upper storey is supported by brick piers or buttresses; the entrance archway is of stone, with pilasters, a semi-circular head and moulded pediment, in which is a shield bearing the arms of Snow. The windows in the N. front have modern frames, and the attics, including that of the porch, are lighted by dormer windows, which retain some original detail. The back elevation has twin gables. All the chimney stacks have groups of square shafts set diagonally, with oversailing courses at the top.

Interior—The principal rooms are on the W. of the entrance, the kitchen and offices on the E., and at the back are modern additions. The entrance passage was originally part of the hall, now used as a dining-room; it has a stone-paved floor, and under it a secret passage is said to exist; the walls are panelled with oak, now painted, to a height of 7 ft. Above the panelling are the famous plaster medallions bought by Sir John Cuttes, the builder of the original house, from the nunnery of Sopwell, St. Albans. There are said to have been twelve, but now only six whole medallions and three halves are visible; the other halves are probably built into the wall. They are each about 3 ft. in diameter, and are evidently copies of old coins, each having a large head in low relief, representing a Roman emperor or empress, with the name in the border. They are supposed to be of the 15th century, but the maker is unknown. On one side of the hall is a wide stone fireplace, with moulded jambs and lintel, and in another room on the ground floor is a stone fireplace carved with fruit and flowers. On the first floor are some remains of panelling. Many of the doors and an oak linen cupboard are of the 17th century. Some of the wood chimney-pieces are old, and in three fireplaces are old blue and white tiles of various designs. In the attics are several deep cupboards under the sloping roof, which are said to be entrances to secret passages and hiding holes. The main staircase, from the ground floor to the attics, is of massive oak, and has square newels with carved heads, twisted balusters, and a moulded hand-rail.

The house is completely surrounded by the moat, the main entrance on the N. being reached by a bridge. The island is revetted with a brick wall. Opposite the front of the house are some old brick buildings, most of them outside the moat.

Condition—Good throughout.

120. SHEPHALL.

(O.S. 6 in. xx. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands at the N.E. end of the village, about 2 miles S.E. of Stevenage. It is built of flint with stone dressings, except the E. wall of the chancel, which is of brick; the roofs are tiled. The whole building has been much restored, and it is impossible to trace its history, but the walls and roof trusses of the *Nave* and *Chancel* are probably old; the earliest detail is the 14th-century wood truss which takes the place of a chancel arch. The *North Aisle* was added in 1865, and the S. wall rebuilt about the same time. The *South Porch*, the *North Vestry* and the *Bell Tower* are also modern.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (21½ ft. by 13 ft.) has an old window of three uncusped lights in the N. wall, and a tall, low-side window in the S. wall; both of uncertain date. All the other windows are modern. The wooden truss which takes the place of a chancel arch is of c. 1340, and has arched braces and a collar beam. The *Nave* (42 ft. by 17½ ft.) has a modern N. arcade of three bays; in the S. wall are two windows of two lights each, with tracery and square heads of 15th-century style, but most of the masonry is modern. The S. doorway and W. window are modern. The *Roof* of the chancel has moulded wall-plates, and that of the nave has arched trusses (except one at the W. end), probably of the same date as the truss between the chancel and nave. Both roofs have plaster ceilings between the trusses.

Fittings—*Brasses*: on the S. wall of the chancel, inscriptions to George Nodes, Sergeant of the Buckhounds to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, 1564; to Margaret Nodes, his wife, 1582. *Chest*: at W. end of N. aisle, cut out of a solid log. *Font*: modern; in the churchyard is the old font, thickly covered with ivy. *Monuments* and *Floor Slabs*: in N. aisle, to John Rudd, Rector, 1640, mural tablet, alabaster, with painting above it representing him as a shepherd; on S. wall of chancel, to Jane Nodes, 1697; at W. end

of N. aisle, to Susan Nodes, 1695: in the nave, to George Nodes, 1697, and his wife, 1682: two 17th-century floor slabs, to members of the Nodes family. *Painting*: in N. aisle (see *Monuments*). *Piscinæ*: in S. wall of chancel, recess with cinquefoiled head, 14th-century: in sill of window near it, square drain. *Recess*: in E. wall of N. aisle, square, containing piscina drain. *Screen*: in the chancel, 15th-century, with modern lower panels, cresting, etc.

Condition—Good, owing to complete restoration.

121. SOUTH MIMMS, URBAN.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. N.E.)

Secular:—

(1). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Old Fold Manor Farm.

Condition—Good, except E. arm.

122. STANDON.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxii. N.W. (b)xxii. S.W.)

Roman:—

^b(1). DWELLING HOUSE, at Youngsbury (see also Thundridge), discovered 1756; there are two BARROWS close to it, one found to contain Roman burials.

Condition—Of dwelling house, no remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on low ground in the middle of the village, close to the E. bank of the river Rib. It is built of flint, with stone dressings, those outside being of shelly oolite: the tower is covered with cement. The *Chancel* was built c. 1230: nothing is left to show whether the nave of that time was contemporary with the chancel or older, but the W. door was inserted c. 1320, and the *Nave* practically rebuilt c. 1345, when the *North* and *South Aisles* were added. In the 15th century the *West Porch* was built: a detached *South-east Tower*, an unusual feature, was erected probably in the same century, but it is now much restored; its position may have been decided by the rise of the ground towards the E., and perhaps by the existence of the 14th-century W. doorway, with probably a W. porch of timber. In 1864 the fabric was completely repaired: most of the external stonework was renewed, an *Organ Chamber* was erected on the S. side of the chancel, and the tower was thus

connected with the main building; the tower was repaired with brick in the upper stages, and coated with cement, and a *Vestry* was added on the N. side.

The building is especially interesting on account of the fine chancel arch of early 13th-century date, the Field tomb, with 15th-century brasses, in the N. aisle, and the Saddleir tombs, of the 16th and 17th centuries, in the chancel.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (38½ ft. by 20½ ft.) has its floor raised considerably above the floor of the nave in order to follow the natural rise of the ground: the E. windows are modern: in the N. wall there is a doorway to the modern vestry, and two modern lancets, and in the S. wall another modern light, a blocked doorway, and a modern archway to the organ-chamber. The chancel arch is a fine example of work of c. 1230; it is elaborately moulded and enriched with dog-tooth ornament; the marble shafts in the jambs are modern, but the stone bases and carved foliated capitals are original. The W. wall, on each side of the archway, is pierced by a pointed squint of slightly later date than the arch, much repaired. The *Nave* (71½ ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of five bays; the piers, formed of four attached semi-octagonal shafts with moulded bases and capitals, and the pointed arches of two moulded orders, are of c. 1345; the clearstorey windows, of two lights, have inner jambs of c. 1400, but are restored outside. The W. doorway has oolite jambs and a moulded clunch arch of early 14th-century date; over it is a mid 14th-century window of four lights with flowing tracery. The *North Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights with flowing tracery, four N. windows of two lights with tracery, and a W. window of three lights with tracery; all of mid 14th-century date, restored; the labels inside, over the first and third N. windows and the W. window, have crudely cut head-stops; a moulded string course on the N. wall, inside, is interrupted by the blocked 14th-century N. doorway, which has a pointed arch of two moulded orders and labels inside and outside. The *South Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has windows similar to those in the N. aisle, but the inner labels of the S. windows are different; the E. window, now unglazed, looks into the modern organ-chamber; in the N.E. corner of the aisle is the stair-turret to the former rood-loft; a 15th-century doorway with a four-centred arch, opens into it at the foot, and a similar doorway at the head of the turret opens into the nave; the S. doorway, of mid 14th-century date, has a pointed arch; the rear arch is richly moulded

and has a label and head stops; the outer jambs have been repaired. The *South-east Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet and a slender leaded spire; the lowest stage has N. and W. doorways, both repaired with cement; the upper windows are modern. The *South Porch* is modern. The *West Porch* (14½ ft. by 12 ft.) is of the 15th century, and the moulded and pointed entrance archway retains much of the original stonework; the side windows are restored. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings — *Bells*: six; two dated 1630. *Brackets*: for images, on the E. wall of chancel, carved as an angel with a shield: on the E. wall of N. aisle, with plainer detail. *Brasses*: at E. end of nave, to William Coffyn, knight, of the Household of Henry VIII., Master of the Horse to Queen Jane, died 1538, inscription and coat-of-arms: of civilian, c. 1450, inscription and paternal shield missing, maternal shield, with arms of Wade, remaining: of man in armour, with inscription to — Wade, died 1557, and arms, Wade impaling another, and old arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company: to Richard Emerson, died 1562, inscription only: on the S. wall of chancel, to John Ruggewyn, 1412, and his wife, inscription only. (See also *Monuments*.) *Chests*: in the organ-chamber, iron-bound, probably 16th-century: in the vestry, another of later date. *Font*: bowl, with bands of horizontal foliage, 13th-century, stem modern, but bases of shafts apparently original. *Monuments*: on N. side of chancel, large, marble, of Sir Thomas Saddleir, died 1606, and his wife, recumbent effigies in a large round-headed recess: on the base, figures of son and daughter and two heraldic shields: on the S. side of chancel, of Sir Ralph Saddleir, died 1587, with his effigy in armour: on the side, figures of three sons and four daughters, with heraldic shields; suspended above the monument, two helmets, a sword, stirrups, halberd, spurs, etc., and standard of a banner, said to have been captured by Sir Ralph from the King of Scotland at Musselburgh. In the N. aisle, altar tomb, plain stone sides, with indents for three shields: in marble slab at the top, two brass figures, of a man in robes of an alderman of London, said to be John Field, died 1474, with small figures of two sons and daughter below; of his son John, in armour, with arms of Field on his tabard, two sons and two daughters below; at corners of slab, four shields with arms of the City of London, of the Staple of Calais, a merchant's mark and arms of Field; inscription at side, with alderman's name and date of

son's death missing. In the vestry, mural tablet to Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, wife of Ralph Sadleir, 1660. In E. wall of chancel, outside, tomb of Richard Sadleir, undated. *Piscinae*: in S. wall of chancel, partly destroyed by the Sadleir monument of 1587, 15th-century: against the E. wall of N. aisle, ancient, with sill of unusually great projection: in S. aisle, with moulded jambs and head, mid 14th-century. *Miscellanea*: in a modern recess in the S. aisle, ancient stone *Coffin*, without lid.

Condition—Good; much restored outside.

Secular:—

^a(3). HOMESTEAD MOAT, at Mentley Farm, fragment.

^b(4). SUTES MANOR HOUSE (now a farmhouse) and MOAT, in the hamlet of High Cross, about three miles S.W. of the church. The house was built during the first half of the 17th century, and is of two storeys, with timber-framed and plastered walls; part of the gabled N. front has been repaired with modern brick: the tiled roof is hipped at the S. end. The plan was originally L-shaped, but the addition of a small modern wing on the E. side has made it roughly T-shaped. There are two original chimney stacks, one with attached shafts set diagonally, the other square and plain. All the windows and doorways have modern frames, except the outer doorway opening into the kitchen in the smaller original wing. The kitchen retains the large fireplace, partly blocked, and there are also some original floor joists.

Only a fragment remains of the moat.

Condition—Of house, good.

^a(5). THE LORDSHIP, a manor house, stands on the W. bank of the river Rib, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.S.W. of the church. The old parts of the present building are of two storeys and attics, built of thin red bricks, and are the remains of a large house with a central courtyard; two old stones bear the date 1546 and one has also the initials of the builder, Sir Ralph Sadleir: the roofs are tiled. A plan preserved at the house shows the size of the original structure: the main front, facing W., had a large middle gateway, giving access to the quadrangle, flanked by semi-octagonal turrets both on the outer face and towards the courtyard: the principal rooms were on the S. of this gateway and in the S. wing, while the kitchen and offices were on the N. side: on the E. side of the courtyard (not square with the rest of the house) was a range of buildings probably containing the lesser domestic offices. The house fell into decay, and was divided into several tenements,

but was converted again into a single house in the last century; practically all that is left of the original building is the S. half of the W. wing, with a small S.W. wing, the foundations of the N. half and N.W. turret, on which are raised modern buildings, and the ground stage of the middle gateway. On the W. front two of the original gables remain, with moulded brick copings, and the stumps of former pinnacles; the middle gateway has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch covered with cement; the flanking turrets are roofed just above the ground stage; those at the back contain the stairs; in the side wall of one of the front turrets is one of the dated stone; the other stone is set in the gable at the S. end of the W. wing. The small S.W. wing is gabled and has a side entrance. All the windows are square and have modern wood frames; the sills, jambs and lintels are of brick, formerly dressed with cement. The three original chimney stacks have tall diagonal shafts with plain oversailing courses as caps. The space inside the middle gateway is now enclosed to serve as an entrance hall, and has a modern fireplace. In the two rooms on the S. are four stone fireplaces with moulded jambs, four-centred arches and spandrels carved with foliage, one fireplace having also a frieze with five quatrefoil panels. The bedrooms on the first floor have stone fireplaces with similar four-centred arches; most of these fireplaces are probably original, but they have been cleaned and restored, and one or two are modern copies; in one of the rooms is a little 17th-century oak panelling. In the gardens E. of the house parts of the original S. wall, a few feet high, remain, with traces of openings for fireplaces, windows and an archway. The site of the E. wing is now covered by trees, but fragments of brick foundations remain. A range of stables S.E. of the house has some old bricks in the walls, and the barns and cowsheds on the S.W. have an old brick wall facing N. with a gable at each end: the other walls are timber-framed and probably modern.

Condition—Generally good; there is some ivy on the walls, but chiefly on the modern parts of the building.

^a(6). STANDEX ENDOWED SCHOOL, S. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of brick and timber, on a brick and stone base: the roof is tiled. The building has been much repaired, and retains no original detail, but it is probably of late mediæval date. The plan is rectangular, and on the N. side the upper storey projects.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). COTTAGES, in the main street of the village: on the E. side, a row of two-storeyed

buildings, including the *Windmill Inn*, are probably of the 17th century, but five of the fronts have been renewed. Some of the brick chimney stacks are original. On the W. side, the *Star Inn*, also probably of the 17th century, retains some original brick chimneys. At the N. end, opposite the mill, is a block of timber cottages with thatched roofs and a square central chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b(8). *COTTAGE*, at High Cross, on the E. side of the main road, about 3 miles S.W. of the church, is a 17th-century, timber-framed and plastered building facing W.; the steeply pitched roof is tiled. On the front the lower storey has been re-faced with modern brick; the upper storey projects, and is supported by curved brackets. The N. and S. ends are gabled, and the S. end has an old, square bay window with a wood frame. Nearly all the other window frames and the doorways are modern. The central chimney stack is original, and has three detached square shafts set diagonally.

Condition—Good.

THE VILLAGE OF PUCKERIDGE (see also Braughing):—

^a(9). *Everett Hall* and a *House* N. of it contain eight oak doors, of c. 1630, originally belonging to old houses in the village which have been destroyed. Each door has six panels with good moulded edges worked on the solid.

Condition—Good.

^a(10). *The Old George Inn*, on the W. side of the main street, is probably of the 17th century, and two *Cottages*, now used as stables, at the N. end of the village, are probably of late 16th-century date. The inn is a two-storeyed building of timber and brick nogging; the roof is tiled. The N. end of the street front has a wide gateway, over which the upper storey projects; the S. end has a 19th-century brick front and the interior has been much altered. The cottages are built of timber with brick nogging; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, and only one room deep. In the N. front are two four-centred doorways, one with moulded edges and enriched spandrels; the dormer windows evidently always lighted an upper storey, but the present floor is modern, and one dormer window has been removed to the gable at the W. end. All the windows have leaded lights.

Condition—Of inn, good, much altered and repaired; of cottages, fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^b(11). *MOATED TUMULUS*, S. of Rennesley Garden Wood.

Condition—Fairly good.

(1). *BARROW*. (See under *Roman* above.)

123. STANSTEAD ABBOTS.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxx. S.W. ^(b)xxxvii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). *THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES*, stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. by E. of the village, in a somewhat isolated position on a hill. It is built partly of flint rubble and partly of brick, with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. The *Nave* is probably of the 12th century, as in the 13th century the chancel was re-built to its present size, and windows were inserted in the nave. Early in the 15th century the *West Tower* was built, and late in the same century the *South Porch* was added. In 1577 a *North Chapel* was built of brick, and probably about the same time the chancel was altered and partly re-faced, also with brick. The building is no longer used as the parish church.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by 17½ ft.) has a late 15th-century E. window of three lights. In the N. wall is an arcade of four bays; the first arch is of one chamfered order, and is probably of later date than the other arches, which form a continuous arcade, of the same date as the chapel; they are two-centred and of one double oggee moulded order, on octagonal columns with moulded capitals; the whole arcade is heavily plastered and probably of brick. In the S. wall are two windows of two lights with almost completely modern tracery; they were inserted in the 15th century, when three 13th-century lancet windows, of which traces remain, were destroyed. There is no chancel arch. The *North Chapel* (41½ ft. by 15½ ft.) has an E. window of three lights and two N. windows of two lights, all original but much restored. In the E. gable, outside, is a stone inscribed 1577. The *Nave* (47 ft. by 17½ ft.) is in one range with the chancel, and without structural division. The N. wall has been considerably altered in fitting it to the 13th-century chancel, and in it are the blocked remains of a doorway. In the S. wall are three windows of two lights, probably inserted in the 15th century, but the tracery is nearly all modern. The westernmost window is set in the defaced splay of a 13th-century lancet. The S. doorway is also of the 13th century, and of two

chamfered orders. The *West Tower* is of two stages with an embattled parapet, angle buttresses, a stair-turret, in the S.E. angle, which rises above the parapet, and a lead-covered needle spire. The early 15th-century tower arch is of two moulded orders with shafted jambs and moulded capitals; the original W. doorway is of two moulded orders, the outer being square; the three-light window above it, and the bell-chamber windows, of two lights, are also original. The *South Porch* is of open timber construction with a cusped barge board. The *Roof* of the nave is plastered on the rafters and collar beams, but the 15th-century strutted king-posts and moulded tie-beams and wall-plates are visible.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 2nd 1617, 3rd 1605, both by Robert Oldfeild. *Brasses*: in a slab on S. wall of chancel, of knight, in armour, late 15th-century: on floor of chancel, of William Saxaye, 1581, figure of civilian, with inscription and arms: in the nave, of a man and his wife with their hands joined, mid 16th-century, indents of inscription and shields, much mutilated: shield, charged with three cheverons quartering a chevron between three bears' heads erased: large slab with shield charged with arms of Boteler, chequy a fesse, and indents of three others. *Communion Table*: late 17th-century. *Door*: in S. doorway of nave, possibly mediæval. *Font*: circular basin, part of a 13th-century base reversed, on 15th-century octagonal stem. *Glass*: in E. window of chapel, dated 1573, with Elizabethan Royal arms. *Monuments*: on N. wall of chapel, of Sir Edward Baeshe, 1587, effigies of man, his wife and children, in an architectural setting with inscription. *Piscina*: in the chancel, double, with plain pointed heads, 13th-century. *Pulpit*: standard for canopy, 16th-century. *Screen*: in the nave, lower part of 15th-century rood-screen now forming the back of a pew: under the tower arch, screen made up of fragments, late 16th-century, with head apparently part of 15th-century rood-beam, with the three mortices for the great rood. *Miscellanea*: *Coffin Slab*: in churchyard, crudely worked, probably 13th-century, broken and overgrown.

Condition—Fairly good: there is a dangerous amount of ivy; the stair-turret of the tower is unroofed and the top steps are dangerous.

Secular:—

^a(2). HOMESTEAD MOAT, in Moat Wood, fragment.

^b(3). RYE HOUSE, remains of (see also No. 9), about one mile S.W. of the church, with a MOAT. The remains consist of a large

16th-century gate-house, and a long low wooden building, possibly of the 17th century. These buildings were the scene of the "Rye House Plot" in 1683, and are now open to the public. The two-storeyed gate-house, facing E., is built of red brick, covered with a diaper pattern of blue bricks; the roof is flat, and the embattled parapet has cross-shaped piercings in the merlons. The stone doorway is in the centre, and has a pointed arch in a square head; on each side of it is a small brick-moulded window under a square hood-mould. Over the windows are slightly projecting bays, carried on a corbel-table, which is repeated over the doorway at a higher level. In the bays are mullioned oriel windows, one of two lights, the other of three, which light the first floor; they are finished with embattled parapets, at the level of the main parapet string-course. At the back is a brick chimney stack, with a fine twisted shaft. The entrance passage is flanked by small rooms; on the first floor is a single large room, which has a fireplace of clunch, with moulded jambs and a flat four-centred arch; the overmantel and the carved frieze under the ceiling are of late 17th or early 18th-century date; in the fireplace is a pair of old dog-irons; the room also contains two 17th-century chests, and a writing-desk, dated 1670. A circular staircase, opening into the S.W. corner of this room, leads up to the flat roof and down to a pseudo-dungeon. The wooden building on the N. of the gate-house contains a considerable quantity of panelling of various designs and dates, much of it probably collected from elsewhere; some is of 16th-century linen pattern, and the rest appears to be of the 17th century; a large fireplace has 17th-century woodwork round it. On one of the panels are the arms: a chevron between three lions' heads erased, impaling a chief with three stags' heads cabossed thereon.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). STANSTEAD BURY (Manor-house), E. of the old church, is a two-storeyed building, cemented outside: it was probably built late in the 16th century, but was entirely remodelled in the 18th century. The cellars are original, and in them are two triangular-headed niches. In a bedroom window is some heraldic glass, dated 1563.

Condition—Good.

^a(5). BONNINGTONS, about three miles N.E. of the old church, is an almost entirely modern building, but the E. wing may be of the 17th century, though it has been considerably altered. It is of two storeys, and has twin tiled

roofs and tall brick chimneys. Inside the house is an oak door, of two large panels, also probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Good.

^a(6). THE BAESHE ALMSHOUSES, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of the old church, were built by Sir Edward Baeshe early in the 17th century, and consist of six brick cottages, of two storeys, under one tiled roof. The upper windows are set in three gables, and the original oak door-posts and moulded oak window-frames remain.

Condition—Good.

^a(7). THE OLD CLOCK SCHOOL, at the E. end of the High Street, is a small two-storeyed building of early 17th-century date, coated with rough-cast; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, and the W. front is gabled, but has been altered. The school-room on the ground floor retains original beams in the ceiling, and oak mullioned windows.

Condition—Good; much repaired and altered.

^a(8). THE RED LION INN, in the middle of the village, is a building of two storeys, coated outside with modern rough-cast; the roof is tiled. It is at least of early 17th-century date, but as it has been much altered, nothing more definite can be said. On the street-front the upper storey projects, and there are five gables; the date "1538," worked on the central gable, is in modern figures. The rough-cast leaves visible some plaster ornament in low relief, of early 17th-century date, consisting of a cartouche and a lion rampant, etc., repeated several times.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b(9). THE GREAT BED OF WARE, is kept at the Rye House (see above, No. 3); it has the date 1463 painted on it, but was made late in the 16th century. It was mentioned by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night*, and may have come originally from a manor-house in the neighbourhood of Ware. It is a carved oak four-post bedstead, about 11 ft. square and 8 ft. high. The posts are square at the bottom; more than half-way up is an arcading of four round-headed arches on round pillars, surrounding an open space; below it the posts have plain sides, with square panels enclosing smaller lozenge-shaped panels. The upper parts are round, elaborately carved in low relief. The back or head of the bed is panelled, and the top has an enriched frieze and cornice.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^a(10). TUMULUS, in Easney Wood.

Condition—Poor.

124. STANSTEAD ST. MARGARETS.

(O.S. 6 in. xxx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, stands in the middle of the village. It is built of heavily plastered flint rubble with stone dressings; the roof is tiled. The *Nave* is of early 12th-century date; the *Chancel*, which has no structural division from the nave, was re-built in the middle of the 14th century; a *North Aisle* and *Chapel* were added at the same time, but were afterwards destroyed; the church is now a rectangular building with two modern *North Vestries*, one containing stairs leading to a modern W. gallery.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 19 ft.) has a 14th-century E. window of four lights, much repaired. On the N. side are two bays of pointed arcading, now buried in the wall and only faintly visible. During a recent restoration the capital and part of one of the columns were exposed, and photographed before being covered up again. The columns are of four engaged shafts, separated by roll-moulding, and the capitals have plain bells and deep moulded abaci. Modern windows are inserted in both bays, and at the E. end of the N. wall is a doorway to the vestry. In the S. wall are two 14th-century windows of two lights and, between them, a blocked 11th-century doorway; a little W. of these a slight break indicates the junction of the 12th and 14th-century walling. There is no chancel arch. The *Nave* (32 ft. by 19 ft.) has two bays of pointed arcading buried in the N. wall: the apex of one arch, of mid 14th-century date, forms the head of the gallery door, and is of two wave-moulded orders; the whole arcade was probably of the same detail and date. Under the other arches are a modern window and doorway. In the S. wall at the E. end is a much-repaired 14th-century window of two lights, and W. of it is a small original window, now blocked, with a semi-circular head cut from a single stone, and the 14th-century S. doorway of two moulded orders. The W. window is modern. Over the W. end of the nave is a small bell-cot. In the *Roof* of the nave are three late 15th-century trusses, with cambered tie-beams and strutted king-posts.

Fittings—*Bracket*: on N. wall of chancel, small and plain. *Brasses* and *Indents*: in N.W. vestry, slab with indents of foliated cross, shields, and remains of marginal inscription in French: in chancel, indent of half-figure of priest, 15th-century. *Floor Slabs*: a number of 17th-century slabs to members of the families

of Lawrence and Cresset. *Niches*: on each side of the E. window, cinquefoiled niche with crocketed canopy, late 14th-century. *Piscina*: in the sill of S.E. window of chancel, bowl only.

Condition—Good, much restored and somewhat defaced.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, S. of the church, is timber-framed, and has tiled roofs. It shows traces of having been built in the 17th century, but has been much altered. The main entrance has ornamental iron gates of the 18th century, with an heraldic shield and crest over them.

Condition—Good.

125. STAPLEFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. xxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, stands on the E. bank of the river Beane, E. of the village. It is built of cemented flint rubble, with stone dressings; the roof is tiled. The E. part of the *Nave* was built probably c. 1150, and the *Chancel*, from its proportions, may be of the same date, but early in the 16th century the chancel arch was replaced by a new one, and the whole church was re-roofed and generally repaired and altered. In the 19th century the nave was lengthened 20 ft. towards the W., and a *North Transept*, *South Vestry* and *North Tower*, of which the ground stage serves as a porch, were added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft. by 14½ ft.) has a modern E. window; in the N. wall is a blocked modern doorway and a blocked window, of which the rear arch is possibly of the 13th century, but the exterior was altered in the 18th century. In the S. wall is a modern doorway to the vestry. The 16th-century chancel arch is two-centred, of two chamfered orders with a moulded capital at the springing. The *Nave* (52 ft. by 19 ft.) has, in the N. wall, a modern arch opening into the transept, and a modern window; between them is a doorway of c. 1150, which has a chevron-moulded semi-circular head carried on circular shafts with leaf-ornamented capitals. In the S. wall are some modern windows and a window of two cinque-toiled lights with tracery, of mid 15th-century date; at the E. end of the wall is a thickening, which may indicate the position of the former stairs to the rood-loft. The *Roof* of the nave at the E. end is of the 16th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: two; no marks. *Glass*: in the old window of the nave, some fragments, mid 15th-century.

Condition—Good; much restored and enlarged; the 12th-century doorway is well preserved.

126. STEVENAGE.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xii. S.E. (b)xiii. S.W. (c)xx. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of the town; the walls are probably of flint, but are covered with cement. The nave, chancel and aisles have embattled parapets, and the flat roofs are covered with lead. The *Tower* is the earliest part, and was built in the first half of the 12th century; it appears to have been the west tower and porch combined of an earlier nave, which was replaced by the present *Nave*, with its *North* and *South Aisles*, early in the 13th century; the aisles were widened c. 1330, when the present *Chancel*, with its *North* and *South Chapels*, took the place of the earlier (probably 13th-century) chancel. A doorway, now above the roof of the nave, in the E. wall of the tower, suggests that there was a high-pitched roof of the 14th century; the present low-pitched roof, with the clearstorey, is of the 15th century, and the arches of the nave arcades with the capitals are of later date than the bases and pillars, and were probably inserted when the roof was rebuilt. The bell-chamber of the tower was also added in the 15th century. The *South Transept* is modern, and the *South Porch*, if it is old, has been completely restored.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (39 ft. by 17 ft.) has a modern E. window of four lights and tracery; the N. window, now blocked, is of three lights under a square head, with an edge-roll on the inner jambs, and is of the 14th century; the S. window is similar, and has been repaired outside with cement. The arcades, each of two bays, between the chancel and the N. and S. chapels, are of the 14th century; both have octagonal middle pillars, but the responds are different, those on the N. being semi-octagonal and those on the S. semi-circular, all have moulded bases and capitals; the arches are of two chamfered orders, and have moulded labels. There is no chancel arch. The *North Chapel* (25 ft. by 13 ft.) has a 14th-century traceried E. window of four lights, with an inner edge-roll like those in the chancel; it has been much repaired with cement; in the N. wall are two 14th-century windows of two lights

under pointed heads with labels, and a third window, a modern copy of the others; the easternmost is walled up outside, but the tracery is exposed inside; the second is wholly blocked, but the outline is visible outside. The *South Chapel* (25 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window and two S. windows similar to those in the N. chapel, but those on the S. have inner jambs and arches moulded with an under-cut edge-roll, and have moulded labels; outside they are repaired with cement; between them is a pointed doorway, probably contemporary. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 16 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of four bays; the octagonal pillars and moulded bases are of early 13th-century date, but the moulded capitals and pointed arches (of two hollow chamfered orders) were inserted at the beginning of the 15th century; the bases are mutilated, and the labels of the westernmost bays have been hacked away to make room for a gallery. The clearstorey has 15th-century square-headed windows, which have lost their tracery. The *North Aisle* (13½ ft. wide) has three N. windows; the easternmost is of four lights under a square head, and was probably inserted in the 15th century, but now has modern tracery; the second, of two lights with tracery under a pointed head, is probably of the 14th century, but the tracery is modern; the third is a similar window of the 14th century, repaired outside; close to the W. wall is a 14th-century doorway, restored; the W. window, of three lights with tracery, is modern. The *South Aisle* (12½ ft. wide) has a modern S. archway opening into the transept; W. of it is a 14th-century two-light window, which resembles those in the S. chapel, and near the W. wall is the pointed 14th-century S. doorway, repaired; the W. window is modern. The *West Tower* (16 ft. by 15 ft.) is of two stages, undivided externally, with diagonal angle-buttresses, probably added in the 15th century, an embattled parapet, and a leaded spire. The tower arch is of the 12th century; on the W. side it has shafted jambs, with rudely carved capitals, and an edge-roll in the semi-circular head, the E. side is plain; in the W. wall is a 12th-century doorway, restored with cement; it has shafted jambs, with rude bases, capitals and abaci, and a round arch of two orders, the outer with an edge-roll; in the N. and S. walls are small round-headed 12th-century windows, set high up in the wall; above the tower arch is a round-headed doorway, which formerly opened into the 12th-century roof, and over it (but now outside, above the roof of the nave) is a pointed doorway, which probably gave access to the former 14th-century roof: the E. wall of

the bell-chamber, on each side of this doorway, has a small round piercing, and the other three walls have two-light pointed windows of the 15th century, repaired. The *South Porch* is too much restored for the date of its erection to be determined. The *Roof* of the chancel and nave is low-pitched, with traceried trusses, and is of the 15th century; the aisles have coeval flat lean-to roofs, though that of the N. aisle has been repaired; in the chancel the roof has carved angels at the feet of the principal cross-ribs; the others have wood corbels, some being carved.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; one of 1670. *Brasses* and *Indents*: in the chancel, of Stephen Hellard, Rector, c. 1500, priest in cope, with inscription; in the N. aisle, indents of a man and his two wives, their sons and daughters, and inscription, mid 15th-century; in nave, slab with indent of floriated cross and inscription, probably 14th-century. *Font*: square bowl carved with foliage, standing on circular stem and small round shafts with moulded bases and capitals, early 13th-century. *Monuments*: in chancel, mural, to William Pratt, 1629; in N. aisle, upper part of recumbent effigy of a lady with hands raised in prayer, an angel and a priest supporting her elbows, late 13th or early 14th-century. *Niche*: in N.E. corner of N. chapel, with large modern bracket, and traceried canopy, probably 15th-century. *Piscina*: in chancel, cement, possibly old; in S. chapel, with cinquefoiled head and trefoiled basin, probably 14th-century. *Plate*: cup and cover paten of 1634, paten and flagon of 1683; all of silver. *Screen*: against the E. wall behind the altar, upper part of a traceried wood screen, now painted; 15th-century; the lower part is at the entrance to the chancel: between chancel and chapel, two, of oak, traceried, 15th-century; another at W. end of S. chapel. *Stalls*: three in chancel and three in tower, with carved misericords; late 14th or early 15th-century. *Sedilia*: in chancel, three, of modern cement.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

c (2). **HOMESTEAD MOAT**, in Whomerley Wood. There is a slight outwork at the N.W. corner.

Condition—Good.

a (3). **THE OLD BURY**, N.W. of the parish church, is a small rectangular building of the 17th century. It is two-storeyed, faces S., and has timber-framed walls wholly coated with cement; the roof is tiled, and gabled longitudinally, with cross gables at the ends. At each

end of the S. front is a gable, and in the middle is a smaller gable. E. of the centre of the house is a 17th-century plain brick chimney stack. *Interior*: Some old floor joists are visible, and there is some flint walling in a cellar, possibly part of an earlier building which is known to have existed on the spot.

Condition—Good.

^b(4). CHELLS MANOR HOUSE, now a farmhouse, situated about 2 miles E. of Stevenage, is of early 17th-century date. Externally it is coated with rough-cast; the roofs are tiled. The plan is half H-shaped; the main block faces S.W., and originally the two wings were continued as outbuildings and enclosed a courtyard, but a fire in 1896 destroyed the outbuildings. At the end of the N.E. wing is a timber-framed extension of one storey; the wall at the N.E. end is of modern brick. At each end of the S.W. front the upper storey projects and has an overhanging gable above it. One window in the room over the kitchen, now blocked, is original; it is of three lights, and has moulded oak mullions and jambs. The chimney stacks are of brick, the central stack having sunk panels. *Interior*: The hall, now divided into two rooms and a passage, originally occupied most of the main block, and the doorway on the S.W. front, now opening into the drawing-room, was the principal entrance. The original wide fireplace in the dining-room is now an angle nook; at the back of it is an original narrow staircase lighted by a small window. A few original oak doors remain. The cellar is paved with narrow bricks.

Condition—Good.

^a(5). THE OLD WORKHOUSE, stands opposite the modern Church of Holy Trinity, at the S. end of the town. It is no longer used as the workhouse, and was no doubt originally a dwelling house; it is now the property of the gas company. The building is rectangular, and is probably of early 16th-century date. The walls are of vertical timber-framing, filled with plaster; the roof is tiled. The upper storey projects at each end of the N. front and is gabled, and the E. and W. ends are also gabled; the window and door frames are modern; there is one dormer window and a plain 17th-century chimney stack of brick. The interior has been much altered.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET, E. side:—

^a(6). *The Grammar School*, of the 16th century, and several *Houses*, of the 17th century. The *School* is at the N. end of the bowling green.

It is known that a school existed in Stevenage in 1312, but the grammar school was founded in 1558 by Thomas Alleyn, rector of the parish. About 1572 it was transferred to a building which belonged to the English or Pettits' School, founded in 1561, and for more than 300 years the schools were carried on together. In 1905 the buildings were much altered and enlarged, but one small rectangular building of c. 1562 remains. The walls were originally of timber with brick nogging, but have been almost entirely faced with brick; the roof is tiled, and at each end is a gable. The building consists of one room of two bays; the roof, mainly original, is of open timber construction; the one truss has an ogee-moulded and cambered tie-beam with curved moulded angle-braces; the purlins are also moulded. *House* opposite the green, at the N. end of the street, is of two storeys with attics, built in the 17th century of timber and brick, and much altered and re-fronted in the 18th century. The roofs are tiled, and there is one original chimney stack. On the N. side of the house is a range of outbuildings, formerly malthouses, with a disused kiln; they contain some large trusses of uncertain date. *Inn*, opposite the White Lion Inn (see No. 9), has a modern brick front, but the two chimney stacks are of 17th-century brick; one has three square shafts set diagonally. *Cottages*, two, in a detached block of houses, are covered with rough-cast on a brick base; the roofs are tiled and have two small dormer windows. *House*, at the S. end of the street, now a shop and dwelling house, is of two storeys; the front is gabled; the lower part is covered with modern cement, and the upper storey has basket-work pargetting arranged in panels. The roofs are tiled. The central chimney stack has three square flues. At the back of the house are modern additions, but one original plastered gable remains. The interior contains some old ceiling beams, one being moulded, and a large open fireplace has been filled in.

Condition—Of school, fairly good; of houses, good on the whole, most of them have been restored; of cottages, dilapidated.

^a(7). *The Castle Inn* and an adjoining *Cottage*, originally one building, are of late 16th-century date, with modern additions and alterations. Part of the front has a brick base, and the upper storey, with two gables, has panels of basket-work pargetting restored with cement. All the windows of the inn are modern, but some of those in the cottage have leaded lights. The roofs are tiled, and the inn has a brick chimney stack with three square

flues. In the parlour of the inn is a large open fireplace, with a massive beam over it, in which is cut a flat four-centred arch.

Condition—Fairly good.

W. side:—

^a (8). *Houses and Cottages*, a number of small buildings of 17th-century date, generally of two storeys, with tiled roofs; some have basket-work pargetting and original chimney stacks. The interiors are almost wholly modern, but some retain open fireplaces, which have been reduced in size to fit modern grates. *Four Cottages* in one range, at the N. end of the street, standing back from the road, are of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered, except the front, which is partly of brick, and is gabled; the roofs are tiled. The chimney stacks are built of thin bricks. A large open fireplace remains in one cottage, but is reduced to fit a modern grate. *Cottage*, at the junction of the Hitchin road, is also of the 17th century, but on the front the ground floor was faced with brick at a later date. The end is gabled, and shows some timber-work; the two chimney stacks are of thin bricks. *House* near the N. end of the street, has an overhanging upper storey. The walls are almost entirely re-faced with brick, but the overhanging part is covered with rough-cast, and there is a little original basket-work pargetting. The roofs are tiled, and the central chimney stack is built of thin bricks. *House*, adjoining the S. end of the Red Lion Inn (see No. 10), is probably also of the 17th century, but much restored. *House*, further S., is a small building, and part of it is a shop. The plan is L-shaped, and the front has a gable at each end, and a dormer window in the middle. The lower storey is of plastered brick, and the upper storey of pargetted timber. The roofs are tiled, and the central chimney stack has three octagonal brick shafts on a moulded base. *Cottage*, further S., has a modern plastered front, a tiled roof, with two gabled dormer windows, and a central chimney stack with three square shafts built of 17th-century bricks.

Condition—All good, much restored.

^a (9). *The White Lion Inn*, near the N. end of the street, is of late 17th-century date: the walls have been almost entirely re-faced with brick; the roofs are tiled, and there are two chimney stacks built of 17th-century bricks. The wide entrance to the yard has some original constructional timbers supporting the floor above it, and a semi-classic turned column, which formerly supported a gallery. The interior contains some large moulded beams in the ceil-

ings. An open fireplace in the bar has been blocked.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (10). *The Red Lion Inn* has a bracketed timber coach entrance. The front has been restored, but on the N. side of the yard is part of a 16th-century building, which has a projecting upper storey of close vertical timberwork, with plaster filling. The roofs are tiled. A timber outhouse on the S. side of the yard has a little basket-work pargetting on the E. side.

Condition—Fairly good.

Unclassified:—

^c (11). *TUMULI*, six mounds known as 'The Six Hills,' about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of Stevenage.

Condition—Good.

127. STOCKING PELHAM.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1) *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY*, stands in open country, about 5 miles N.W. by N. of Bishop's Stortford. It is built of flint, with oolite dressings; the chancel roof is tiled and the nave roof slated. The N. walls of the *Chancel* and *Nave* are in one plane, although that of the nave appears to be of earlier date; the earliest details which remain point to a chancel and nave of equal width existing c. 1360. Late in the 14th or early in the 15th century the nave was widened towards the S., probably by the addition of a narrow aisle, with a wooden arcade which has now disappeared. Nothing of the subsequent history of the church is apparent until the 19th century. In 1864 the E. wall and the eastern part of the S. wall of the chancel were rebuilt in brick.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 15½ ft.) has a modern E. window of three lights with tracery. In the N. wall is a small, pointed doorway, with moulded jambs of clunch; the rear arch is on the outside and has either served as the entrance to a former vestry or has been re-set and reversed at some period; in the same wall is a mid 14th-century window of one light, with moulded jambs and pointed head; the label and sill outside are modern. In the S. wall is a small doorway, now blocked, and not visible in the cemented face outside, and a 14th-century window of two lights, under a square head; the outer jambs of the window are much perished; the label is of cement. The chancel arch has been replaced by a modern arch and partition of wood. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 23 ft.) has a N. window of two lights under a tracied, pointed head of c. 1360, partly

restored. The 14th-century N. doorway is blocked; it has moulded jambs and a pointed arch of elunch; only the head and part of the E. jamb are original, the rest, with the label, is modern. In the S. wall are two modern windows of 14th-century character, and a modern doorway. The W. window has modern tracery, but the sill and rear arch are old, possibly of late 14th-century date. The *Roofs* are gabled and have plastered ceilings. Over the W. end is a small wood bell-turret, partly carried on framework from the floor of the nave.

Fittings—*Bell*: inscribed, '*Vicencius Reboat ut Cuncta Noxia Tollat*' possibly by William Founder, early 15th-century. *Brass* and *Indents*: in the nave, slab with brass shield, a merchant's mark upon it, said to be the mark of the Huddlestons, probably 16th-century, and indent of inscription: under the seats on S. side, slab with indent of half-figure of priest. *Glass*: in S. window of chancel, a few fragments, 14th and 15th-century. *Piscina*: in S. wall of nave, 14th-century.

Condition—Generally good; ivy on the S. wall of the chancel may do damage; the jambs of the S. window of the chancel are much perished.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

- (2) N.E. of the church, fragment.
- (3) Surrounding the rectory, a stirrup-shaped moat.

128. TEWIN.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxviii. N.E. (b)xxix. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER, stands in an isolated position about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.W. of the village; the walls are built of flint treated with thin cement; the roofs are tiled. In the 11th century the building consisted probably of a nave and chancel only; the *Nave* remains, but early in the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt or lengthened, and later in the same century the *South Aisle* was added and a range of small clearstorey windows inserted above the arcade. In the 15th century the roof of the nave was renewed, and that of the aisle raised. The *Tower* appears to be of late 15th-century date, and the *South Porch* of the 16th century. The *North Vestry* is modern.

The church is interesting on account of the unusually early date of the clearstorey.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (28½ ft. by 15 ft.) has a late 15th or early 16th-

century E. window of three lights, repaired, but with an original label outside. In the N. wall a modern doorway opens into the vestry, and in the S. wall are two early 13th-century lancet windows and a late 15th-century window of two lights under a square head. The chancel arch, possibly of the 14th century, is of two chamfered orders dying into the splayed jambs. The *Nave* (36½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has, high up in the N. wall, a small blocked window, with a round head of c. 1080, on each side of it is a late 15th-century window of two lights under a square head, and next to the chancel arch is the E. jamb and part of the rear arch of a blocked window, probably of the 13th century, destroyed when the 15th-century windows were inserted. The N. doorway, with a pointed arch, is almost entirely modern; over it is a small square window, probably inserted to light an 18th-century gallery which no longer exists. On the S. side is a 13th-century arcade of three bays: it has octagonal pillars and responds, with moulded bases and capitals, and pointed arches of two chamfered orders; over the pillars are the remains of two clearstorey windows of the same date, circular outside, and with round-headed rear-arches; they are now blocked and enclosed by the roof of the aisle. The *South Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has a late 15th-century E. window of two lights under a square head, and in the S. wall are two 13th-century lancets; the S. doorway was inserted in the middle of the 14th century, and has moulded jambs and a pointed arch, with a label outside, of which the stops are much defaced. The *West Tower* (12 ft. sq.) is of two stages, with diagonal buttresses on the W. side, an embattled parapet and a shingled spire; the centre is N. of the central line of the nave, the two N. walls being almost in a line; the tower arch is plain, of two chamfered orders dying into square jambs; the W. doorway is modern: over it is a single light, possibly a 13th-century lancet, re-used; the bell-chamber has original windows of two lights. The *South Porch* is built of timber and brick; the entrance is blocked by an 18th-century monument. The *Roof* of the nave is of the 15th century; it is ceiled with plaster below the rafters and collars, but the moulded tie-beams are exposed.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; five of 1673. *Brass*: in the S. aisle, of Thomas Pygott, 1610, with inscription, and arms. *Communion Table*: probably late 17th-century. *Floor Slabs*: in the chancel, part of Purbeck marble slab to Walter de Louthe, Rector, early 14th-century: in recess on S. side of chancel, fragments. *Niche*: in first pillar of nave arcade, probably

for image. *Piscina*: in chancel, with trefoiled pointed head and scroll-moulded label, the bowl partly cut away, early 14th-century. *Plate*: includes eup of 1564, paten of 1662, paten of 1687, flagon of 1688, alms-dish of 1702, all silver. *Stoup*: near the S. doorway, deep oval recess, of rude workmanship. *Miscellanea*: sundial, scratched on a quoin S.E. of the chancel.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b(2) *QUEEN HOO*, stands on high ground 1½ miles N.N.E. of the church; it is of two storeys and attics, and was built c. 1560-70; the walls are of red brick with diamond patterns picked out in blue brick on the S. front, in the W. wall above the windows of the first floor and less distinctly in the E. wall; the bricks vary from 2¼ to 2½ inches in thickness; the plinth round the building has at the top a course of moulded brickwork covered with cement; the roofs are tiled.

The building is a good specimen of a 16th-century country house, almost unaltered. The original mural painting is especially interesting.

The plan is roughly rectangular, but the S. front has a very shallow, projecting wing at each end; and the N. front has a larger wing E. of the centre, containing the stairs, and a low, modern addition on the E. The E. and W. walls are gabled, and the roof of the staircase wing is hipped. The small S. wings also have gables which rise well above the main eaves; each gable has three tall, round pinnacles, with moulded bases, and sides enriched with small triangular facets; the eaps have disappeared. On the N. side are three projecting chimney stacks, with square detached shafts, set diagonally. All the windows are mullioned and have dressings of cement. There is an entrance in the N. wall, with a modern porch, another in the E. wall, to the kitchen, and two on the S. front, one opening into a passage which leads to the staircase. The kitchen, with a large, open fireplace, is on the E., and on the W. is the hall, or dining-room, with an original fireplace of dark brown stone, having moulded jambs and a flattened Tudor arch, with straight sides, in a square, moulded head. The parlour, or drawing-room, W. of the hall, has a similar fireplace. The partitions between these rooms have visible oak beams, varnished and apparently re-worked. In the small S.W. wing is a lobby leading to the parlour. The staircase has oak treads and a timber-framed central newel about 2 ft. 6 in. square, in which are several recesses. Two of the four rooms on the first floor have fireplaces like that in the hall, and one (over the kitchen)

has a stone fireplace, with a moulded four-centred arch. Over the fireplace in the room above the parlour are the remains of a mural painting, in which the figure of a bearded man, in a long robe with a lace tippet, is kneeling before a bishop, in a mitre; behind him are several ladies in Elizabethan dress and ruffs, also kneeling, and in the background are two almost nude figures; the larger has a halo round his head, and his hand rests on what appears to be a large viola, the other is holding up his arms; the figures are painted red and part of the background is green.

An old wall surrounds a small, square garden S. of the house.

Condition—Good.

^b(3). *THE RECTORY*, near the road N. of the church, is an 18th-century brick house, which has, on the E. side, part of a 17th-century timber building of two storeys, coated outside with 18th-century cement; the roof is tiled, and the central chimney stack is old, but is repaired at the top. The kitchen on the ground floor has a wide fireplace and a recess on the S. side. A room on the first floor is panelled in high and narrow divisions, partly of the 17th century, and above the fireplace are some moulded panels of the same date.

A *Tithe Barn* and a *Stable*, N.E. and E. of the house, are probably of the 17th century. The barn is of timber, covered with weatherboarding, and has a thatched roof. The stable is a brick and timber building, of two storeys; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good, but the S. wall of the stable is covered with ivy.

129. THERFIELD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)iv. N.E. (b)iv. S.E. (c)viii. N.E. (d)viii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). *PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY*, on the S.W. of the village, is a modern building, but stands on the site of the old church, of which it contains some fragments and fittings, dating from the 13th to the 17th century. The *Roofs* are modern, but incorporate some carved figures of angels and some bosses of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 1st 1689, 2nd and 3rd 1626, 4th by John Dier, 1597, 5th 1608, 6th 1707. *Font*: octagonal, with plain, moulded basin, late 14th-century. *Monuments*: in vestry, slab with incised cross; near it a stone with minute recumbent effigy in curious position, and two female figures, in relief, 14th-

century: in tower, large carved mural monument of cedar to Ann (Horton), wife of Francis Turner, 1677, with carved figures of Time and Death. *Piscina*: re-set in S. wall of chancel, double, with shafted jambs, early 14th-century. *Plate*: includes two flagons of 1667. *Sedilia*: re-set in S. wall of chancel, almost wholly restored, a few 15th-century stones. *Miscellanea*: in a recess in N. wall of chancel, a stone coffin: in the tower, three carved wooden figures of angels, 15th-century: on sills of chancel windows, and in vestry, many fragments of carved stone, enriched mouldings and corbels dating from the 13th to the 16th century.

Condition—Of fittings, fairly good: some of the fragments are loose.

Secular:—

b(2). MOUNT, with ATTACHED BAILEYS, forming a FORTIFIED VILLAGE, N.W. of the church, standing about 520 ft. above O.D.

Detailed Description—The *Mount*, which shows no traces of masonry, stands 5 ft. above the ditch, and is 57 ft. in diameter at the base. It is defended on the N. by a dry ditch, from which branches another ditch, also dry, embracing the *Bailey* on the W.: the bailey, including the ditch, covers one acre. There are slight traces of an inner rampart on the S. and W. sides, and the S.E. arm of the bailey is formed by a long pond. *Other Enclosures*: there are the remains of a larger enclosure on the S., and traces of a rampart and ditch, which run N.W. from the N.W. arm of the bailey. *Entrances*: the position of the entrance is not certain, but there is a track through the N.W. corner of the bailey.

Dimensions—Greatest length through mount and bailey N.E. to S.W., 270 ft. Greatest width, N.W. to S.E., 180 ft.

Condition—Much denuded.

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

c(3). At Mardleybury, fragment.

c(4). At Fivehouse Farm.

c(5). Bull Moat, N.W. of Buckland Church.

d(6). At Hodenhoe Manor.

b(7). THE RECTORY, S.E. of the church, consists of a main building of brick, which faces N., and is of late 18th-century date, and a two-storeyed structure on the E., which is built of flint rubble and clunch, and is of the 15th century.

It is difficult to say exactly what part of the mediæval building is represented by these

remains, but their size and style indicate a house of some importance, which, as they are well preserved, makes them of unusual interest.

The original plan of the mediæval part of the house has been somewhat obscured. It is now composed of a rectangular block about 35 ft. by 30 ft., with a wing, 24 ft. by 12½ ft., consisting of outhouses and lofts, projecting to the S., but the larger part appears to have been originally a long block with a short wing projecting to the E. at each end. The addition of a wall, at some uncertain date, joined up the free ends of these wings and gave the building its present rectangular form. The evidences of this are an offset in the present E. wall, partly quoined in clunch, and a straight joint which mark the N.E. angle of the S. projecting wing and the S.E. angle of that on the N.; the wall between them is also thinner than the other walls, and is largely built of 18th-century brick, and in the original N. wall of the S. wing is a blocked doorway facing N. The S. wall of the N. wing has disappeared on the ground floor, but is represented by a partition on the first floor, which is carried on a beam. The main block now contains the kitchen, with a long room over it. The two projecting wings and the space between them now contain sculleries on the ground floor, and on the first floor a long room on the S.: the space of the N. wing is now, and possibly always was, occupied by a small chapel, as there are traces of a large E. window. The main block is roofed with a ridge running N. and S. to a gable at each end. A ridge running at right angles to this finishes in a gable over the chapel, and a third ridge, parallel with the first, completes the roof. The *N. Elevation* has in the centre the stair-turret, with an original window on the W., which lights the kitchen, and is of four cinquefoiled lights with moulded heads and mullions and a square-headed label; above it, under the gable, is a similar window of two lights; E. of the turret, on the ground floor, is an original two-light window, now made into a door, and above it are two other windows of two lights, now blocked, which originally lighted the chapel. The *E. Elevation* retains no old windows, all having been renewed in the 18th century or later. In the gable of the chapel are traces of a large pointed window, now partly blocked with brick, and filled with a double-hung sash. On the S. of this window is the straight joint, and still further S., the offset in the wall already mentioned. The *S. Elevation* has a double gable, and, on the ground floor, an original window of four lights, of which two have been converted into a door. *Interior*: in



THERFIELD.

THE RECTORY; SHOWING 15TH-CENTURY NORTH GABLE, &c.

the W. wall of the kitchen is a wide fireplace, partly blocked, of uncertain date, and in the opposite wall is a large round-headed recess, with an original door on each side, which has a two-centred head and double-ogee mouldings. In the N. wall of the S. scullery is a blocked door with the rear-arch on the S. A door in the W. wall of the kitchen is of similar detail, but has been defaced. The chapel is lined with oak panelling of late 17th-century date in large bolelection-moulded panels, with a classical cornice.

Condition—Good; much altered.

^b(8). **ELM HOUSE**, one furlong N. of the church, is a two-storeyed building plastered externally; the S. part is timber-framed, and the N. part is probably of brick. The plan is rectangular, and consists of two distinct sections, the S. block built probably early in the 16th century, and the other added *c.* 1700; the older part has a tiled roof and a large square central chimney stack, the other part is roofed with tiles on the S. and with slate on the N., and has a chimney stack at each end. The central hall in the S. block, with a room on each side of it, has a large open brick fireplace and a fine ceiling of moulded oak beams; on the first floor are plastered brick fireplaces with four-centred arches. The N. block has a small hall containing the staircase with rooms on each side, and retains many original doors and other fittings.

Condition—Good.

^b(9). **THE LIMES**, about 150 yards E. of the church, was built possibly in the 17th century, but has been much altered and enlarged.

Condition—Good.

^b(10). **HOUSE**, used as the village reading-room, about 110 yds. N. of the church, was built probably at the end of the 16th century. It is a timber-framed building of two storeys, facing N., and has a thatched roof. At each end of the front the upper storey, covered with weatherboarding, projects and is gabled; the steep-pitched roof between the gables is carried down to the level of the ground floor ceiling, and contains a dormer window. The E. gable has an original feathered and moulded barge-board. The central chimney stack has three original octagonal shafts. Inside the house are some old oak floor beams, and a large open fireplace.

Condition—Good.

^b(11). **HOUSE**, now divided into two cottages, about 70 yards E. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. It is of two storeys, timber-framed and plastered; the roof is thatched. The plan is rectan-

gular, and the overhanging upper storey on the N. and W. sides is supported on brackets, as well as on the projecting floor joists. At the E. end of the building is a gable, and at the W. end is a cross gable, with weather-boarded ends facing N. and S. The central chimney stack has square shafts set diagonally. In the ceiling of the ground floor are some good moulded beams.

Condition—Good.

^b(12). **COTTAGES**, a group, at Tuthill, about 300 yards N.W. of the church, probably originally formed one house, built in the 17th century; the walls are timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled and contain dormer windows.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^{a-b}(13). **TUMULI and BARROW**: A group of five tumuli, *en echelon*, and one long barrow to the S., lie on Therfield Heath, W. of Royston, on a spur of the Chiltern Hills, about 390 ft. above O.D. They form a most interesting group; the long barrow is the only one remaining in the county.

The diameter of the base of the tumuli varies from 27 ft. to 66 ft., and the height from 3 ft. to 12 ft. The barrow is 125 ft. long from E. to W. by 65 ft. broad at its base, and is from 5 ft. to 8 ft. high. Another isolated tumulus lies 350 yards to the E., and there are three others within a distance of half a mile.

Condition—Fairly good. The barrow and three of the tumuli appear to have been opened.

130. THORLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xxiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JAMES**, stands about 1½ miles from Bishop's Stortford. It is probably built of flint rubble with clunch dressings, but is heavily plastered and cemented. The *Chancel* and *Nave* are of early 13th-century date, but the S. doorway of the nave is 12th-century work, re-set. The chancel arch was rebuilt about the middle of the 14th century, and the *West Tower* was added at the beginning of the 15th century. The *North Vestry* and *South Porch* were added in the 19th century, and the whole church was restored and much defaced with cement.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (31 ft. by 20½ ft.) has a modern E. window. In the N. wall are a 13th-century lancet window,

a modern window (possibly a restoration), and a 13th-century doorway, much restored. In the S. wall are also a 13th-century lancet and two windows, with modern tracery, possibly in old openings. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, with half octagonal responds and moulded capitals. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 23½ ft.) has, at the E. end of the N. wall, the rood-loft stairs, with both doors remaining. The N. and S. walls each have two windows of two lights, almost completely modern, but possibly in 15th-century openings, with a 13th-century lancet window between them. The 12th-century S. doorway has been re-set and much restored; it has a semi-circular, chevron-moulded head and twisted shafts with scalloped capitals. The *West Tower* (12½ ft. by 11 ft.) is of three stages, with embattled parapet and a small slated needle-spire. It is not buttressed: the S.E. stair-turret has a small entrance door inside the tower, with shafted jambs, foliated capitals, etc., of unusual detail. The tower arch is of three moulded orders, with pilastered jambs and moulded capitals. The W. doorway has a two-centred inner, and a square outer order, with blind spandrel tracery; the tracery of the window above it is modern. The bell-chamber windows, of two lights, are probably original, but much restored with cement.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 1st and 2nd, 1682; 3rd, 1628. *Brass*: in the nave, to John Duke, 1606; inscription only. *Font*: square bowl, ornamented with round-headed sunk panels, 12th-century, on modern stem. *Piscina*: in chancel, cinquefoiled, late 14th-century; in the nave, on S.E., trefoiled recess, much restored, possibly for piscina. *Plate*: includes cup and cover paten of 1562. *Sedilia*: S. wall of chancel, triple, with cinquefoiled heads and spandrel tracery, late 14th-century. *Stoup*: near the W. doorway, small niche.

Condition—Fairly good, but much defaced with cement.

Secular:—

(2). **THORLEY HALL**, a farm-house E. of the church, with a *MOT*. The house is of c. 1435, and is built of plastered timber: the roof is tiled. Part of the building has been destroyed, but it appears to have consisted originally of a central block, facing E. and W., and containing the hall, a solar wing on the S. and a kitchen wing on the N., thus forming either an H. or a modified E plan. The kitchen wing and the N. end of the hall have been destroyed, and the plan is now L-shaped. A large chimney stack was inserted at the S. end of the hall, c. 1600. In the 18th century the S. front was faced with brick, and the whole building much

altered, and in the 19th century additions were made on the N. and N.E. The roof of the hall is ridged from end to end, and half-hipped on the N. The solar wing is gabled, and the upper storey projects on the W. side. The other elevations have been much altered, and the windows are of the 18th and 19th centuries. A floor has been inserted in the hall, and in the room above it are the remains of one of the original queen-post trusses of the roof, which is ceiled with plaster on the rafters and straining-beam. The tie-beam has been cut away between the queen-posts, and both tie-beam and straining-beam are chamfered, and have curved angle-braces. The queen-posts rest on moulded octagonal bases of unusual profile, and the purlins have struts. The dining-room, at the W. end of the solar wing, is lined with early 17th-century panelling, and has remains of a plain fluted frieze.

Only a fragment of the moat remains.

Condition—Of house, good; much altered.

(3). **HOUSE**, now divided into cottages, ¼ mile N.E. of the church, was built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. It is a gabled building of two storeys; the roof is tiled. An original chimney stack remains: the window frames, etc., are modern, and the interior has been remodelled.

Condition—Fairly good.

(4). **STOCKS** and **WHIPPING-POST**, in the churchyard on the N. side, are surrounded by an iron railing. Only the lower board of the stocks with four holes in it, remains; the whipping-post has two semi-circular grooves on two sides, covered by the original iron clasps.

Condition—Much repaired.

131. THROCKING.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). **PARISH CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY**, stands in an isolated position on high ground 2 miles N.W. of Buntingford, and is built of flint coated with cement: the dressings are of chalk and oolite: the upper half of the tower is of red brick: the roofs are slated. The earliest part is the lower half of the *Tower*, which is of the 13th century: the present *Chancel* and *Nave* were built early in the 15th century, and the *South Porch* later in the same century: the upper part of the *Tower* was rebuilt in 1660: the church was re-roofed and the vestry added in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (19 ft., to the chancel step, by 18 ft. wide) is the E. part of a plain rectangular plan; the E. window is of three lights with tracery of the 15th century, partly repaired; on the N. side is an original doorway now opening into the vestry, and next to it is a modern stone screen: in the S. wall is a single light with re-used jambs, apparently of the 14th century, and a 15th-century traceried head. The *Nave* (31 ft. by 18 ft.) has a 15th-century N. window of two lights with tracery, much restored, and a similar S. window; the S. doorway has 15th-century moulded jambs and a four-centred arch with a label. The *South Porch* has a single light in the E. wall; the entrance archway has moulded jambs, a four-centred arch under a square head, and a label. The *West Tower* (9 ft. square) is of two stages; the lower stage is built of flint, and has 13th-century N. and S. lancet windows with modern external stonework, and a 15th-century W. window of three lights with restored tracery and mullions. The tower arch has 15th-century shafted jambs and a four-centred head of the same date as the upper stage of the tower. This stage is of red brick with stone quoins, and bears the date 1660 in a panel on the S. side; it has a plain parapet, which retains the stumps only of former pinnacles at the corners; an octagonal stair-turret of cemented brick, corbelled out below in an ogee form, projects at the S.W. corner, and is carried above the parapet; the windows of the bell-chamber are single lights with round heads. The *Roofs* are modern, but some carved figures of angels, re-used, are probably of the 17th century.

Fittings—*Font*: of chalk, bowl with panelled sides of different designs, panelled stem, 15th-century. *Monument*: floor slab to Sir Thomas Soame (who built the upper half of the tower), 1670. *Seating*: in the nave, almost all 17th-century: in the chancel, one poppy-head on a bench-end, probably early 17th-century, carved with three human figures and a bird. *Miscellanea*: on the N. wall of the nave, three consecration crosses, painted red.

Condition—Good, but there is a dangerous amount of ivy on the walls.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

(2). At Throcking Hall. There are traces of a brick revetment to the island, and also of brick foundations.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). At the Rectory, fragment.

132. THUNDRIDGE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxx. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). THE OLD PARISH CHURCH: only the *Tower* remains; it stands in an isolated position near the river Rib, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Wadesmill. The walls are of flint rubble coated with cement; the dressings are of stone. It was built in the 15th century, and the rest of the church was pulled down in 1853.

Architectural Description—The *Tower* is of three stages, with angle buttresses on the W. side, and a straight parapet. The tower arch is much defaced, and is now built up; a 12th-century doorway, also much defaced, has been inserted, and above it a 14th-century window, well preserved, both evidently from the original church. The doorway has a round arch, with chevron and other mouldings; the window is of two trefoiled lights with tracery under a square head. On the S. wall is a stone with a quatrefoil piercing and in the centre a rose; in the W. wall is a doorway, with a window above it of the 15th century. The 15th-century bell-chamber windows are each of two lights, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head.

Fittings—*Bells*: four (now in the modern parish church); 1st, mediæval, probably by John Danyell, inscribed, '*Johannes est nomen ejus*'; 2nd, 1623; 3rd, 1631; 4th, by John Dier, 1580.

Condition—Fairly good, but requires attention. The upper stages are held together by iron bolts and glands; much of the coping of the parapet has broken away. Two low buttresses were built on the E. side after the destruction of the church.

Secular:—

(2). THUNDRIDGE BURY, house (ruins), and MOAT, about 110 yards N. of the tower of the old church. The only remains of the house consist of a red-brick chimney stack, about 45 ft. high, with fireplaces, now blocked, on the S. side. The house was of early 17th-century date. At Youngsbury, in Standon, is preserved a 17th-century oak panel with the arms of Gardiner, said to have come from a chimney-piece at Thundridge Bury.

Condition—The stack has a slight crack on the N. side, and has been buttressed on the S. The moat is in fairly good condition.

133. TOTTERIDGE.

(O.S. 6 in. xlv. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, stands on a hill in the centre of the village, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. of Chipping Barnet. It was entirely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Fittings—From the old church; *Bells*: two, 1617. *Monument*: on N. wall of nave, to Dorothy Taylor, 1673, and Susanna Turner, 1672, daughters of Richard Turner. *Plate*: includes a silver-gilt cup of 1599. From Hatfield Church, *Pulpit*: early 17th-century.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

(2-3). BARNS, two, one W. of the church, and the other belonging to Copped Hall; both are built of timber with tiled roofs, and are probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

134. TRING, URBAN AND RURAL (with Long Marston).

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxv. N.W. (b)xxv. S.W. (c)xxxii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, stands on high ground at the N.E. end of the village, opposite the main entrance to Tring Park. It is built of flint, with random blocks of stone; the roofs are covered with lead. Little remains of the 13th-century church on the site but the N. wall of the *Chancel*. Early in the 14th century the *South Aisle* was widened, the *Porch* was added, and later in the same century the *West Tower* was apparently begun. In the 15th century the *Nave* arcades were rebuilt, the clearstorey added, and the tower finished. In the 16th century the *chancel* and *North Aisle* were partly rebuilt. In the 19th century the bases and shafts of the arcade were replaced by larger ones, most of the external stonework of the windows was renewed, the *North Vestry* and *Chapel* were added, and the church generally repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* ($43\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 19 ft.) has a modern E. window, and near the E. end of the N. wall is a 13th-century lancet window, which is partly blocked by the vestry. In the S. wall are three early 16th-century windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights. The *chancel arch* is of the 15th century, and is of two deeply-moulded orders; the 15th-century responds have engaged shafts, moulded bases and capitals. In the N. wall of the modern *North Chapel* is a window of the same

type as the S. windows of the *chancel*, and in the E. wall is a two-light window with modern tracery, and a 14th-century rear arch; they are both probably from the former *chancel*. The *Nave* (71 ft. by 21 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of six bays, with capitals and arches of the same date and character as the *chancel arch*; the shafts and bases are modern. The clearstorey has six windows of three cinquefoiled lights on each side under flat arched heads, the central foils being larger than the others. The bays of the clearstorey and the spandrels of the nave arcades are separated by slender shafts resting on large carved figures of beasts, etc. The *North Aisle* ($15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has a large 15th-century E. window of five lights, with tracery, now without glass and opening into the vestry. Adjoining this window on the S. are the rood-loft stairs. In the N. wall are four modern windows, and high up in the wall is a small blocked doorway of the 15th century, which may have opened into a room over a N. porch, now destroyed. The W. window has a 14th-century rear arch, but the tracery is modern. The *South Aisle* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has an E. window resembling that in the N. aisle, but with modern tracery; the sill is cut down to admit a reredos, and the bonding of canopies or brackets remains in each jamb. In the S. wall are four windows, each of three cinquefoiled lights; the first two from the E. resemble those in the *chancel*, the other two have a wide central foil like the clearstorey windows. The S. doorway has a 13th-century rear arch, but is otherwise modern. The W. window is also of three cinquefoiled lights. The *South Porch* has plain 14th-century detail, but most of the stonework is modern. The *West Tower* (16 ft. square) is of three stages, and has massive buttresses at the W. angles, an embattled parapet with short leaded spirelet, and a S.E. stair-turret. The tower arch is of c. 1380, and is sharply pointed, of four orders, with engaged shafts to the second and third orders. Above it is a plain unglazed opening set within the lines of the former high-pitched roof of the nave. The ground stage has a vaulted ceiling of the same date as the arch, c. 1380, with plain ribs and a central bell-way. The W. doorway and window are of modern masonry. The bell-chamber windows are of three cinquefoiled lights under square heads, the outer lights only being pierced. The *Roof* of the nave has old carved figures at the feet of the trusses. The roof of the N. aisle is of the 15th or 16th century, and parts of the roof of the S. aisle may be of the same date.

Fittings—*Bells*: eight; 3rd by Ellis Knight, 1636, 5th 1622, 6th and 7th 1624, by Robert Oldfeild, 8th by Chandler, 1695. *Floor Slabs*: in the chancel floor, slab to Mary Anderson, 1638, and others partly hidden, to members of the same family, 17th-century: slab to Richard Warren, 1640: in the floor of N. aisle, large coffin lid with foliated cross, 13th-century. *Locker*: in N. wall of chancel small recess. *Piscina*: in the S. aisle, with trefoiled head, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes a silver-gilt cup of 1565. *Miscellanea*: in the blocked doorway of the N. aisle, small pieces of worked stone, 13th-century, among them part of a fine gabled canopy.

Condition—Good, owing to extensive restorations.

^a(2). OLD CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, Long Marston, on the W. side of the village; only the west tower remains. The *Nave*, *Chancel*, and *South Porch*, probably partly of the 12th century, were pulled down in 1883. The *Tower*, of late 15th-century date, is of two stages. The walls are faced with chequer work of flint and stone, and there is a modern brick parapet. The W. window of the ground stage is of three cinquefoiled lights, the bell-chamber windows are single uncusped lights with four-centred heads, and below the S. window there is a small, square-headed light. The tower arch, now blocked, is of two chamfered orders; a stone in the N. jamb has two sundials incised on it, and must have been in the S. wall of the church. In the ground stage are some fragments of 15th-century woodwork, bench ends, roof timbers, panels, etc. Many of the fittings belonging to the old church have been re-used in the modern building.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(3). NEW CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, Long Marston, stands at the N.W. end of the village. It is a modern building, but contains many details, dating from the 12th to the 17th centuries, which were removed from the old church of All Saints and from the parish church at Tring. The *Nave* arcade of five bays has 15th-century clustered columns and moulded bases which came from Tring Church. In the *Vestry* is a large recess built with stones from the 14th-century chancel arch of the old Church of All Saints. Some of the stones in the S. doorway of the nave, and possibly some in the N. doorway are of the 14th century. In the N. wall of the *North Aisle* is a window of c. 1230 with two lancet lights, and further W. are two 14th-century windows, each of two trefoiled lights with tracery. In the W. wall is a window

containing a fragment of 14th-century tracery. *Roofs*: the two eastern bays of the aisle are of the 15th century, and in the chancel is a beam with arched braces of the same date.

Fittings—*Font*: with octagonal bowl, cut back, necking and shaft, apparently 14th-century. *Piscinae*: in S. wall of chancel, with a shelf, 14th-century: in the vestry, 15th-century (see also *Recesses*). *Plate*: includes small cup of 1571. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with two tiers of carved panels, early 17th-century. *Recesses*: in N. wall of chancel, pointed arch, with dog-tooth ornament, 13th-century: in the N. aisle, with small engaged shafts in the jambs and a semi-circular head enriched with dog-tooth ornament, late 12th-century: in the sill is a square piscina drain. *Screen*: at E. end of the aisle, partly 15th-century, with solid lower panels, and pierced tracery at the top. *Miscellanea*: built into the vestry wall, fragments of stonework, chiefly of the 12th century.

Condition—The old parts are in good condition on the whole.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

^a(4). Near Chapel Farm, Long Marston.

^a(5). Half a mile W. of Marsworth.

^a(6). LOXLEY FARM HOUSE, in the middle of Long Marston village, is a 17th-century building of red brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, with a slightly projecting wing at one end, and modern additions. Two-inch bricks are used in the old work, and there is a large original central chimney stack. A *Barn* in front of the house, and probably of the same date, is built of brick and timber.

Condition—Good.

^b(7). HOUSE, on the W. side of Frogmore Street, formerly the manor-house of Bunstreux, is apparently of the 16th century, and has been used as two cottages, but is now uninhabited. The walls are of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. On one end of the house, which is faced with plaster, is a Latin cross raised about an inch from the surface and measuring about 3 ft. by 1 ft.

Condition—Very dilapidated: the timbers are decaying, and the plaster is falling off.

^c(8). GRIM'S DITCH (or Graeme's Dyke, or Gryme's Dike), Boundary Dyke (see also Great Berkhamstead, Northchurch and Wigginton), enters the parish at the county boundary by Longcroft, and, running in a slight curve to a point S. of Hastoe, continues in a straight line E.N.E. to another point S. of Wigginton bottom. The levels fall, on the whole, from

760 ft. at the W. end to 640 ft. above O.D. at the E. end. The dyke, in this parish, consists of a bank and ditch, the latter on the S. side. Height of bank from 5 to 7 ft., of counterscarp 2 to 3 ft. above the ditch, which is from 18 to 35 ft. wide. Dimensions—Total length, including gaps, 1,320 yards.

Condition—Fairly good in parts; much denuded.

135. WALKERN.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on the E. bank of the river Beave, N.E. of the village. It is built of flint rubble, with Barnack stone and clunch dressings. The *Nave* is of the 11th century, and probably of pre-Conquest date, as the walls are only 2 ft. 3 in. thick; there is much re-used Barnack stone about the church, and traces of what was probably a rood over the former S. doorway. Early in the 12th century the *South Aisle* was built, and at the beginning of the 13th century the *Chancel* was rebuilt and the *North Aisle* added. The *West Tower* was built in the middle of the 14th century; the *South Porch* was added early in the 15th century, and windows were inserted in the aisles late in the same century; at the beginning of the 16th century the clearstorey was built. In the 19th century the *North* and *South Chapels* were added, and the chancel was completely restored.

The church is of especial interest on account of its early origin and the varied dates of its development. It also contains, in the S. aisle, a 13th-century effigy, which affords a rare and unusually perfect example of the flat-topped helm of that period.

Architectural Description — The *Chancel* (29½ ft. by 16½ ft.) has modern lancet windows and modern arches, opening into the chapels. The two-centred chancel arch, of two chamfered orders, is of 13th-century material, rebuilt late in the 14th century. The *Nave* (37½ ft. by 20½ ft.) has a 13th-century N. arcade of three bays, with two-centred arches of two chamfered orders, and octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases, the latter much defaced; the easternmost capital was re-cut or inserted in the 15th century. The 12th-century S. arcade of two bays has semi-circular arches, of one square order, and abaci, one abacus being cable-moulded. The clearstorey has three windows of two lights on each side. The *North Aisle* (7 ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three

windows of three lights and a W. window of two lights, all inserted late in the 15th century. The N. doorway, of two moulded orders, is of late 14th-century date. The *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has, in the S. wall, a late 15th-century window of four lights, and the jambs and part of the rear arch of a 12th-century window. The S. doorway is also of the 12th century, though much restored, and has a semi-circular head of two orders, and shafted jambs with defaced capitals; a small 15th-century doorway opens into the stair-turret of the S. porch. In the N.E. corner are the remains of the stair-turret leading to the former rood-loft, with one doorway. The W. window, of three lights, is of late 15th-century date, and there are traces of a similar window over the modern arch opening into the chapel. The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages with embattled parapet and small spire. The tower arch, of three moulded orders, is original. The W. window, of three lights with net tracery, is also of the 14th century, but the single-light windows of the bell-chamber are of late 15th-century date. The *South Porch* (11 ft. by 8 ft.) is of two stages; the vaulting of the ground stage is restored. The entrance archway is of two moulded orders, with pilastered jambs. In the N.W. angle there is a quarter-octagonal stair-turret; the upper chamber has a S. window. The *Roofs* of the nave and aisles are plain 15th-century work.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 1st, 1626; 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1713. *Brasses*: in the chancel, of William Chapman, 1621, his wife, 1636, and inscription: on N. side of nave, of a civilian and his wife, with shield of arms, late 15th-century: at W. end of nave, of Edward Humbarstone, 1583, and his wife, said to be palimpsest; with inscription: in N. aisle to William Bramfeilde, 1596, inscription only: in the vestry, to John Humberstone, 1590, inscription imperfect: to Ryehard Humberstone, 1581, inscription palimpsest on inscription to—Lovekyn, 1370. *Font*: of clunch, octagonal, roughly moulded; bowl with plain sides and angle shafts: late 14th-century. *Monuments*: in the S. aisle, in a niche with segmental head, Purbeck marble effigy of knight in mail hauberk with coif, and chausses, long surcoat and flat-topped helm; left leg broken below the knee, but fragment remains perfect; mid 13th-century: on S. side of chancel, a classical mural monument, with kneeling effigies of Daniel Gorsnor and his wife, 1638; name said to be incorrectly inscribed for Gorsuch: on S. side of nave to Gyles Humbarston, 1627, and his wife, kneeling figures, with inscription. *Piscina*: in the

chancel, with shafted jambs, early 13th-century, much restored. *Pulpit*: small, of oak, octagonal, with plain panelled sides, early 16th-century. *Screen*: under the chancel arch, of five bays, with traceried open upper panels, close lower panels, and a central opening, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: in chancel, plain, much restored, 13th-century. *Miscellanea*: on S. side of S. wall of nave, a little W. of the middle and above the arcade, remains of a *rood* carved in chalk; probably over the original S. doorway. On plinth of tower, *consecration crosses*, worked in scappled flints and chalks.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

(2). WALKERN BURY (Mount and Bailey type or manorial work), lies on level ground 1 mile E. of the village, 400 ft. above O.D.

Detailed Description—The work consists of a nearly circular enclosure, defended by a strong rampart and ditch, the latter partly surrounding a smaller enclosure on the N. This second enclosure corresponds to the usual moated mount, but is nearly obliterated by modern farm buildings; the indentation on the E. at the junction of the two enclosures may be accidental, in which case they would constitute a single defensible area of about $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres, standing from 7-11 ft. above the ditch. The rampart is 11 ft. above the ditch, which is nearly 50 ft. broad, and has a countersearp 8 ft. high, without a bank, but with a small mound, 5 ft. high, on the N.E. There is an entrance in the middle of the S. side.

Dimensions—Greatest length through both enclosures, N. to S., 430 ft.; greatest width, W. to E., 320 ft.

Condition—Fairly good.

(3). WALKERN PLACE, a farmhouse at the N. end of the village, was built in the 17th century, of timber and plaster, but the front was re-faced with brick in the 18th century.

Condition—Good.

(4). BRIDGEFOOT FARM, W. of the church, is a 17th-century building of timber and plaster; the roofs are tiled. At the S. end of the E. front the upper storey projects and is gabled. The central chimney stack has a cluster of square and diagonal shafts.

Condition—Good.

(5). ROOKS NEST, a farmhouse at the S. end of the village, W. of the main road, is a 17th-century building of two storeys. The plan is L-shaped, with a gabled porch wing on the E. front of the longer block, which is built of red brick; the shorter block is at the S. end, and projects

towards the W.; it is of timber with brick filling. The windows in the front are probably original, and have brick mullions, now covered with cement. The central chimney stack in the main block has four square shafts set diagonally. *Interior*: the staircase has a large square newel with moulded panelling of early 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

(6). COTTAGES, in the village, several built in the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

(7). THE WHITE LION INN, on the E. side of the main street, was probably built in the 17th century, but has been much altered. It retains the original brick chimney stack and an entrance doorway of substantial oak timbers.

Condition—Good.

136. WALLINGTON.

(O.S. 6 in. viii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on high ground at the S. end of the village. It is built of plastered flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs are covered with lead. In the absence of all early detail it is impossible to assign a date to the *Nave* and *Chancel*, but they were probably standing when the *West Tower* was built at the beginning of the 15th century. A little later in the same century the *North Aisle* and *North Chapel* were added, and the windows were renewed throughout the church; at the end of the century the *South Porch* was added. In the 19th century part of the chancel, with the chancel arch, was rebuilt.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (27 ft. by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has no early detail, except the arch opening into the chapel, which is of mid 15th-century date; it is four-centred, and of two moulded orders with shafted jambs. The *North Chapel* (24 ft. by $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an E. window of three lights with tracery, and two windows in the N. wall, each of three lights under a four-centred head; they are all of the 15th century. The S.W. corner is splayed in a way which suggests that it formerly contained the rood-loft staircase. The *Nave* (47 ft. by $20\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a 15th-century N. arcade of three bays with two-centred arches of two moulded orders, and columns with four half-round shafts separated by hollows; the bases and capitals are moulded, and the bells of the capitals are indented. The N.E. corner is

splayed for the rood-loft stairs which, if they remain, are now built up, though both doorways are *in situ*; the upper doorway is blocked. In the S. wall are three windows; the first, of early 15th-century date, is small, and of two lights under a square head, the other two windows are of three lights and, with the S. doorway, are of the same date as the N. arcade. The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three windows similar to those in the N. wall of the chapel, and an original doorway; the window in the W. wall resembles the E. window of the chapel. The *Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages with two buttresses at each angle, an embattled parapet, and a stair-turret at the S.W. corner. The early 15th-century tower arch is two-centred, and of three chamfered orders with half octagonal responds and moulded capitals. The W. window and the bell-chamber windows, of two lights with tracery, are original, but the latter are much defaced. The *South Porch* (10½ ft. by 9 ft.) has a three-light window on each side. The entrance archway has a two-centred inner order on shafts, and a square outer order with pierced spandrels. The *Roof* of the nave is plain, and probably of the 15th century; the roof of the aisle is original, and has moulded principals with figures of angels at the feet.

Fittings—*Brass Indents*: in N. chapel, of a man, his wife, four sons, four daughters, a representation of the Trinity, and two shields, early 16th-century: in the porch, on the threshold, indent of priest or civilian, 15th-century (see also *Monuments*). *Communion Table*: early 17th-century. *Glass*: in N. window of chapel, fragments, with the arms of Picot or Piggot and Prysot, early 16th-century and later. *Monuments*: in the chapel, altar tomb, on side, five cusped niches with figures of saints in them, and panels with shields of the Piggot and Prysot arms, late 15th-century slab on the top, with indents of man and his wife, marginal inscription, etc.: in floor of nave, slab to Richard Blow, 1698. *Piscina*: in the chapel, a defaced pillar piscina, 15th-century, unusually late example. *Screen*: between chapel and aisle, *in situ*, with traceried close lower panels and open upper panels, 15th-century: part of the carved cornice remains. *Seating*: in the nave, several plain open seats, mediæval. *Stoup*: in the porch, half-octagonal, defaced. *Miscellaneous*: at E. end of N. wall of chapel, halfway up the wall, a 15th-century roof *corbel*. In churchyard, *Font*, bowl of Purbeck marble, broken, late 12th-century: part of base, of clunch, 15th-century.

Condition—Not good; the tower requires

attention, the buttresses are in a very bad state, and the roof is not watertight; no structural weaknesses visible at present.

137. WALSWORTH.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. S.W.)

Unclassified:—

TUMULTS, S. of Willbury Hill.

Condition—Fairly good; thickly planted.

138. WARE, URBAN and RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxix. N.E. (b)xxix. S.E. (c)xxx. N.W. (d)xxx. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands in the middle of the town. The walls are of flint, with clunch dressings; the roofs are covered with lead. Part of a 13th-century window jamb, recently discovered, proves that the *Chancel* is of that date, and the church then probably consisted of the present chancel and *Nave* and perhaps the *North* and *South Transepts*, making the plan cruciform. The *West Tower* was added c. 1330, and possibly also the *Aisles*; the *South Chapel* was added late in the 14th century; the nave arcades were rebuilt, the clearstorey was raised, and the S. porch was probably added c. 1410; the *North-East Vestry* was built at about the same time, and later in the same century the space between the vestry and north transept was filled in by a chapel; this space is now used as an *Organ-Chamber*, and the present *Vestry* is modern. The church has been considerably restored at different times during the 19th century, and most of the external stonework is modern, as well as parts of the arcades, etc., inside.

The carved font, of late 14th-century date, is of unusually fine workmanship, and well preserved; the stone traceried archway in the S. wall of the chancel is also of great interest.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (40½ ft. by 23 ft.) has a modern E. window of five lights with tracery: in the N. wall a 15th-century doorway opens into the vestry, and next to it is a late 15th-century archway of coarse detail, which opens into the organ-chamber. In the S. wall there is a modern window, and a large archway, divided into two bays by stone tracery springing from a Purbeck marble pillar, was inserted in the 14th century, when the S. chapel was added, and probably caused the destruction of an early 13th-century win-



WARE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

FONT, FIFTEENTH CENTURY, SHOWING FIGURES OF ST. CHRISTOPHER,
ST. GEORGE, AND ST. KATHERINE.

dow, of which part of the moulded E. jamb is now exposed E. of the archway. The chancel arch was rebuilt and widened early in the 15th century. The 15th-century clearstorey has three windows on each side, much restored. The *South Chapel* (25 ft. by 15½ ft.) has an E. window of five lights with tracery, and two S. windows of two lights, all modern. The *Nave* (78 ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of c. 1410; they are of five bays, and the two easternmost, which open into the transepts, are of larger span than the others; the pillars are moulded, and have moulded bases and capitals, and the four-centred arches of two orders have labels with carved head-stops. Flanking the chancel arch are stair-turrets leading to the former rood-loft and the roof; the N.E. turret is still in use, and retains two doorways; the doorway of the rood-loft is blocked, but can be seen inside the turret; the S.E. turret is not used, and the lowest of the three doorways was blocked during a recent restoration of the church; both turrets rise above the roof. The 15th-century clearstorey has, on each side, four windows, of which only the inner jambs and rear arches are original. The *North Transept* (22 ft. by 23 ft.) has a modern cemented archway in the E. wall, opening into the organ-chamber; the large five-light window in the N. wall has been entirely restored, except the inner jambs and rear arch, which are wave-moulded, and probably of the 13th century; the archway in the W. wall, opening into the N. aisle, springs from the first pillar of the N. arcade, but is probably of the 14th century; the clearstorey is modern. The *South Transept* (22 ft. by 23 ft.) has a late 14th-century archway in the E. wall, opening into the S. chapel, and an archway of the 15th century in the opposite wall, opening into the S. aisle; the S. window, of five lights, is modern, except the double-ogee moulded inner jambs and rear arch, which are probably of the 15th century; the clearstorey is modern. The *North and South Aisles* (13 ft. wide) each have three side windows and a W. window, all restored; the N. doorway is modern, but the S. doorway is of the 14th century, slightly repaired, and there is a 14th-century string course inside below the windows. The *West Tower* (15 ft. square) is of five stages, with square angle buttresses, an embattled parapet and a small leaded spire; the tower arch is of the 14th century, with chamfered jambs and moulded arch; over the W. doorway is a two-light window; in the fourth stage is a clock, and the bell-chamber has four windows of two lights. The *South Porch* has modern side windows and entrance archway.

The *Roof* of the chancel is modern; the other roofs are of the 15th century, but have been restored; the traceried trusses of the roof of the nave are carried on stone corbels, probably modern, carved with half-figures of the twelve Apostles; heraldic shields cover the intersections of the main timbers. The S. porch also has a 15th-century roof.

Fittings—*Brasses and Indents*: on E. wall of N. transept, of Elene, daughter of John Coke, 1454, with inscription commemorating also her two husbands, William Bramble and Richard Warbulton, and her son, William Bramble: on floor of N. transept, of a lady, c. 1420, without inscription: in S. transept, of William Pyrry and his two wives; below each wife, five sons and five daughters; with inscription dated 147... (unfinished): indents of civilian and his wife, c. 1400, under a canopy: indent of a cross, 14th-century; said to be from 15th-century altar tomb, formerly in the N. transept. *Communion Rail*: in the S. chapel, of c. 1640, brought from Benington Church. *Communion Table*: in the S. chapel, 17th-century: in the vestry, square oak table, with one carved rail, apparently made up from a 17th-century communion table. *Door*: in the doorway from chancel to vestry, original, oak, now painted; it had three heavy oak stock locks, one still in position and one in the vestry cupboard. *Font*: elaborately carved, of c. 1380; octagonal bowl, with panelled sides, containing figures in high relief representing the Annunciation (in two panels), St. Margaret and the dragon, St. Christopher and the Christ Child, St. George and the dragon, St. Katherine, St. James, and St. John the Baptist: the moulded panels have crocketed labels; at the angles, half-figures of angels (four with musical instruments and four with emblems of the Passion), behind them small crocketed pinnacles; stem, panelled with quatrefoils; base, moulded, and enriched with floral ornament. *Monuments*: on E. wall of S. transept, large, marble, to Sir Richard Fanshawe, Baronet, Privy Counsellor, Ambassador to Spain in the reign of Charles II., 1666: in the S. chapel, to Anne, wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe, 1680: *Paneling*: in the S. chapel, carved, late 17th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, with moulded jambs and pointed arch under a square head, the E. jamb much decayed, 15th-century: in the S. chapel, with cinquefoiled head, late 14th-century, partly restored: in the S. transept, 14th-century, jambs badly perished. *Plate*: includes silver cup of 1618. *Pulpit*, with lozenge-shaped raised panels, late 17th-century. *Recesses*: two, in N. wall of N. transept, 15th-century; one, about 3 ft. 6 in.

wide and 3 ft. above the floor, possibly formerly over an altar for group of sculpture, and removed to present position; cinquefoiled head sub-cusped with leaf cusp-points; shafted jambs with foliated capitals; W. jamb much perished; label with carved crockets and finial: the other recess, on the floor level, 6 ft. 3 in. wide, probably for monument, with double-ogee moulded jambs and pointed segmental arch; E. jamb decayed. *Sedile*: in S. chapel near piscina, with cinquefoiled head, late 14th-century. *Screen*: across W. end of S. chapel, oak, with some 15th-century tracery, otherwise modern.

Condition—Substantially good; the stonework of some of the fittings is decayed.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

c (2). At New Hall, fragments.

d (3). At Priorswood Cottages.

b (4). THE PRIORY, about 100 yards S. of the church, is a dwelling house of two storeys and an attic, largely constructed out of the remains of a Franciscan Friary. The walls are of plastered rubble with stone dressings; post-Suppression additions have been made in brick and plastered timber; the roofs are tiled. The earliest detail now visible is of late 15th-century date.

The original plan had the *Church* on the N. and a *Cloister* garth, probably about 100 ft. square, on the S. All that now remains is the greater part of the *Southern Range*, less than half the *Western Range*, and the *Great Hall* (see Illustration). These together form a right-angled Z, with the hall projecting W. of the W. range. On the S. of the S. range there is a small projecting wing of two storeys, now used as a smoking room and bedrooms, which may have been connected with the frater pulpit. The cloisters are about 8 ft. wide, and in their S.W. angle a small modern porch has been built, which, with the ends of the two cloisters, forms the present entrance hall. The *S. Range* now forms the drawing room, most of the back wall of the cloister having been removed. On the first floor are bedrooms, formed out of the frater which was partly over the cloister. On the W. of this range is a modern staircase, and the kitchens, etc., are in the S.W. corner of the building, probably their original position. The small part remaining of the W. range has the dining room on the ground floor, with bedrooms over it. The hall wing had an undercroft, originally divided into at least two rooms, and now into six rooms and a corridor. Above this was the hall, about 48 ft.

by 22 ft., in four bays with an open timber roof; it is now divided into a number of rooms and is ceiled at the tie-beam level to form an attic. The S. elevation of the S. range, with its small projecting wing, is modern in appearance; only one small window in the smoking room remains of the old detail. On the N. are six of the cloister windows, all of three cinquefoiled lights with hollow moulded jambs and obtuse four-centred main heads, much restored and covered with plaster; some of them are blocked. The first floor, above the cloister, has 18th and 19th-century sash windows. Two cloister windows of the W. range remain, one, in the dining room, is almost entirely restored. The two end windows of both cloisters are now without tracery and are merely arches between the porch and entrance hall. The rest of the W. range is of 18th and 19th-century detail, except the blocked W. window of the kitchen; it is of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head and has an external label now visible in the pantry, which is a modern addition; the original windows of the hall wing are of similar detail; two remain on the S., one on each floor, and on the first floor there are three on the N.; a fourth window on this side is on the ground floor, but is placed so high that the head cuts into the upper floor and suggests that it was formerly a staircase window. Below this, on the W., is a small quatrefoil opening set in an internal splay with a four-centred rear arch. All these windows are much restored and covered with plaster. Modern windows have been inserted on the N. in imitation of the old windows. Both N. and S. elevations of the hall wing were originally divided into four bays by thin offset ashlar buttresses of slight projection. Of these, three remain on the S. and one on the N.

Internally the house has been much altered and repaired. The plain beams of the ceiling in the smoking room are probably original. In the corner of the cloisters, on the S.W., is a 15th-century doorway with a pointed hollow chamfered head. This end of the S. cloister is spanned by a three-centred arch of two chamfered orders on grotesque moulded corbels; the arch springs from the end of the external wall of the W. cloister, and is apparently an addition. At the N.E. corner of the hall, near the supposed staircase window, is a small niche with a pointed chamfered head about 4½ ft. above the floor. In the middle cross wall of the undercroft is a pointed chamfered doorway, now blocked, with its rear arch on the E.; a moulded arch, carried across the corridor where it pierces this wall, is perhaps old, but is much



WARE.

THE PRIORY FROM THE NORTH-EAST, SHOWING 15th-CENTURY HALL AND CLOISTERS

plastered. Of the three roof trusses only the king-post of one is visible; it is octagonal, with a moulded capital and base, and plain strutting. Most of the roof is probably old, but is covered with plaster, and the tie-beams are hidden in the floor.

Condition—Good; much altered, repaired and restored.

^a (5). *House*, N. of the church, known as the Old Rectory, was built early in the 17th century, of plastered timber and brick. The plan is L-shaped, but the original arrangement of the room is obscured by alterations made in the 18th and 19th centuries. A room on the first floor is lined with early 17th-century panelling, and has an overmantel with three baluster Ionic columns and an enriched entablature.

Condition—Good; much altered and repaired.

HIGH STREET:—

^b (6). *House* (No. 65), on the S. side of the street, now a shop and dwelling-house, is probably of mediæval origin, but the detail is mainly of the 18th and 19th centuries. A large archway, which opens from the street into a courtyard, has a moulded and depressed wood arch, of late 15th-century date, on the side facing the court. On the E. side of the courtyard is a long narrow wing running S. from the gateway into the garden, which is bounded on the S. by the river Lea.

The house is especially interesting, as part of the wing is constructed of the remains of two mediæval buildings.

The wing is about 14 ft. wide internally, and, except where it adjoins the house, is used for stabling, cellarage, etc., on the ground floor, and has lofts above. In about the middle of its length is a coal cellar, of which the N. and S. walls appear to have been the S. and N. walls respectively of two 15th-century domestic buildings, separated by a narrow alley about 10 ft. wide; the upper storeys of both fronts projected, so that at the first floor level the buildings were about 6 ft. apart, and were apparently connected by a bridge. On the W. side of what was originally the S. building are also traces of a balcony or outside gallery, which opened on to the bridge; this building is of early 15th-century date, and was originally about 20 ft. wide, but has been reduced to 14 ft., the width of the N. building, which was constructed later in the same century. The E. walls are hidden by a modern malting house. The S. building has, in the N. wall, on the cellar side, a wooden window of two pointed lights with

pierced spandrels and moulded heads, jambs and mullions, now blocked. E. of the window is a blocked doorway of oak, with a hollow-chamfered, four-centred arch; it was probably in the middle of the original wall, as the former width of the building is shown by two cambered tie-beams which have been re-used in the roof, one complete, and the other cut down to 14 ft. The N. front of the upper storey has disappeared, but a few of the cantilevered beams which carried it remain *in situ*. On the W. front the head of the ground storey studs is formed by a moulded beam, which shows traces of having received the supports of an outside gallery, the mouldings being stopped against plain blocks. The rest of the wing is repaired with, and partly constructed of, mediæval fragments, many being moulded. At least three bays remain of the N. building, each about 12 ft. long; in the S. wall, on the first floor, is a doorway with a four-centred head, and in the W. wall of the same floor are the remains of a wood mullioned window of three or four lights. Of the roof three imperfect plain king-post trusses remain, with slightly cambered tie-beams and curved bracketing to the king-posts.

Condition—Bad.

^b (7). *House*, on the N. side, known as the 'Blue Boot Store', was built early in the 17th century, of timber and brick; the roofs are tiled. The original plan has been completely obscured by the construction of the shop. The elevation on the High Street has two gables, and has been re-plastered and painted. A room at the back has a ceiling divided by flat-reeded moulding into round and square panels, in which are shields with arms: two lions passant between three crosslets. In the room above this is a similar ceiling and a plaster overmantel, which is decorated with crowned roses.

Condition—Fairly good; much defaced.

^b (8). *House*, on the S. side, dated 1624, of plastered timber and brick, is built about three sides of a long, narrow courtyard, but the plan was probably originally L-shaped, as the house was much repaired and enlarged in the 18th and 19th centuries. A room on the ground floor is lined with early 17th-century panelling, and has an elaborate overmantel with enriched mouldings and small columns. The room above it is panelled in the same way to the spring-line of a plain plaster barrel vault; the overmantel is carried on square baluster columns, and is decorated with a small Ionic order and a heavy carved entablature, and the lunettes at each end of the room, above the panelling, are filled with

elaborate strap-work in plaster; one has in it the initials ¹¹ J.S., in the other is the date 1624. Condition—Good.

^b(9). *Houses*, four, of early 17th-century date, on the N. side of Ware Bridge. Three of the buildings are of three storeys, with timber-framed and plastered walls: the roofs are tiled. Both the upper storeys project in one plane, beyond the ground floor, and beyond the northernmost house is a large gateway opening into a yard at the back. One plain rectangular chimney stack remains, and is of thin 17th-century bricks. The windows and doorways are of the 18th century and modern. The fourth building, N. of the gateway, is of two storeys, the upper overhanging; the walls are timber-framed and plastered: the roof is tiled. It is probably of the same date as the others, but much altered and restored.

Condition—Good.

^b(10). *BLUE COAT YARD*, formerly the Place House, is about 300 yards E. of the church, in a small side street N. of the High Street. The Place House was a branch establishment of Christ's Hospital, London, but the buildings were not used as a school after 1760. The courtyard is entered through a large covered gateway from the street. The building containing the gateway, and facing the street, is apparently of early 18th-century date, and is of red brick; over the gateway is a round-headed niche which formerly contained the figure of a 'Blue Coat Boy', now at another branch of the school at Hertford. On the W. side of the courtyard there is a row of twelve cottages with plastered fronts, each of two storeys and attics with dormer windows; the roofs are tiled, and the red brick chimneys are cross-shaped: the windows are mullioned and have casements. These cottages were probably built c. 1660: on the E. side of the courtyard are other buildings of early 18th-century date, formerly connected with the school.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(11). *HOUSE*, No. 23, Baldock Street, about 100 yards W. of the church, is a rectangular building of plastered timber: the roof is tiled. It was built early in the 16th century, but much altered in the 18th century, and a wing added on the N. in the 19th century. The archway, opening from the street to the yard at the back, is original, though much painted: it has a three-centred head, ogee and hollow moulded, with foliate designs carved in the spandrels. The hall was probably on the first floor, as the moulded beams in the ceilings of the

ground floor are apparently original. In the garden is a 15th-century stone niche for an image, with a moulded bracket and trefoiled head.

Condition—Good; much altered.

WADESMILL ROAD:—

^a(12). *House*, at the corner of Bourne, on the E. side of the road to Royston, at the N. end of the town, is a two-storeyed building covered with modern plaster: it retains a 17th-century central chimney stack of narrow bricks, with four octagonal shafts on a moulded base.

Condition—Good.

^a(13). *The Malting*, on the W. side, about 300 yards N. of the church, is a collection of red brick buildings: one is of the 17th century, and has a gable facing the road and a window of three round-headed lights, with mullions and chamfered label, all of brick.

Condition—Good.

CRIB STREET, E. side:—

^a(14). *The Green Dragon Inn*, is a small house, with an overhanging upper storey; the walls are of plastered timber; the roof is slated. It was built probably early in the 17th century, but much altered in the 18th century, repaired and re-plastered in the 19th century. The plan is rectangular, and at the back is an original chimney stack.

Condition—Fairly good; much altered.

^a(15). *The Albion Inn*, is a two-storeyed house, built late in the 16th or early in the 17th century, of timber and plaster, but partly rebuilt with modern brick; the roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped; on the street front the ground storey is of modern brick; the upper storey is set with heavy studs, and has angle-braces at the corners. The back is roughly plastered.

Condition—Good; partly rebuilt.

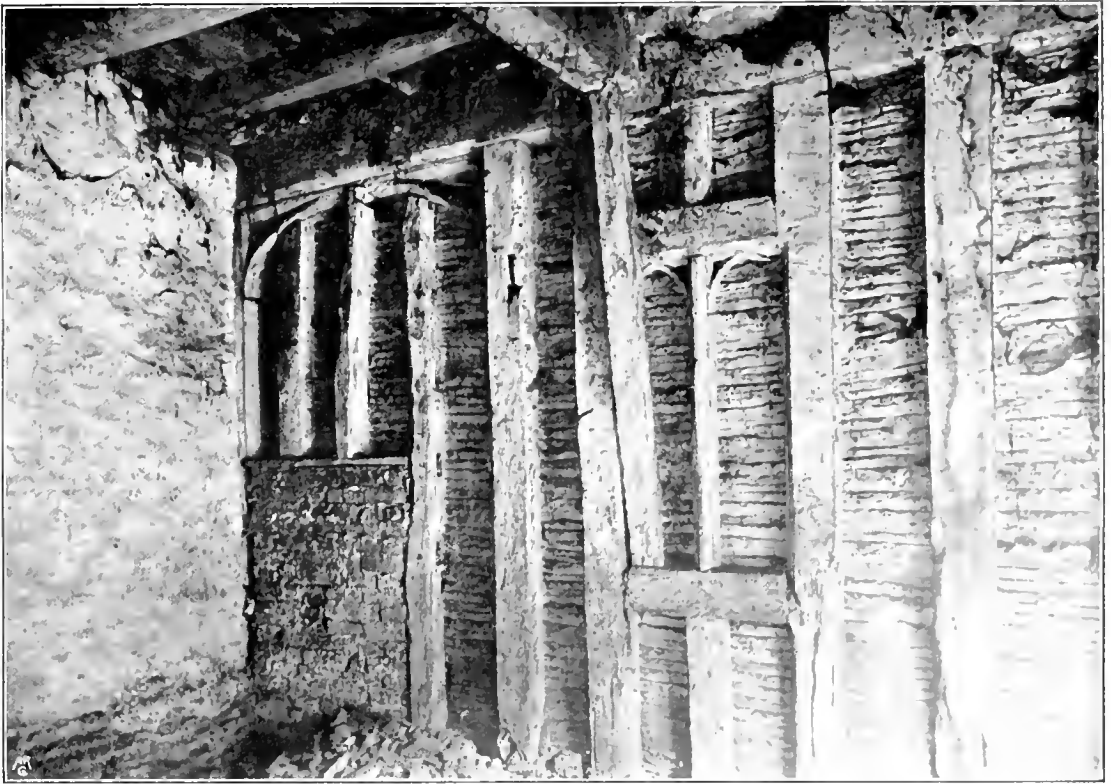
^a(16). *The Red Cow Inn*, is a small house, of timber and plaster, with an overhanging upper storey; the roof is tiled. It is probably of early 17th-century date, and the chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Poor; much altered.

W. side:—

^a(17). *Cottages* (Nos. 50-54), are probably of early 17th-century date, and are built of plastered timber, with overhanging upper storeys; the roofs are tiled.

Condition—Poor; much altered.



WARE.

REMAINS OF 15TH CENTURY HOUSE BEHIND No. 65, HIGH STREET.

139. WATFORD, URBAN and RURAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (a)xxxviii. S.E. (b)xliv. N.W.
(c)xliv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^b(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on the S.W. side of High Street near the centre of the town. All the walls are faced with modern flint, the dressings are of stone, and the roofs are covered with lead. The only traces of a 12th-century building are fragments of masonry, found during repairs, which are now in the N. chapel. The oldest work now standing is of c. 1230, and consists of the walls of the *Chancel*, the chancel arch and the S. arcade of the *Nave*. The *South Chapel*, the *North* and *South Aisles*, the shallow *Transept Chapels* and the enclosed *West Tower* are apparently of the 15th century, and the *North Chapel* was built in 1595-6. The whole building was re-faced in 1871, and the *North* and *South Porches* are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (39 ft. by 20 ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of five lights, much restored. In the N. wall is a late 15th-century arcade opening into the N. chapel; it is of two bays with four-centred arches, and a central pillar of the Tuscan order. In the S. wall there is a 15th-century arcade of two bays with four-centred arches, opening into the S. chapel. The chancel arch is of the 13th century, and of two chamfered orders, with half octagonal responds having moulded bases and capitals. The *North Chapel* (39 ft. by 21 ft.) known as the Essex Chapel, was built by Bridget, Countess of Bedford in 1595-6. The square-headed E. window is of five lights with a transom. The N. window is of three lights under a square head, and is blocked by a tomb. The *South Chapel* (32 ft. by 13 ft.) has, in the S. wall, a 15th-century window of three lights with modern tracery. The W. arch is modern. The *Nave* (71 ft. by 25 ft.) has arcades of six bays; the N. arcade is of the 15th century, with pointed arches of two chamfered orders; the S. arcade has arches and responds of c. 1230, but the pillars have been renewed, three of them in the 15th century, the two others in the 19th century. The clearstorey is of the 15th century, and has windows of three cinquefoiled lights. In the N.E. angle of the nave is the upper doorway of the rood-loft stairs. The *Transept Chapels* contain no original detail. The *North Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) has a 15th-century N. door-

way, and the rear arches of the two windows are of the same date. In the *South Aisle* (9½ ft. wide) only the rear arch of the S. doorway is old. The *West Tower* (16 ft. square) is of three stages with a plain parapet; there is a small leaded spire. The E. arch is modern, but the arches opening into the aisles are of the 15th century, and of three continuous chamfered orders. The W. doorway and window, and the bell-chamber windows are almost entirely modern. The *Roof* of the nave has 15th century tie-beams resting on carved stone corbels. The moulded tie-beams and wall plates of the chancel roof are of the same period.

Fittings—*Brasses* and *Indents*: on N. wall of chancel, formerly on the floor, of man in judge's robes, and a woman, said to be Hugh de Holes, 1415, and his wife, 1416, full length figures much worn, part of man's figure missing; brass plate above records removal: on same wall, to Henry Baldwin, 1601, inscription only, in two pieces: on floor of N. chapel, of Henry Dickson, 1610, George Miller, 1613, and Anthony Cooper (undated), servants of the Morrison family, three figures and inscription on one brass: on floor of S. aisle, slab with indents of figure and marginal inscription. *Chests*: two, at W. end of the nave, 17th-century. *Monuments*: in N. chapel, large mural monument, black marble, of Sir Charles Moryson, 1628; with alabaster effigies of himself, in armour, and two sons; inscription and arms: mural monument, alabaster and black marble, with female figure kneeling before desk, under canopy, c. 1580; biblical inscription on desk; arms with seven quarterings: on N. wall of chancel, tablet to Henry Ewer of the Lea, 1667, and his wife 1649, their son and grandchildren: inscription and arms of Ewer. *Piscina*: double, in S. wall of chancel, 13th-century. *Plate*: includes cup of 1561, cup and cover paten of 1610, all silver-gilt; two bread holders of 1637: two flagons of 1628: almsdish of 1642. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, carved and moulded, with inlaid panels, c. 1670. *Miscellaneous*: near N. doorway, small *recess*, 15th-century, probably part of a stoup. Built into W. wall of N. aisle, outside, *coffin slab* with part of carved cross, 14th-century.

Condition—Structurally good, owing to extensive restorations, but some stonework in the old windows shows signs of decay.

^c(2). OXHEY CHAPEL, opposite Oxhey Place, about 2 miles S. of St. Mary's Church, is a small

rectangular building of flint and brick, the E. wall being entirely of 2-in. bricks; the roof is tiled. It was built by Sir James Altham in 1612, possibly on the site of a former chapel, but from 1799 it was used as a lumber-room until it was repaired in 1852. It was again restored in 1897, and a small W. porch was added. All the windows have plain uncusped lights with four-centred heads; some of the external stonework is modern.

Fittings—*Chair*: elaborately carved, foreign, apparently 16th-century. *Door*: in W. doorway, original. *Monument*: on S. wall, to Sir James Altham, 1616, and his wife, 1638: near it, tablet recording the building of the chapel in 1612. *Reredos*: of Renaissance design, c. 1690, said to be of oak from the old house of Oxhey Place, pulled down in 1688. *Woodwork*: at the W. end of the chapel, also of c. 1690. The 17th-century altar-rails have been removed to St. Matthew's Church, Oxhey.

Condition—Good, owing to the restorations of 1897.

Secular:—

b, c (3). OXHEY HALL, now a farmhouse, surrounded by a MOAT, stands about 1½ miles S. of St. Mary's Church. It was probably built in the first half of the 16th century, but has been much altered and restored. In a room on the ground floor is a fine oak panelled ceiling, with massive moulded beams, and carved roses, etc., in the panels. A little of the timber construction can be seen in a passage at the back of the house.

Condition—Of house, good. Of moat, good, except E. arm.

b (4). CASSIOBURY, stands in a park on the N.W. side of the town. It incorporates part of the building begun by Sir Charles Morrison c. 1545, and completed by his son Charles, who succeeded him, in 1556. The first Earl of Essex employed Hugh May to rebuild the house, with the exception of the W. wing, in the 17th century. May's building was pulled down c. 1800, and the present house was built by James Wyatt, who re-used much of the old material and possibly some of the old walls. The house is built round a courtyard, and is entered from the N.W. This front and the inner walls of the courtyard appear to be the oldest parts, though none of the walls can be definitely dated. Some of the outbuildings on the W. of the house, and the wall connecting them, may be of the same date as the front. *Interior*: the *Cloister*, on the S.W. side of the courtyard, has five traceried windows containing glass with heraldic shields, and some 17th-century frag-

ments of strapwork designs, panels of Biblical subjects, etc.: in a window at the N.W. end is some 16th-century glass representing the Virgin and Child and St. Anne. The main staircase at the S.E. end of this cloister is said to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. It has elaborate square newels, with carved heads, a massive carved and moulded handrail, and a richly carved balustrade. In the *Small Dining Room* is a small piece of Jacobean panelling. Most of the principal rooms contain woodwork, which may be of late 17th-century date, including panelling, with large carved festoons of fruit and foliage, cornices carved with acanthus leaves, etc. In the floor of the porch are two *brasses* of c. 1510, one of a man and the other of a woman.

Condition—Good throughout.

b (5). THE VICARAGE, S. of the church, is a plastered timber house, of two storeys, built probably early in the 17th century, but parts of it may be older. The plan is half H-shaped, facing N. and S., the entrance being in the middle. In the W. wing is an early 17th-century timber ceiling and other woodwork.

Condition—Good.

HIGH STREET, S. side:—

b (6). *The Compasses Inn*, at the corner of Market Street, has a small 15th-century oak window of two cinquefoiled lights. It was discovered during some alterations, and re-set in the outer wall.

Condition—Good.

b (7). *The Hit or Miss Inn*, is a plastered timber building, probably of the 17th century, completely restored and altered.

Condition—Good.

N. side:—

b (8). *Monmouth House* and the *Platts*, now Nos. 11 and 13, were formerly a dower house, built by Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, early in the 17th century. The building is three-storeyed, of red brick, with tiled roofs. It was divided into two houses in the 18th century, and in 1820 the part called *Monmouth House* was re-modelled and covered with cement. The *Platts* retains the original red brick facing, and has two gables in front and two large projecting chimney stacks at the S. end. The window frames are almost all modern. Several rooms contain early 17th-century paneling, and in the dining room is a large oak fireplace, with a four-centred moulded arch, and Ionic columns on each side; above the arch are plain panels separated by Doric columns, surmounted by a large cornice. The oak staircase

is also of the 17th century, with moulded rails, turned balusters and large square newels with moulded finials. In an outhouse is a heavy oak panelled door, much dilapidated, probably originally the entrance door.

Condition—Good; Monmouth House much altered.

^b (9). *House*, opposite Farthing Lane, now a shop and dwelling house, is of the 17th century, and of two storeys and an attic. The walls are of brick and timber, partly covered with cement; the roofs are tiled, and have dormer windows. Between the two parts of the house is a wide gateway; the three chimney stacks are original.

Condition—Good.

^b (10). *The Angel Inn*, is a brick and timber house with an overhanging upper storey, built at the end of the 16th century; the roof is tiled. The plan is rectangular, and at the N. end is a wide gateway, with a room over it supported on heavy beams; the roof of this part is higher than the rest. There is a large central chimney stack, but the shafts have been rebuilt, and the windows are modern. The interior of the house shows the original timber construction, and has been little altered.

Condition—Good.

^b (11). *THE OLD VICARAGE* (remains), now two cottages and a storehouse, in Fenn's Yard, off the High Street, is a two-storeyed brick and timber building of the 16th century, plastered outside, and with tiled roofs. The plan is long and narrow, and has a projecting two-storeyed timber porch in the middle of the front. The cottages S. of the porch have two gables; the porch has a flat-headed moulded doorway; the open upper sides and front have turned balusters, placed widely apart; the upper storey projects slightly and is gabled. The storehouse N. of the porch was probably the kitchen, and contains a large open fireplace. Inside the cottages there is some carved oak panelling and a chimney piece of the 17th century. The *Tithe Barn*, W. of the house, is a large rectangular timber building, probably of the 16th century. The roof is tiled and has queen-post trusses.

Condition—Of house, somewhat dilapidated; part of the original building has been pulled down. Of barn, fairly good, but the roof is in bad condition, especially at the W. end.

^b (12). *THE FREE SCHOOL*, S. of the churchyard, is a square brick house, with projecting stone quoins and an open wood bell-turret on the roof. It was built in 1704, and endowed in 1708 by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller. In one of the class-rooms is an oak chimney piece of late 16th or early 17th-century date, evidently brought

from elsewhere; on each side of the fireplace is a large moulded pilaster, and above it are square and oval panels divided by Ionic columns with carved ornaments at the corners, and surmounted by a deep cornice.

Condition—Good.

^b (13). *ALMSHOUSES*, eight, near Church Street, built by Francis, Earl of Bedford, in 1580. They are two-storeyed buildings of timber and plaster; the roofs are tiled. In front are five gables, and the original window frames, repaired. Four original chimney stacks, with two shafts each, also remain.

Condition—Good.

^b (14). *COTTAGE*, in Church Street, is of plastered timber with an original brick chimney stack, probably of late 17th-century date.

Condition—Good.

^b (15). *BALLARD'S BUILDINGS*, in an alley off Church Street, are two-storeyed red brick cottages, probably of late 17th-century date, with original chimney stacks. The front is of early 18th-century date, with moulded brickwork, and a wooden hood with curved brackets over the entrance.

Condition—Fairly good.

^b (16). *COTTAGES*, four in Farthing Lane, are of the 17th century. They are two-storeyed red brick buildings, and the upper storey of one is covered with cement. The roofs are tiled, and two cottages are gabled.

Condition—In bad repair.

^b (17). *COTTAGES*, four, in Water Lane, are 17th-century buildings of two storeys, the lower storey of brick, the upper weather-boarded. The roofs are tiled, and there are two original square chimney stacks.

Condition—Out of repair.

^b (18). *COTTAGES*, several, in the hamlet of Cassio, of brick and timber, with original chimney stacks, are probably of the 17th century.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (19). *COTTAGE*, at Buckshill Bottom, about 1½ miles E. of the village of Sarratt, is built of timber, plaster and brick; the roofs are tiled. It is a narrow rectangular building with a central projecting porch of two storeys, and is of early 17th-century date. The internal arrangement shows that it must have been used at one time as three separate cottages, each entered from the porch, and each having its own staircase. The porch has remains of a wooden balustrade high up in the side walls; the upper room projects slightly beyond the lower part.

Condition—Poor; the timberwork in the walls

is decaying, especially in the porch, and the whole building needs repair.

^a(20). COTTAGE, in the village of Buckshill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.E. of Sarratt, is a two-storeyed rectangular building of brick and timber, with a projecting central porch, and a small projecting wing at the back; the roofs are tiled. The porch is covered with rough-cast, and has an overhanging upper storey; on the lintel of the outer doorway is carved the date and initials I 1696 A. The window over this is original, and has three lights and lead glazing, and at the back of the house there is another original window of two lights. The central chimney stack has three square shafts.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a(21). CHANDLER'S FARM, at Chandler's Cross, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of the town, is a two-storeyed house, possibly of late 17th-century date. It is built of brick, with an upper storey of brick and timber; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, facing S., with a slightly projecting block at the E. end. At the back is a large plain chimney stack. Some of the ceilings have old beams in them.

Condition—Fairly good.

140. WATTON AT STONE.

(O.S. 6 in. xxi. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(I). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW AND ST. MARY, stands on rising ground S.W. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings. The church, consisting of a *Chancel*, *North Chapel*, *Nave* with *North* and *South Aisles* and *Porches* and a *West Tower* was rebuilt in the 15th century, and all traces of any earlier history were destroyed. In 1851 the *North Chapel* was added and the whole church completely restored.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (38½ ft. by 22½ ft.) has an E. window, and two windows in the S. wall, of three lights each with tracery; only a few of the stones are old. A doorway in the S. wall, an arcade in the N. wall, and the chancel arch are modern. The *Nave* (54½ ft. by 22 ft.) has N. and S. arcades of early 15th-century date; they are of four bays with two-centred arches, of two moulded orders, and columns of four shafts, separated by hollows, with moulded capitals and bases. The two arcades are practically identical in detail. At the N.E. and S.E. angles are stair-turrets to the roof, which also served as the rood-loft stairs. Above the arcade, on each side, are four much restored clearstorey windows of two lights. The *North Aisle* (9 ft.

wide) has in the E. wall a modern arch opening into the chapel, and in the S.E. angle is a blocked squint. In the N. wall are three traceried windows of three lights, much restored; the N. doorway and another small doorway, E. of it, are modern. The W. window is of two lights, much restored. The *South Aisle* (8½ feet wide) has an E. window of three lights; the other windows resemble those in the N. aisle. The S. doorway is of the 15th century; it has a two-centred arch, and is of two wave-moulded orders. The *West Tower* (14 ft. by 13 ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet, a S.W. stair-turret, and two square buttresses at each angle. The 15th-century tower arch is of three moulded orders. The W. doorway, the window over it, of three lights, and the bell-chamber windows, of two lights, are almost wholly modern. The *North Porch* (14 ft. by 9 ft.) is of two storeys; all the detail has been renewed. The *South Porch* (12½ ft. by 9 ft.) was completely rebuilt in the 19th century. The *Roofs* of the aisles are of the 15th century, much restored; they have moulded purlins, principals and wall plates, and some carved bosses.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd 1682. *Brasses* and *Indents*: in the chancel, of priest in quire cope, mid 15th-century; in N. chapel, of knight in armour, under a canopy, with marginal inscription in French and two shields; said to be of Sir Philip Peletoot, 1361; the upper part of the figure and the inscription restored in 1851; of knight in armour, said to be John Butler, 1514, with five shields of arms, early 16th-century; of civilian, late 15th-century; to Richard Boteler, of Stapleford, 1614, Anna his wife, daughter of John Mynne, of Hertingfordbury, 1619, and their only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rowland Graveley, of Graveley, 1600; inscription, two shields and indents of a third: in nave, E. end, of a lady, mid 16th-century, lower part of figure missing, indents of husband, sons, daughters, two shields; two brass shields, one on a chief, a tau cross between two pierced molets (*Drury, Colne* or *Riddlesworth?*); second a sword bend-wise (Kilpee?) quartering Boteler; part of inscription remaining: . . . Knyght late Lorde of Wodhale whych deceased t . . . in the N. aisle, headless figure of civilian, late 15th-century, with indents of two figures and marginal inscription: in S. aisle, of lady and shield, mid 15th-century. *Chest*: in the chapel, large, iron-bound, late 16th or early 17th-century. *Monuments*: in the chapel, slab with marginal inscription in French to Sir Robert de Gravele, 14th-century: alabaster slab incised and inlaid with the figures of Sir John Butteler,

of Wudehall, in armour, date of death not filled in; his two wives, Elizabeth, 1471, and Custans, 14...; eight children, inscription and three shields of arms: in chancel, floor slab to John Saywell, rector, 1693: in N. aisle, slab with marginal inscription to Roger de Larabi, 14th-century. *Piscina*: in chancel, much restored, 15th-century. *Sedilia*: in chancel, in range with piscina, three seats with cusped canopies and spandrels, 15th-century, much restored.

Condition—Good, but much restored.

Secular:—

HOMESTEAD MOATS:—

(2). At Watton Green, two. First, S. of the church; second, further S., fragment only remains.

(3). In Well Wood, there are traces of a circular moated enclosure, and in Chapel Wood, on the S., there appear to be defensive works of some kind, but it is impossible to obtain an accurate plan owing to the thickness of the plantation. The work is not shown on the Ordnance maps.

(4). WATTON PLACE, on the W. side of the main street, about 700 yards N. of the church, is a late 16th-century building of two storeys and cellars, facing N.E.; the walls are of brick; the roofs are tiled. The plan is rectangular, but was probably L-shaped originally. At the E. end of the front are twin gables, which stand well above the eaves. The original brick chimney stacks remain, and one stack, between the gables, has twisted shafts with moulded caps. The entrance doorway and the windows are modern. In a room on the first floor is some late 16th-century panelling. In the cellars are several triangular-headed recesses in the walls, and at the end of a row of these in the N.W. wall there is a deep locker with an oak frame and rebate for doors; in the S. wall there is a blocked window. Two king-post trusses in the roof are original; one of them is buried in the S.W. wall, showing that the roof probably continued in that direction.

Condition—Good.

(5). HOUSE, on the N. side of the main road, near the middle of the village, is a timber-framed and plastered building, of late 16th or early 17th-century date, much repaired. It retains at the N.E. end an arched door-frame of oak, and the original beams, which appear to have supported an overhanging upper storey, are now incorporated in a modern addition. The red brick chimney stack is probably original.

Condition—Good.

(6). COTTAGES: in the village, two on the S. side of the road, built early in the 17th century, are of timber and plaster, with overhanging upper storeys supported on substantial beams: one cottage has a thatched roof; the other roof is tiled. A *Cottage* at the E. end of the village, also of early 17th-century date, has been re-faced and otherwise altered, but retains an original red brick chimney stack, and the old internal beams, re-cased.

Condition—Good.

(7). BROOM HALL, about a mile N.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed farm-house of brick, built late in the 16th century. The plan is rectangular, with a small porch wing projecting from the N. front, opposite the central chimney stack. The principal rooms are on each side of the stack, and there is a small staircase at the back. The entrance doorway has moulded jambs and a four-centred arch with a square label. The windows of the first floor are original, and have brick mullions, nearly all restored, and four-centred heads. The chimney stack has a large, cross-shaped shaft. The interior has been altered, but the central newel of the staircase and, at the top, the turned balusters and a moulded handrail, are original.

Condition—Good.

(8). WATKINS HALL, has over the front entrance an old beam, on which is the inscription:—

WATTON ALIAS		WATKINS
HALL	1 M	HALL 1636

The house has been rebuilt in plastered timber and brick, and the beam is apparently the only old feature which has been preserved.

141. WELWYN

(O.S. 6 in. xxviii. N.E.)

Roman:—

(1). DWELLING HOUSE: A flint wall was found in 1906 at the N.E. corner of the Rectory, between the house and the tennis-lawn; bricks roofing tiles, coins, etc., were also discovered.

Ecclesiastical:—

(2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands on low ground N. of the village. It is built partly of flint rubble and partly of modern brick, with stone dressings. No detail remains of an earlier date than the second half of the 13th century, when the *Chancel* was rebuilt to the present size, but the plan of the *Nave* is probably earlier; the *South Aisle* is of the same date as the chancel, but the S. wall has been much rebuilt, probably in the 15th

century, when the *South Porch* was added. It is recorded in the Session Rolls of the county that in 1663 heavy storms did much damage to the fabric, the tower, standing on the N. side of the church, fell to the ground, leaving that side of the church and the vestry open, and the whole building had to be strengthened by iron tie-rods. The cost of rebuilding was estimated at about £2,000. In the 19th century, the *North Aisle*, *North Organ Chamber*, *South Chapel*, and *South-West Tower* were built.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (37½ ft. by 17 ft.) is almost entirely modern in detail, the only old work being a late 13th-century lancet window, now blocked, in the N. wall, and the chancel arch, of the same date, of two chamfered orders, with half-octagonal responds, moulded capitals, etc. The arches opening into the *Organ Chamber* and *South Chapel* are modern. The *Nave* (49½ ft. by 19 ft.) has a S. arcade of late 13th-century date, much restored; it is of four bays, with arches of two chamfered orders, octagonal columns, plain moulded bell capitals, and modern bases; the N. arcade is a modern copy. The *North Aisle* is modern. The *South Aisle* (8 ft. wide) has been much altered, and the windows and doorway are modern. The S. wall is externally very irregular. The *South-West Tower* is modern. The *South Porch* has a plain entrance archway of two chamfered orders and of late 15th-century date. The *Roofs* of the nave and S. aisle are possibly of the 15th century, and of the plainest detail.

Fittings—*Brackets*: for images, in the S. aisle, two, with grotesque corbels, late 13th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, double, 13th-century, much restored; in S. aisle, restored. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1666 and a paten of 1678. *Screen*: in the arch opening into the organ chamber, oak, in three bays, with central openings, elaborate pierced tracery, and ogée heads having crocketed finials.

Condition—Good; much restored and rebuilt.

Secular:—

(3). THE POOR HOUSE, now the police station, stands S.E. of the church. It is a small two-storeyed building of early 17th-century date, but the N. and E. elevations have been much altered and are practically modern. The S. and W. walls are of timber and plaster, and the upper storey projects on the W. side. Under the projection a large fire-hook is preserved. The interior is modern.

Condition—Good, much restored.

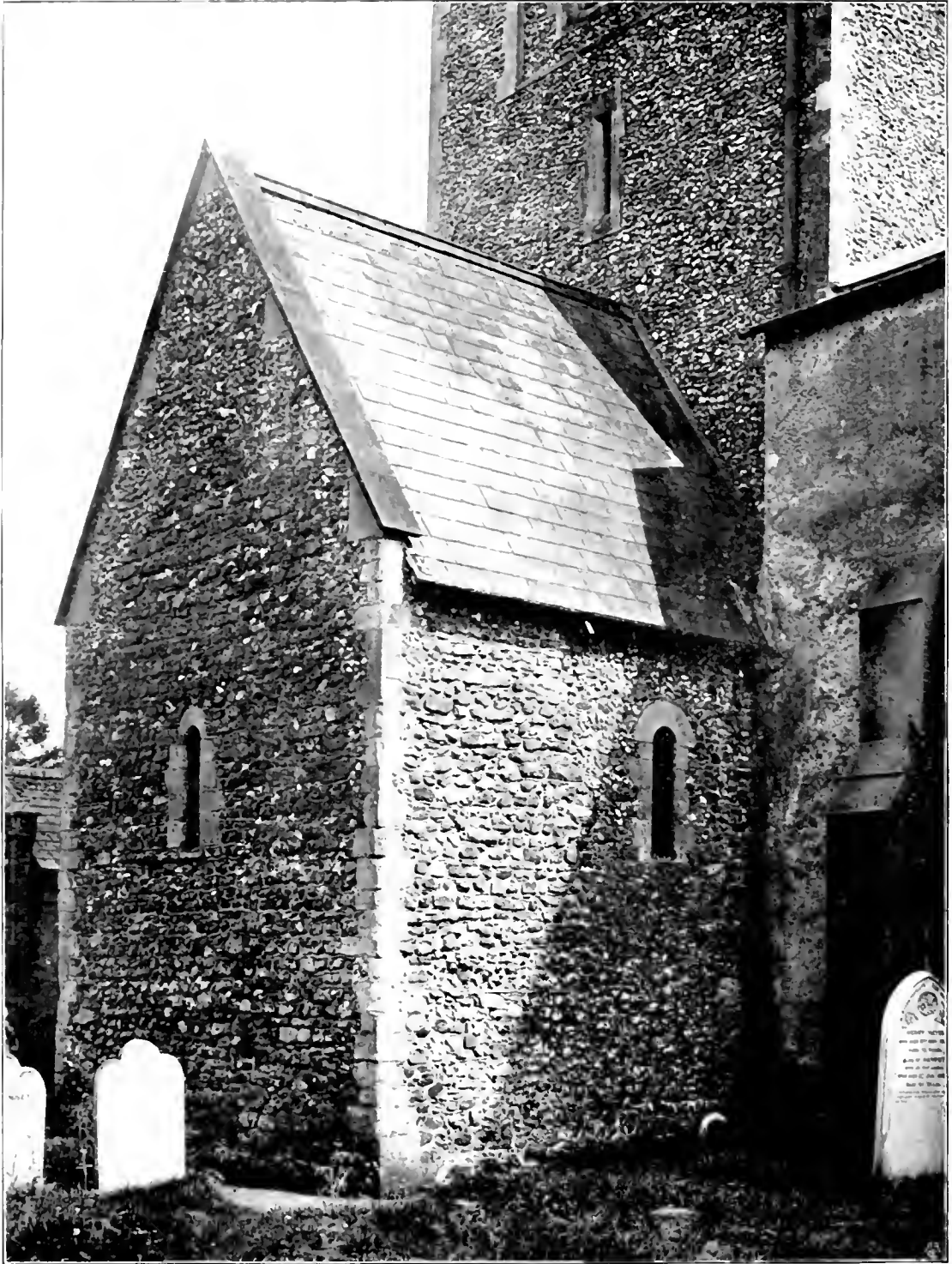
142. WESTMILL.

(O.S. 6 in. xiv. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, stands at the E. end of the village. It is built of flint rubble with clunch dressings, and has long-and-short work, of Barnack stone, at the S.E. angle of the nave; in the E. gable is some Roman brick. The tower is coated with cement. The *Nave* is pre-Conquest; the plan of the *Chancel* and possibly parts of the walls are of the same period, although the earliest details are of the 13th century. The *North Aisle* was added c. 1190, and the chancel arch rebuilt c. 1330-40. The *West Tower* was built late in the 15th century. In 1875 the church was thoroughly restored, the chancel re-roofed, and a *Vestry* and *South Porch* were added.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (25 ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern E. window; the lancet windows in the N. and S. walls are modern, but may replace the 13th-century lights. The internal jambs of the S. doorway are probably of the 14th century; above it is a single-light window of the 13th century, with rebated jambs and a square head. The two-centred chancel arch is of the 14th century: it is of two moulded orders with a label on both sides, and is supported on responds with three large engaged shafts. The *Nave* (41 ft. by 21 ft.) retains, on the S.E., an angle of pre-Conquest long-and-short work in perfect preservation. In the N. wall are two late 12th-century pointed arches with single splayed edges, labels and moulded abaci; between them is a rectangular pier, cut flush with the face of the wall; at the E. end of the wall there is a modern opening, over which is a blocked doorway to the former rood-loft. The stonework of the S. window and doorway is modern. The *North Aisle* (12 ft. wide) has two modern windows in the N. walls. The brick jambs, head and label of the W. window are of c. 1530; in a buttress are some re-used 'long-and-short' stones. The *Tower* (14 ft. square) is of three stages, with embattled parapet and small lead spire, and has buttresses at the angles. The tower arch, of late 15th-century date, reaches to the roof of the high nave; it is two-centred and of three splayed orders, the mouldings being continued down the jambs without capitals. The W. doorway has canopied niches in the moulded splays and figures of angels with censers in the spandrels, all much decayed and repaired with cement. The three-light W. window and the four windows of the bell-chamber, each of two lights, are also repaired with cement. There



WESTON PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
NORTH TRANSEPT, SHOWING THE 12TH CENTURY MASONRY.

are gargoyles in the centre of the string courses below the parapet. The *Roof* of the nave is probably of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 3rd early 15th-century, inscribed "*Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis*," 4th by William Rofford, probably c. 1350, 5th 1616. *Communion Rail*: with twisted balusters, late 17th-century. *Font*: of clunch, octagonal, with panelled sides, late 15th-century. *Niche*: in E. respond of nave arcade. *Plate*: includes cup of 1562, cover paten without hall marks, dated 1630, and a large paten of 1713. *Seating*: in the chancel, with early 16th-century standards: in the aisle, several benches with buttressed ends and moulded rails, 16th-century; in the nave, a similar bench.

Condition—Good; much restored.

Secular:—

(2). WESTMILL BURY, S.E. of the church, has a mediæval barn, of ten bays, each of 16 ft.: it is timber-framed and covered with weatherboarding; the roof is thatched. The large queen-post trusses are of oak, and reach from the floor to the roof.

Condition—Good.

143. WESTON.

(O.S. 6 in. xiii. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, stands on high ground S.E. of the village. It is built of flint and coursed iron-stone rubble; the quoins and other dressings are of oolite and clunch. The roofs are covered with slates. The *North Transept*, *Central Tower*, and *Nave* are the remains of a mid 12th-century cruciform church, and there are traces of a N. chapel E. of the N. transept. In the 15th century the *South Aisle*, *South Porch*, and clearstorey were added, and windows were inserted, the original S. transept being rebuilt to form the E. bay of the aisle. In the 19th century the *Chancel* and the upper part of the central tower were rebuilt, a *Vestry* was added, and the whole building much repaired.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (32 ft. by 17½ ft.) is modern. The *Central Tower* (13½ ft. square) rests upon four semi-circular arches, with heavy abaci of unusual detail. The upper part of the tower is practically modern. The *North Transept* (14 ft. by 12½ ft.) has a blocked and partly destroyed semi-circular arch in the E. wall which indicates the position of a

former chapel. In the N. and W. walls are small 12th-century windows, with semi-circular heads. The *Nave* (44½ ft. by 21½ ft.) has, in the N. wall, a 15th-century traceried window of two lights, and another of three lights; between them is a blocked 15th-century N. doorway. The three-light window in the W. wall is also of the 15th century. The S. arcade is of three bays, with two-centred arches of two hollow chamfered orders, separated by hollows; the octagonal columns have moulded capitals and bases. The whole arcade has been considerably scraped and defaced. Above it are four square openings, from which tracery has probably been removed; they were originally clearstorey windows, but are now internal, as the aisle roof has been raised. The *South Aisle* (the E. bay 14½ ft. wide, the other bays 12 ft. wide) has an E. window of three lights, with tracery, and three windows of two lights, in the S. wall, all of the 15th century, and very similar to the windows of the nave. The S. doorway is of the same date. The *South Porch* (12 ft. by 10 ft.) has an entrance with an arch of two moulded orders, and shafted jambs. The *Roof* of the nave, with grotesque corbels, is of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Bells*: five; 1st, 1716; 2nd and 3rd, 1634; 5th, 1682. *Chest*: in the nave, small, carved, 17th-century. *Font*: octagonal, with quatrefoil panels on the moulded bowl, moulded and panelled stem; 15th-century. *Monument*: on the chancel wall, to John Fairclough, 1630. *Piscina*: in S. aisle, with plain pointed head, 15th-century. *Plate*: includes a cup of 1638 and a paten of 1661.

Condition—Very good, but over-restored.

Secular:—

(2). HALLS GREEN FARM, formerly Faircloth Hall, nearly a mile S.E. of the church, is a timber-framed and plastered house of two storeys, built in the 17th century. The roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, but the smaller wing is probably of later date than the main block, which faces S.W., and has a large central chimney stack (modern outside), and another at the N.W. end, with two detached square shafts set diagonally. The original large fireplaces in the central stack are reduced for modern grates. Several original cambered beams remain in the first-floor rooms; two doors are made up of pieces of early 17th-century oak panelling, and one of them has some good hinges of the same date.

Condition—Good.

144. WHEATHAMPSTEAD.

(O.S. 6 in. (a) xxvii. N.E. (b) xxvii. S.E. (c) xxviii. N.W. (d) xxviii. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. HELEN, stands in the middle of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings; the roofs of the nave, transepts and chancel are covered with slate, and those of the aisles with lead. No exact date can be assigned to the first church which apparently consisted of an apsidal chancel, a central tower with transepts, and a nave. Of the walls of this church probably only those of the *Nave* remain, but the foundations of the apse have been discovered below the floor. The present *Chancel* was built c. 1230, and the central *Tower* was rebuilt towards the end of the 13th century. The *South Aisle* of the nave was added early in the 14th century. A little later in the century the west end of the *Nave* was rebuilt and the *North Aisle* was added. The *North Transept* was rebuilt c. 1330-40, and the *South Transept* soon afterwards. The *South Porch* was built c. 1350. The two-storeyed *North Vestry* was added c. 1380, but was altered and enlarged in 1897. The whole church was restored in 1865-6, and the N. porch rebuilt.

The church contains some excellent 14th-century detail, especially in the windows of the transepts. The carved reredos, in the N. transept, and other fittings are also of interest.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (45½ ft. by 20 ft.) has three large 13th-century lancet windows in the E. wall, with moulded rear arches and shafted jambs having moulded bases and capitals. The windows in the N. wall and the string course round the walls are of the same date, c. 1230. The S. windows were inserted c. 1380; two are of two lights and the third of three lights, all with tracery. The *Central Tower* (20½ ft. square) is of two stages, and has a broach spire covered with lead, restored in 1865. The four lofty arches are each of three chamfered orders with plain piers and moulded capitals. The bell-chamber windows of two lights are modern. The *North Transept* (27½ ft. by 18½ ft.) has a large N. window of five lights with net tracery, of c. 1335; in the E. wall is a similar window of three lights, with the sill carried down to support a reredos (see fittings). The *South Transept* (27 ft. by 18½ ft.) has a S. window of four lights with net tracery, of the same date as that in the opposite wall, and an E. window, also of the 14th century, of three lights with tracery and feathered cusping. The *Nave* (45 ft. by 21½ ft.)

has a S. arcade of three bays with octagonal pillars, which have moulded bases and capitals, and arches of two chamfered orders, all of early 14th-century date. The N. arcade is of slightly later date, but is similar in design, except the mouldings of the capitals. The W. doorway has an arch of c. 1320, enriched with ball flower ornament; the jambs are modern. The W. window is modern. The clearstorey has four small quatrefoil windows on each side, with modern external stonework. The *North Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, three 14th-century windows of two lights with restored tracery. The N. doorway has splayed jambs and a moulded arch, modern except the inner orders of the arch. The *South Aisle* (10½ ft. wide) has a window of c. 1430-40, with three cinquefoiled lights under a low arched head, a 14th-century window of two lights with tracery, and a S. doorway with shallow moulded jambs and arch. The *South Porch* has an entrance archway of two chamfered orders; the moulded capitals and bases of the jambs are modern.

Fittings.—*Brasses* and *Indents*: in the N. transept, of Hugh Bostok and Margaret Maery, his wife, c. 1436, the parents of John Wheathampstead, Abbot of St. Albans; inscription, and one corner shield with arms of Heyworth, argent three bats sable; indents for six children, and three shields: of a civilian and his wife, c. 1510, and eight children, without inscription; the brasses of children do not fit the indents: of John Heyworth and his wife, 1520, nine children, four shields, and inscription: in the S. transept, of a lady, headless figure, indent of knight (one leg in brass), 15th-century, indents of inscription, etc.: in the chancel several indents. *Font*: with octagonal panelled and carved bowl, clustered shafts with moulded bases and capitals, early 14th-century. *Glass*: in E. window of N. transept, fragments, 14th-century. *Monuments* and *Floor Slabs*: in the chancel, mural tablet to Nicholas Bristow, 1584, servant of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, also to his great grandson, Nicholas Bristow, 1626, and several children: mural tablet to Thomas Stubbinger, merchant, and Rector of the parish, 17th-century, with three shields: on the floor, N. side, to Elizabeth Hunsdon, 1695: in the N. transept, on E. wall, to John Heyworth, 1558, his wife, three children, white marble, incised kneeling figures, arms and inscription: on W. wall, large monument, in coloured marbles, with recumbent effigies of a knight in plate armour, c. 1637, and his wife; figures of six sons and eight daughters in high relief, arms and inscription

to Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Garrard, Bart., 1632, and to Isabella Garrard, their grandchild, died 1677: mural tablet to Sir John Garrard, Bart., 1686, and Jane his wife, 1692, with inscription and arms: floor slab to Alice, wife of Jonas Bailey, of Mackerye End, 1642: in S. transept, altar tomb of Sir John Brocket, 1558, and his wife, recumbent alabaster figures, the knight in plate armour: sides of tomb panelled, eight small figures in relief and shields of arms: marginal inscription: traces of paint and gilding remain: floor slabs to Edward Brocket, 1669: to Mary, wife of John Brocket, 1669: in the N. aisle, recess, probably for the tomb of the founder or builder of the aisle, 14th-century. *Piscinae*: in the chancel, small, with crocketed canopy, 15th-century: in the S. transept, with projecting basin broken off, 14th-century. *Plate*: includes cup and cover of 1648, the rim apparently added to the cover in 1841; flagon and paten given between 1673 and 1708. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, with panelled sides, 17th-century, originally belonged to the chapel in Lamer Park. *Reredos*: below E. window of N. transept, seven stone canopied niches, with leafy crockets, and foliage in the spandrels, carving not entirely finished. *Screen*: across the N. transept, early 17th-century, apparently made up from the W. gallery pulled down in 1865. *Seating*: in the N. transept, two seats, dated 1631, from the Lamer Park chapel. *Tiles*: at base of font, mediæval.

Condition—Good throughout.

Secular:—

(2). **LAMER HOUSE**, stands in a park, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of the church. It is an 18th-century building, but in the garden is an early 17th-century *Arch* which belonged to the main entrance of the original house, and in the windows of the dairy, formerly the chapel, is some 17th-century *Glass*. The semi-circular moulded arch is of stone with shields in the spandrels; in the left shield, arms of Garrard, a fesse with a lion passant thereon and a crescent for difference; the right shield has a chevron between three crescents. On each side of the arch is a fluted column with moulded capitals and bases, supporting an entablature with circular flower ornaments in the frieze. The glass in the dairy windows is heraldic, the shields being as follows:—(1) Garrard, argent a fesse sable with a lion passant argent thereon. Badge of Ulster and a crescent for difference. Above is a mantled helm and crest, and below is the date 1632. (2) The royal arms of the Stuarts impaling a coat of five pieces; over all an escutcheon of two pieces within another of

four pieces. (3) Garrard impaling argent three pales gules, over all a chevron or; dated 1632. (4) Quarterly 1 and 4 Garrard, 2 and 3 argent a fesse azure between three crescents azure with a molet for difference. (5) Garrard impaling gules a chevron vair between three lambs argent. (6) Garrard impaling argent two chevrons gules: dated 1610.

Condition—Of arch, damaged at base, restored at top, otherwise fairly good. Of glass, fairly good.

(3). **MACKERYE END**, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of the village, is a red brick house of two storeys and attics, built late in the 16th century. The roofs are tiled. It consists of a main block, running nearly N. and S., with a wing at each end projecting towards the E. The S. wing also once projected towards the W., as there is an original wide fireplace, now disused, in the W. wall, on the side towards a late 17th-century T-shaped extension; this extension is built of plastered timber with brick filling. S. of it is a modern kitchen wing, and the corridor, etc., at the back of the main block is also modern. The wings of the E. front are finished with curvilinear pedimented gables; the N. gable contains the date 1665, probably recording the time when the gables were altered; they possibly originally resembled the gable at the W. end of the N. wing, which is straight. All the principal windows have a slightly projecting brick margin. The wings on the E. front have two large 16th-century chimney stacks with octagonal shafts and moulded bases and capitals. *Interior*: The principal entrance is through a brick porch in the centre of the E. front, opening into the 16th-century hall, now divided by a passage into two rooms; in one room is the original fireplace, and the other is panelled in oak and has a richly carved 17th-century overmantel. In the library a similar overmantel has been grained and varnished; one of the bedrooms also contains a little panelling. The main staircase, at the N. end of the house, is of massive oak, and probably of early 18th-century date.

Condition—Good.

(4). **WHEATHAMSTEAD PLACE**, now known as Place Farm, about 300 yards N.E. of the church, is a two-storeyed house, built in the 16th century, and considerably altered in the 19th century. The W. front faces the road and is covered with cement, but the other old walls are of thin bricks. The roofs are tiled. At the S. end are two chimney stacks with tall octagonal shafts, moulded bases and rebuilt caps. Much of the panelling inside the house

has been removed, but in the kitchen is a late 16th-century carved overmantel and a shield charged with the Brocket arms. On the first floor is another overmantel of about the same date but plainer, and there are some remains of panelling in two rooms. Part of the staircase is also original.

The boundary wall near the road is of brick, and in it is a blocked doorway with moulded stone jambs and a four-centred head. In another brick wall are several small recesses.

Condition—Fairly good.

^c (5). THE BULL INN, about 160 yards N.E. of the church, is a long, two-storeyed building of the 17th century. The walls are of plastered timber with brick filling; the roof is tiled.

Condition—Good.

^{c,d} (6). COTTAGES, several, near the church, and two cottages near the schools are of the 17th century, built of plastered timber and brick.

Condition—Fairly good.

^a (7). CRESWELL FARM, about a mile from Wheathampstead, on the road to Batford Mill, is a small 17th-century house of two storeys and an attic, and has an extension of one storey on the S.W. The old walls are of timber covered with basket-work pargetting; the roofs are tiled. All the windows are modern. In the kitchen, and also in the extension, are wide, open fireplaces and some 17th-century oak panelling.

Condition—Good.

^b (8). CROSS FARM, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile E. of Harpenden Common, is a long, rectangular brick building of two storeys, with gables and a projecting porch on the N.W. front. It was probably built in the 16th century of timber and plaster, but was re-faced with brick late in the 17th century. A small block at the S.W. end, built of timber with brick filling, was apparently added in the 17th century before the rest of the house was re-faced. The roofs are tiled. The casement windows are glazed with square and diamond-shaped panes, and the gables have brick coping. There are three chimney stacks with square shafts built of thin bricks. The porch has a late 17th-century panelled door. A room at the N.E. end has early 17th-century panelling with a carved frieze, and in the ceiling is a 16th-century beam with moulded edges and stops; the fireplace is partly original, and has chamfered brick jambs. Another room, at the S.W. end, has a wide, open fireplace. The stairs are of plain oak. At the back of the house is a small outbuilding of brick and timber, and in front is a long narrow range of timber build-

ings on a brick base, terminating at the N.E. end in a small two-storeyed brick and timber house; all are of the 17th century, much restored.

Condition—Good.

145. WIDFORD.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxx. N.E. ^(b)xxx. N.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, stands about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile W. of the village, on the edge of an incline commanding an extensive view to the N. over the river Ash. The walls are built of small flints, and the dressings are of clunch, except those of the tower, which are of Barnack stone; the roofs are tiled. A building stood on this site in the 12th century, but the only remaining details of that date are the detached fragments of a doorway, though probably the walls of the *Nave* incorporate some of the original work. In the 14th century the *Chancel* appears to have been enlarged to its present size, and the *West Tower* was added. In the 15th century the tower arch was widened and various windows were inserted. The church has been restored several times during the 19th century, and the *Porch*, *Organ Chamber* and *Vestry* are modern.

Architectural Description.—The *Chancel* (21 ft. by 18 ft.) has a modern E. window of three lights, and, in each side wall, a 15th-century window of two lights with tracery; a doorway in the S. wall is of the same date, but has a modern label: there is no chancel arch. The *Nave* (43 ft. by 18½ ft.) has, in the S. wall, a window of two lights with tracery, of c. 1350, and a modern window of 14th-century character; the doorway is of c. 1370, and set in the wall above it is part of a 12th-century arch with zig-zag moulding. In the N. wall is a window which resembles the S. window of c. 1350, but is of modern stonework; the doorway, of the same date and detail as that on the S., now opens into the modern vestry; a projection at the N.E. corner outside proves the existence of a former rood-loft staircase. The *West Tower* (11 ft. square) is of three stages, with an embattled parapet, and a modern spire covered with copper. The tall tower arch is the width of the tower, and of late 15th-century detail, the W. doorway, of two moulded orders with a label, is of the 14th century, and the W. window, of two lights with tracery, is of the same date; a projecting S.E. stair-turret has pointed doorways opening into it at the level of the ground and first floors. All the upper windows of the tower are of modern

stone. The *Roofs* are modern, but retain some ancient tie-beams and wall plates.

Fittings—*Bells*: six; 2nd probably of 1624, date incomplete; 3rd of pre-Reformation date, inscribed with a prayer to St. Katherine; 4th of 1624. *Brass Indents*: in the tower, of a priest (?), half-figure, inscription and shield: of a man and his wife, with shields, inscription, etc., c. 1420. *Credence*: in the chancel, a carved cushion-capital, early 12th-century, set on a shaft, now forms credence shelf; discovered, with several others, in the tower when it was restored at the beginning of the 19th century. *Doors*: in N. doorway of nave, oak, c. 1370, with 13th-century ironwork: in upper doorway of stair-turret, oak, with vertical iron straps, plain hinges, and a large oak stock lock, mediaeval. *Font*: octagonal, sides panelled, and carved with various subjects, the head of a lion, a nun, etc., of c. 1420. *Paintings*: on E. wall of chancel, figures of a bishop and apparently of a knight; on the N. wall, another figure, seated on a rainbow, with a sword raised horizontally; close to it, small figure of an angel with a Tau cross. *Piscina*: in S. wall of nave, of brick, early 16th-century. *Plate*: includes a finely chased cup of 1562 and cover paten. *Recess*: on S. side of chancel, 14th-century, probably encloses a monumental slab.

Condition—Good.

Secular:—

^b (2). WIDFORDBURY, next to the church on the W. side, is a two-storeyed house with timber-framed and plastered walls, and tiled roof; the plan is L-shaped. It was built probably in the 17th century, but the only certain signs of age are a few exposed floor timbers, and a doorway in the E. wall, now only visible inside a cellar; it has an oak door on strap hinges, and appears to have been internal; if *in situ* it must have opened into a former E. wing which probably extended to the red brick wall (about 180-200 ft. long and 7-8 ft. high) which bounds the W. side of the churchyard. This wall, which runs N. and S., was apparently built early in the 16th century, and is said locally to have belonged to a former priory. At the N. end are the remains of two sides of a room with a large fireplace. Part of a moulded and mullioned brick window, and a doorway with a four-centred arch, are visible on the E. face of the wall, and a large gateway with a four-centred arch can be seen on the W. face. About 70 ft. further S. is an archway of later date, probably of the 17th century; it is flanked by shallow pilasters and has a round arch with moulded imposts and archi-volt. A moulded plinth runs along the wall

on the churchyard side, interrupted by the doorways and archways. A *Pigeon House*, on the farm, about 300 ft. N.W. of the house, has red brick walls and a thatched roof, and was built probably in the 16th century. The plan is octagonal (internal diameter, 17 ft.). It has a plain, square-headed doorway, and small rectangular lights on four sides, with moulded jambs which resemble those in the old wall mentioned above, and have grooves for glazing; none of the cots remain.

Condition—Of the wall, ruinous. The house is divided into two dwellings and is not in very good repair; but is probably substantially sound.

Unclassified:—

^a (3). TUMULI, two, W. of the railway.

Condition—Of one, good; of the other, bad.

146. WIGGINTON.

(O.S. 6 in. ^(a)xxv. S.E. ^(b)xxxii. N.E.)

Roman:—

^a (1). DWELLING HOUSE, reputed, no remains above ground.

Ecclesiastical:—

^a (2). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, stands at the top of a steep hill, about 1½ miles S.E. of Tring. It is built of flint with stone dressings; the roofs are tiled. In 1881 the church was completely restored, and there is not enough old detail remaining to determine the date of the original building. It consisted of a *Chancel* and an aisleless *Nave*, of which the plan has remained unaltered, and a *West Chamber*, added in the 15th century, now forming an extension to the nave. The *North Organ Chamber* and *Vestry*, the *North Aisle*, the *South Porch* and a *Bell Turret* over the W. end of the nave, are modern.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (18½ ft. by 12½ ft.) has a modern E. window, a late 14th-century N. window, restored, of two lights under a square head; in the S. wall is a similar window, also much restored; W. of it is a blocked doorway and a low side window with a square head. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* (35 ft. by 15 ft.) has a modern N. arcade; in the S. wall are two modern windows, and a doorway, with a plain pointed arch and moulded label, possibly of late 13th-century date, re-tooled when the church was restored. The *West Chamber* (19½ ft. by 12½ ft.) has a modern E. arch and W. doorway, the original S. entrance being blocked. Over the W. doorway is an original window of three uncusped lights under a square head. The only traces of a

window in the N. wall are a few stones of a relieving arch. In the S. wall is a 15th-century window of two trefoiled lights under a square head, and a small square-headed window of one light, set low in the wall. Most of the woodwork in the *Roof* of the W. chamber is original; the tie-beams, with arched braces, and pierced tracery in the spandrels, rest on carved stone corbels, some of which are also of the 15th century.

Fittings—*Niches*: one on each side of the E. window, with bracket for image. *Piscina*: in the chancel, with a square basin, probably 13th-century, a shelf and a modern or re-tooled head. *Plate*: includes a cup and cover paten of 1569.

Condition—Structurally good, but some of the external stonework is crumbling away.

Unclassified:—

^b(3). GRIM'S DITCH (see also Great Berkhamstead, Northchurch, and Tring), enters the parish a little S. of Wigginton Bottom, and continues to Clayhill in the same straight line as in Tring parish. A little beyond Clayhill it vanishes, reappearing at the S.E. corner of Harding's Wood. From this point the line takes a new direction E.S.E. to the parish boundary beyond Smart's Wood. The western part of this second line is much levelled and obliterated, but a fairly good section is to be seen S.E. of the road past Harding's Wood, the bank being 4 ft. and the counterescarp 6 ft. above the ditch, which lies to the S.W. and is 40 ft. wide from crest to crest; beyond this the work degenerates into a field bank, but on nearing Smart's Wood it reappears, and in the wood the bank is 5 ft., and the counterescarp 2 ft. above the ditch, which is 30 ft. across. The levels on the whole are downhill, from 640 ft. above O.D. at the W. end to 580 ft. at the E. end.

Dimensions—Total length, including gaps, 1,060 yds.

Condition—Fairly good in parts; much denuded.

147. WILLIAN.

(O.S. 6 in. vii. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, stands on the S. side of the village, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Hitchin. The walls are of flint (see below). The *Chancel* and *Nave* were built in the first half of the 12th century. The *West Tower* was added c. 1430; the E. diagonal buttresses are built against the W. quoins of the nave, showing that the tower must have been completed before

the W. wall was removed and the nave lengthened by three or four feet. The windows and doorways are of the 14th and 15th centuries and modern. The *South Porch* is possibly of the 15th century. The *Chancel* was remodelled and probably lengthened early in the 19th century.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* ($26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has a 15th-century E. window of three lights, re-used; in the S. wall is a doorway, with a 12th-century rear arch and modern external stonework, and a late 14th-century window of two lights under a square head. The chancel arch, of two moulded orders with shafted jambs, is of c. 1430. The *Nave* (38 ft. by $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has, in the N. wall, a 15th-century window of two lights with tracery, and a modern window, which cuts into the pointed head of the blocked N. doorway. In the S. wall is a 15th-century window of three lights with tracery; the S. doorway is of late 14th-century character, but is restored with cement. The *West Tower* ($11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square) is of two stages with diagonal buttresses, a N.E. stair-turret, and an embattled parapet. The tower arch resembles the chancel arch in detail, and is also of c. 1430; the W. doorway has a pointed arch under a square head with shields in the spandrels; one shield has the Instruments of the Passion, the other is charged with a bend in an engrailed border; the oak lintel is possibly old; over it there is a three-light window. The bell-chamber has windows of two lights with tracery. The *South Porch* is of mediæval, possibly 15th-century date; it has a pointed segmental entrance archway of two orders. The *Walls* of the nave and chancel are of 12th-century uncut small flints in wide-jointed courses, some of herring-bone pattern; mixed with the flint are some large pieces of free stone; one of them, on the N. side, is part of a 12th-century moulding re-used in the 15th century when the walls were raised; the tower is also of small stones, with much cement facing. The *Roofs* are modern.

Fittings—*Bells*: three; 2nd and 3rd of 1662. *Brass*: on N. wall of chancel, of Richard Goldon, 1446, figure of a priest in Eucharistic vestments; inscription incomplete. *Glass*: in the E. window, panels, heraldic, 17th-century. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the chancel, on N. wall, of Edward Lacon, 1625, and Joan his wife, 1624, kneeling figures, the man in armour; three children, arms and inscription: on S. wall of chancel, large white marble monument with busts of Thomas Wilson, 1656, and Lucia his wife, inscription and arms: in circular-headed niche, of John Chapman, vicar

of the parish, 1624, and Anne his wife, 1633, small kneeling figures, and inscription: tablet to Matthew Thorley, 1634: on floor of chancel, slabs to Richard Way, vicar of the parish, 1673; and to Alice his wife, 1662: *Recess*: in S. wall of chancel, outside, probably 14th-century, repaired with cement. *Screens*: across the chancel arch, remains of rood screen, 15th-century, partly restored with plaster: on S. side of chancel, pieces of a screen, restored with plaster. *Stalls*: in the chancel; the standards have carved heads, one of an elephant, late 15th-century; one with representation of the head of St. John the Baptist in a dish.

Condition—Good, except the upper part of the tower which needs repair.

Secular:—

(2). PUNCHARDEN HALL, on the N. side of the main road, N. of the church, is a two-storeyed house with cellars and small garrets, built in the 17th century, of timber and plaster; in the 18th century the S. front was re-faced with brick. The roof is tiled. The plan is L-shaped, with the main block facing S.; the short wing, with a modern addition, is at the W. end, and projects to the N. The central chimney stack is of brick, and has four detached octagonal shafts with moulded bases and caps. *Interior*: Some of the original timbers remain in the floors; one beam in a garret is partly in its natural state, with the bark still attached to it. A large original brick fireplace remains in a room on the ground floor, and contains an 18th-century iron grate, on which are the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Condition—Good.

(3). THE OLD VICARAGE, stands on the S. side of the main road, N. of the church. It is a small, two-storeyed house of timber and plaster, built probably in the 16th century; the roof is thatched and hipped at the ends. The plan is rectangular, with a central chimney stack. Part of the upper storey projects at the back. The arrangement of the interior is modern, but one old fireplace remains; it is of stone, with a Tudor arch.

Condition—Good.

148. WORMLEY.

(O.S. 6 in. xxxvi. S.E.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the village. It is built of flint rubble with stone dressings, and is repaired with brick; the chancel and nave are coated with cement, and roofed with tiles. The

Nave was built at the beginning of the 12th century; the *Chancel* has no ancient detail, and, as the walls are covered with cement, no date can be assigned to it. In 1826 the W. wall of the nave was rebuilt and a bell-cot added, and at the end of the 19th century the chancel was restored, the chancel arch rebuilt, and a *South Aisle* and *Vestry* were added. In the *South Porch* there is some old timberwork.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (35 ft. by 19 ft.) has a triplet of lancet windows in the E. wall, two lancets in the N. wall and two in the S. wall; they may replace 13th-century work. The chancel arch is modern. The *Nave* 48 ft. by 21 ft.) has a 12th-century N. wall, 3 ft. thick, in which is an original round-headed window with splayed jambs and a deeply splayed sill which has been lowered at a later date; the other two windows, one a single light, the second of two lights, are of the 15th century, repaired. The N. doorway is of two orders with a semi-circular head and edge-roll mouldings; it is of the 12th century, but the shafts and abaci have been restored. At the N.E. angle is a rood-loft stair-turret, of which the lower door is partly blocked. The S. arcade is modern. The *South Aisle* is modern, but has a 13th-century doorway with a 12th-century arch above it, and the inner jambs of one window are of the 12th century; all evidently were in the original S. wall. The *Roof* of the nave has many 15th-century moulded timbers.

Fittings—*Brasses*: in the chancel, of John Cok, lower part of figure missing, his wife, and nine sons; above them, representation of the Trinity; at their feet a narrow strip of brass showing trees, dogs, a hare and two birds; two pieces of marginal inscription; c. 1470: of a man, his wife, eight sons and four daughters, a shield with arms of Tooke impaling Woodliffe, and inscription, c. 1590: of Edmond Howton, 1479, Anne his wife, five sons, and part of an inscription: to John Cleve, rector of the parish, 1404, inscription only. *Font*: circular bowl with eight rectangular panels decorated with leaf ornament and surrounded by cable borders, 12th-century; base modern. *Monuments and Floor Slabs*: in the chancel, large monument of coloured marbles, with recumbent effigies of William Purveye, 1617, and Dorothy his wife, with arms and inscription: floor-slab, to Mary, widow of Arthur Sheere, 1660, with arms of Sheere impaling Gardiner: to Anne, wife of George Tooke, 1642. *Plate*: includes a flagon of 1625, and a pewter alms dish dated 1699. *Pulpit*: hexagonal, panelled, early 17th-century.

Condition—Good; much modern work.

Secular:—

(2). THE MANOR HOUSE, now two cottages, in the village, on the E. side of the Hoddesdon road, is a 17th-century rectangular building of two storeys and attics; the walls are timber-traced and covered with rough-cast; the roof is tiled. The plain square central chimney stack is built of original narrow bricks.

Condition—Fairly good.

149. WYDDIAL.

(O.S. 6 in. (viii. S.E. (b)ix. S.W.)

Ecclesiastical:—

(1). PARISH CHURCH OF ST. GILES, stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Buntingford. It is built partly of flint rubble with stone dressings, and partly of brick. The *Nave* is probably of earlier date than the *Chancel*, which appears to be of the 15th century, but both have been much rebuilt and it is almost impossible to date them with certainty. The *West Tower* was also probably added in the 15th century, before the chancel was built. The *North Aisle* with *North Chapel* is built of brick, and dated 1532 by a brass commemorating the builder; it is therefore a very late example of pre-Reformation church architecture. In the 19th century the nave and chancel were restored and practically rebuilt, a *South Porch* was added, and all the windows were replaced.

Architectural Description—The *Chancel* (23 ft. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) has an obtuse two-centred arch of brick, opening into the N. chapel; it is of two double hollow-chamfered orders with octagonal responds and crude capitals. The chancel arch is of two moulded orders, the inner on engaged shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The E. window and all other details are modern. The *North Chapel* (18 ft. by 12 ft.) has an E. window of four cinquefoiled lights with tracery, under a four-centred moulded head, and an external label, all of brick. On the N. are two windows of three lights, with moulded brick jambs, heads and labels. There is no structural division between the chapel and aisle. The *Nave* (39 ft. by 19 ft.) has, on the N., a brick arcade of three bays, with two-centred arches of three chamfered orders; the columns, also of brick, consist of four half-octagonal shafts separated by hollows, with crude, moulded bell capitals. This arcade and the chapel arch were probably plastered originally, but are now colour-washed red, with 'tuck' pointing to represent narrow joints. All the detail of the S. wall is modern. The *North*

Aisle ($10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide) has, in the N. wall, two brick windows of the same design as those of the chapel, a doorway of classical design, in stone, inserted in the 17th century, and a 15th-century window of two lights, also of stone, probably re-set from the nave; the W. window is of the 15th century, with tracery. A half-hexagonal mass of brickwork projects externally on the W., and suggests the existence of a former stair-turret, but there is no indication of this inside. The *West Tower* (10 ft. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) is of three stages with an embattled parapet. The tower arch is of two orders, the inner carried on half-octagonal shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the centre of the arch is slightly S. of the centre line of the nave. The W. window is of two lights under a quatrefoil in a two-centred head. The bell-chamber windows are also of two lights with crude tracery, and are much defaced. The *South Porch* is modern. The *Roofs* of the chancel and nave are modern, and those of the N. aisle and chapel have modern ceilings, but may be original.

Fittings—*Bells*: four; 2nd probably 14th-century, with inscription to St. Katherine, 3rd possibly 14th-century, illegible inscription, 4th 1666. *Brasses*: in the chancel, on the N. wall, of Dame Margaret, 1575, widow of Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, and wife of William Plumbe, half-figure, arms and inscription: in the floor, of John Gille, 1546, and his wife, eight daughters, arms and inscription, indent of sons: to George Gyll, 1568, and his two wives, inscription and broken shield with arms: to John Gill, 1600, and Joan his wife, inscription and arms: in the N. chapel, to Helen (Gulston), wife of John Joseclyne, 1640, arms and inscription: indent of civilian, lower part of figure brass, with indent of inscription said to be of George Canon, 1534: brass inscription (now kept at the Rectory) to George Canon, recording that he built the aisle in 1532, died 1534 (see also *Monuments* below). *Communion Table*: early 17th-century. *Glass*: in the N. windows of the aisle, late 16th-century, painted with scenes of the Passion; German or Flemish workmanship. *Monuments*: in the nave, painted inscription on board to Margery, wife of Anthony Disney, 1621: in N. chapel, on S.E., mural tablet and floor slab with brass inscription plate and shields, to Jane Gouldston, 1630: mural tablet and floor slab with brass punning inscription, to Richard Gulstone (spelt Gouldston on brass), 1686: on the S.W., elaborate mural monument with broken pediment on twisted columns, to Sir William Gouldston, 1687, with marble busts of Sir William and Frediswide, his wife: floor slab,

also to Sir William Goulston, 1687. *Screens*: separating the chapel from chancel and aisle, elaborately carved and pierced, ornamented with grotesque figures and with a semi-classical cornice, early 17th-century. *Seating*: in the aisle, four pews of same date as the screens, and of similar, but plainer workmanship: in the nave, some reeded panels incorporated in modern seats.

Condition—Fairly good, except the tower, which is somewhat out of repair, and the chancel arch, which is settling to the S. There is a dangerous amount of ivy on the tower and aisle.

Secular:—

^b(2). WYDDIAL HALL, N. of the church, is a two-storeyed building of plastered brick; the roof is tiled. The house is of 18th-century design, but incorporates the shell of a late mediæval building, of which little detail remains. The cellars are built of early 16th-century brick, and have niches with inverted V-shaped heads, and windows of three lights with defaced stone mullions, possibly original. Some of the timbers of the roof appear to be mediæval material re-used, and some early 17th-century panelling remains.

Condition—Good; rebuilt.

^a(3). CORNEY BURY, stands about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of the church and 1 mile N. of Buntingford. It is a 17th-century building of two storeys and an attic; the walls are of red brick, and the roofs are partly tiled and partly slated. The plan is E-shaped, with the wings projecting to the N.W. Two lead rain-water heads remain, with the initials C. C. (Charles Crouch) and the date 1681; the Crouch family owned the manor of Corney Bury from about the beginning of the 17th century to 1690. On the N.W. front of the house are three curvilinear gables, one at the end of each wing and the third in the middle of the main block; the central porch was added late in the 17th or early in the 18th century, and has columns with Ionic capitals carrying a pediment. A shallow bay on the S.W. face was added late in the 18th century, but behind it is another original curvilinear gable. The plain square windows have wood frames; those at the end of the W. wing are blocked by a modern chimney stack; there are small circular lights in the gables. The interior has been much altered.

Condition—Good.

Unclassified:—

^b(4). DENEHOLE, at Cave Gate.

END OF THE INVENTORY.

ADDENDUM.

69. ICKLEFORD.

THE OLD GEORGE INN, about 200 yards S.W. of the church, is a two-storeyed building, of c. 1600. The walls are of plastered timber and brick, underbuilt with brick in places. The roofs are tiled. The plan is L-shaped; the front of the longer wing has a small porch

and a gabled projection which forms a bay window on both storeys. The wings are also gabled. The doorways and windows are of the 18th and 19th centuries. There is one original chimney stack, with square shafts set diagonally. The interior of the house has been much altered.

Condition—Good.

SCHEDULE B.

LIST OF MONUMENTS SELECTED BY THE COMMISSION AS ESPECIALLY WORTHY OF PRESERVATION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. ABBOTS LANGLEY.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.</p> | <p>18. BENGEO.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.</p> |
| <p>2. ALBURY.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) MONUMENT with EFFIGIES in the Parish Church of St. Mary.</p> | <p>19. BENINGTON.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.
<i>Secular</i>:—BENINGTON CASTLE.</p> |
| <p>3. ALDBURY.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) WHITTINGHAM MONUMENT with EFFIGIES, and the SCREEN enclosing it, in the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist.</p> | <p>20. BISHOP'S HATFIELD.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ETHELDREDA.
<i>Secular</i>:—
(5) HATFIELD HOUSE.
(6) THE PALACE.</p> |
| <p>4. ALDENHAM.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(3) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.</p> | <p>21. BISHOP'S STORTFORD.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
<i>Secular</i>:—(2) WAYTEMORE CASTLE.</p> |
| <p>5. ANSTEY.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH (dedication unknown).
<i>Secular</i>:—(2) ANSTEY CASTLE.</p> | <p>28. BROXBOURNE.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE, and the SAY BRASS.</p> |
| <p>8. ASHWELL.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.</p> | <p>33. CHESHUNT.
<i>Secular</i>:—
(9) THE GREAT HOUSE.
(10) WALTHAM CROSS.</p> |
| <p>10. ASTON.
<i>Secular</i>:—(2) ASTON BURY.</p> | <p>38. COTTERED.
<i>Secular</i>:—(4) THE LORDSHIP.</p> |
| <p>13. BALDOCK.
<i>Ecclesiastical</i>:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.</p> | |

42. EASTWICK.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) EFFIGY in the Parish Church of St. Botolph.

45. FLAMSTEAD.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.

46. FLAUNDEN.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) OLD PARISH CHURCH, RUINS.

48. GILSTON.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) CHANCEL SCREEN, in the Parish Church of St. Mary.

51. GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

Secular:—

(2) BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE.

(8) THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

52. GREAT GADDESSEN.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

57. HARPENDEN.

Secular:—(3) ROTHAMSTED.

58. HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.

Ecclesiastical:—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

63. HEXTON.

Prehistoric:—(1) RAVENSBURGH CASTLE.

64. HINXWORTH.

Secular:—(3) HINXWORTH PLACE.

65. HITCHIN.

Ecclesiastical:—(2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

Secular:—

(3) THE PRIORY.

(11) 'THE COOPERS ARMS' inn, formerly the Tylers' Guildhall.

(25) THE BROTHERHOOD.

(30) HOUSE in Bancroft.

68. HUNSDON.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) GLASS, MONUMENTS and SCREEN in the Parish Church.

73. KING'S LANGLEY.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) TOMB OF EDMUND OF LANGLEY in the Parish Church.

Secular:—(2) THE PRIARY.

78. LETCHWORTH.

Secular:—(2) LETCHWORTH HALL.

82. LITTLE GADDESSEN.

Secular:—

(4) THE MANOR HOUSE.

(5) JOHN OF GADDESSEN'S HOUSE.

83. LITTLE HADHAM.

Secular:—(3) HADHAM HALL.

84. LITTLE HORMEAD.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) IRONWORK, on the N. door of the nave of the Parish Church.

86. LITTLE WYMONDLEY.

Secular:—(2) THE PRIORY.

88. MEESDEN.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) TILES IN THE PARISH CHURCH.

90. MUCH HADHAM.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

Secular:—(8) THE PALACE.

94. NORTHCHURCH.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

95. NORTH MIMMS.

Ecclesiastical:—(1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

Secular:—(3) NORTH MIMMS PARK.

99. PIRTON.

Secular:—

(2) TOOT HILL.

(5) 'HIGH DOWN'.

(6) HAMMONDS FARM.

103. REDBOURN.
Prehistoric: — (1) THE AUBERYS or AUBREYS.
Ecclesiastical: — (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
104. REED.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.
Secular: — (2-7) HOMESTEAD MOATS.
105. RICKMANSWORTH.
Secular: — (2) 'THE BURY'.
107. ROYSTON.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST and ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY and alabaster EFFIGY.
110. ST. ALBANS.
Ecclesiastical: —
 (1) THE ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN; and the BRASS of Abbot de la Mare; the sepulchral MONUMENTS of Abbot Wheathampstead (so-called), Abbot Ramryge and Duke Humphrey of Gloucester; the many PAINTINGS; the CHAMBER of the FERETRAR; the iron GRATE in the Presbytery aisle; and the PEDESTAL of the SHRINE of St. Alban.
 (2) THE GREAT GATEHOUSE.
Secular: —
 (3) HOUSE in George Street.
 (4) THE CLOCK TOWER.
111. ST. MICHAEL (ST. ALBANS).
Roman: — (1) VERULAM: Site of the Roman municipality Verulamium.
Ecclesiastical: — (2) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.
112. ST. PETER (ST. ALBANS).
Secular: — (6) GREAT NASTHYDE.
113. ST. STEPHEN (ST. ALBANS).
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN.
116. SANDRIDGE.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. LEONARD.
Secular: — (3) WATEREND FARM.
117. SARRATT.
Ecclesiastical: — (2) PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.
119. SHENLEY.
Secular: — (3) SALISBURY HALL.
128. TEWIN.
Secular: — (2) QUEEN HOO.
129. THERFIELD.
Secular: — (7) THE RECTORY.
Unclassified: — (13) TUMULI and BARROW.
135. WALKERN.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY and EFFIGY in the S. AISLE.
138. WARE.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY and the FONT.
Secular: —
 (4) THE PRIORY.
 (6) REMAINS OF 15TH-CENTURY BUILDINGS behind Nos. 65-73, High Street.
143. WESTON.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
144. WHEATHAMPSTEAD.
Ecclesiastical: — (1) PARISH CHURCH OF ST. HELEN.

GLOSSARY

OF THE MEANING ATTACHED TO THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE INVENTORY

- Abacus.**—The uppermost member of a capital.
- Ailettes.**—Plates of various materials, exact purpose doubtful; worn with armour at back or sides of shoulders; *c.* 1275 to *c.* 1325.
- Alb.**—Long linen robe, with girdle and close sleeves; worn by ecclesiastics.
- Altar-tomb.**—A modern term for a tomb of stone or marble resembling, but not used as an altar.
- Amice.**—An ecclesiastical coif with embroidered edge, always shown pushed back; has appearance of broad collar.
- Amess.**—Fur cape with hood, and long tails in front; worn by ecclesiastics.
- Anelace.**—A large dagger.
- Apparels.**—Rectangular pieces of embroidery on alb, amice, etc.
- Apse.**—The semi-circular or polygonal end of a chancel or other part of a church.
- Arabesque.**—A peculiar kind of strap ornament in low relief, common in Moorish architecture, and found in 16th and 17th-century work in England.
- Arcade.**—A range of arches carried on piers or columns.
- Arch.**—The following are some of the most usual forms:—
Segmental:—A single arc struck from a centre below the springing line.
Segmental-pointed:—Struck from two centres, much below the springing line, to form a slight point at the apex.
Two-centred, pointed, lancet, equilateral:—Two arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and meeting at the apex with a point.
Drap-arch:—A two-centred arch in which the arcs are struck from centres below the springing line.
Three-centred, elliptical:—Formed with three arcs, the middle or uppermost struck from a centre below the springing line.
Four-centred, depressed, Tudor:—A pointed arch of four arcs, the two outer and lower arcs struck from centres on the springing line, and the two inner and upper arcs from centres below the springing line. Sometimes the two upper arcs (and in a few cases all four arcs) are replaced by straight lines.
Ogee, ogival:—A pointed arch of four or more arcs, the two uppermost or middle arcs being reversed, *i.e.*, convex instead of concave to the base line.
Stilted:—An arch with its springing line raised above the level of the imposts.
Skew:—An arch not at right angles laterally with its jambs.
- Archbishops' Vestments.**—Buskins, sandals, amice, alb, girdle, stole, tunic, dalmatic, gloves, ring, maniple, chasuble, pall, mitre; carries cross staff.
- Architrave.**—A moulded enrichment to the jambs and head of a doorway or window opening; the lowest member of an entablature (*q.v.*).
- Argent.**—In heraldry, silver.
- Armed.**—In heraldry, applied to animals and birds of prey to denote their natural weapons of offence or defence.
- Armet.**—*See* "Helmet."
- Arming Doublet.**—Sleeved cloth coat worn under armour; 15th and 16th-centuries.
- Arming Points.**—Laces for fastening parts of armour together.
- Arris.**—A sharp edge or corner.
- Articulation.**—The joining of several plates of armour to form a flexible defence.
- Ashlar.**—Masonry wrought to an even face and square edges.
- Aumbries.**—*See* "Lockers."
- Aventail.**—Mail defence for neck and throat attached to hascinet.
- Azure.**—In heraldry, blue.
- Badge of Ulster.**—An inescutcheon charged, argent, a hand cut off at the wrist, erect and showing the palm, gules; it denotes a Baronetcy.
- Bailey.**—A court attached to a mount or other fortified enclosure.
- Bainbrigs.**—Shin defence of plate armour, or beakler.
- Ball-flower.**—A decoration peculiar to the 14th century, consisting of a globular flower of three petals enclosing a small ball.
- Banded Mail.**—Mail shown with bands of leather or woven stuff, between rows of rings; construction uncertain.
- Bar.**—A band placed horizontally across a shield in any position, except in fesse or in chief.
- Barbe.**—Pleated linen covering for chin, worn by widows and women under vows.
- Barbican Mount.**—A mound advanced from the main defences.
- Barge-board.**—A board placed below the verge or edge of a gabled roof, a short distance from the face of the wall, and either taking the place of, or covering the end rafter, which would otherwise be exposed to view.
- Barnack-Stone.**—A shelly limestone.
- Barrel-vaulting.**—*See* "Vaulting."
- Barrow.**—A burial mound.
- Barry.**—In heraldry, an even number of divisions in a shield, normally six, set barwise.
- Barry-bendy.**—Lines placed barwise on a shield crossed by others placed bendwise.
- Barwise.**—Disposed after the manner of an heraldic bar.
- Bascinet.**—Steel head-piece worn with aventail, sometimes fitted with vizor.
- Baton.**—In heraldry, a diminutive of the bend sinister, cut off short at the ends.
- Bead.**—A small round moulding.
- Bell-capital.**—A form of capital of which the chief characteristic is the reversed bell between the neck moulding and upper moulding; the bell is often enriched with carving.
- Bend.**—In heraldry, a band crossing the shield diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.
- Bend Sinister.**—As a bend, but crossing from the sinister chief to the dexter base of a shield.
- Bendwise.**—In the direction of a bend.
- Bendy.**—A shield divided bendwise into an equal number of divisions, normally six.
- Berm.**—A platform on the slope of a rampart.
- Besagues.**—Small plates worn in front of the arm pits.
- Bevor.**—Plate defence for chin and throat.
- Bezant.**—In heraldry, a gold roundel or disc.
- Billet.**—In heraldry, a small rectangular figure; also an architectural ornament chiefly used in the 11th and 12th centuries.

- Billety.**—In heraldry, studded with billets.
- Bishops' Vestments.**—Same as Archbishops', but without pall, and a bishop carries a crozier.
- Bolection-moulding.**—A moulding raised above the general plane of the framework of the door or panelling in which it is set.
- Border.**—In heraldry, a band around the edge of a shield.
- Boss.**—A projecting square or round ornament, generally carved, covering the intersections of the ribs in a panelled ceiling or roof, or placed at the apex of a vault.
- Bouget.**—See "Water-bouget."
- Bowtell.**—A round moulding; another term for roll-moulding.
- Brassarts.**—Plate armour defence for the arms.
- Bressumer.**—A beam supporting the front of a building.
- Brick-nogging.**—The brick-work filling the spaces between the uprights of a timber-framed building.
- Brigandine.**—Coat of padded cloth and very small plates (of metal).
- Broach-spire.**—See "Spire."
- Broach-stop.**—A half pyramidal stop against a chamfer to bring the edge of the masonry out to a right angle.
- Buff Coat.**—Coat of heavy leather.
- Burgonet.**—See "Helmet."
- Buskins.**—Cloth stockings reaching to the knee; worn by Archbishops, Bishops, and Mitred Abbots.
- Butterfly Head-dress.**—Large, of lawn and gauze on wire, late 15th-century.
- Buttress.**—A mass of masonry or brick-work built against a wall to give additional strength.
Angle-buttress:—Two meeting, or nearly meeting, at an angle of 90° at the corner of a building.
Diagonal buttress:—One placed against the right angle formed by two walls, and more or less equi-angular with both.
Flying-buttress:—One connected to the wall which it supports, by a half-arch, springing at some distance from the wall, and leaving a clear space beneath or within the buttress.
- Cable-moulding.**—A round moulding carved in the form of a cable.
- Cabossed.**—In heraldry, term applied to the head of a stag or other animal, full-face, with no part of neck visible.
- Camail.**—Hood and tippet of mail.
- Cambered** (applied to a beam).—Curved so that the centre is higher than the ends.
- Canonical Habit.**—Surplice, amess, cope.
- Canopy.**—A projection or hood over a door, window, etc., and the covering above a tomb or niche; also the representation of the same on a brass.
- Canton.**—A quarter on a shield.
- Caryatides.**—Figures of human beings used as pillars.
- Casement.**—1. A wide hollow moulding in window jambs, etc.
 2. A window frame hinged at the side to open.
- Cassock.**—Long, close-sleeved gown; worn by all ecclesiastics.
- Central-chimney Type of House.** See "House."
- Chalice.**—The term applied to the cup used for the Mass before the Reformation.
- Chamfer.**—The small plane formed when the sharp edge or corner of stone or wood is cut away, usually at an angle of 45°; when the plane is concave it is termed a *hollow chamfer*, and when the plane is sunk below its arrises, or edges, a *sunk chamfer*.
- Chancel-arch.**—The arch spanning the west end of the chancel.
- Chantry-chapel.**—A small chapel usually occupying part of a large building, especially dedicated and endowed for chanting memorial masses.
- Chasuble.**—Cloak put on over the head, not open in front; Eucharistic vestment only.
- Chausses.**—Leg defences of mail.
- Checky.**—In heraldry, divided up into small squares, vertically and horizontally.
- Chevron.**—In heraldry, a reverse V-shaped band crossing a shield from side to side.
- Cheveronny.**—An even number of divisions placed cheveronwise on a shield.
- Chief.**—In heraldry, a horizontal band at the extreme top of a shield.
- Cinquefoil.**—1. See "Foil."
 2. An heraldic flower of five petals.
- Clearstorey.**—An open storey or range of windows in the upper part of a nave, chancel, etc., of a church, immediately below the roof.
- Close-helmet.**—See "Helmet."
- Clunch.**—A local name in Hertfordshire and the surrounding district for the lower chalk limestone, composed of chalk and clay.
- Cockatrice.**—A fabulous monster with the head and legs of a cock and the tail of a wyvern.
- Coif.**—Small close hood, covering head only.
- Coif of Mail.**—Mail hood attached to hauberk.
- Collar-beam.**—A horizontal beam framed to and serving to tie a pair of rafters together some distance above the wall plate level.
- Combed Work.**—The decoration of plaster surfaces by "combing" it into various patterns.
- Communion Cup.**—The term applied to the cup used for the Holy Communion, after the Reformation.
- Console.**—A bracket with a compound curved outline.
- Cops, Knee and Elbow.**—Knee and elbow defences of leather or plate.
- Cope.**—Cloak fastening in front with morse; processional and quire vestment only; worn by ecclesiastics.
- Corbel.**—A projecting stone or piece of timber supporting, or intended to support, a superincumbent weight.
- Cotise.**—In heraldry, a narrow bend.
- Counterchanged.**—In heraldry, term applied to a divided field in which the colour and metal are reversed reciprocally in the divisions.
- Counter-gobony.**—In heraldry, two rows of cheeks countercoloured.
- Counter scarp.**—The reverse slope of a ditch facing towards the place defended.
- Courtyard Type of House.**—See "House."
- Cove.**—A curved surface forming the junction between a wall and a ceiling.
- Cover-paten.**—A cover to a communion cup, intended for use as a paten.
- Crackows.**—Shoes or sollerets with very long pointed toes.
- Credence.**—A shelf, niche, or table on which the vessels, etc., for Mass were placed.
- Crest.**—A device worn upon the helm.
- Crest, cresting.**—An ornamental finish on the top edge of a screen, etc., usually in the form of square leaves and flowers.
- Crockets.**—Carvings which represent projecting leaves of conventional design; used to enrich the vertical or sloping sides of parts of a building, such as spires, canopies, hood moulds, etc.
- Cross.**—In its simplest form in heraldry, a pale combined with a fesse, as the St. George's Cross; there are many other varieties, of which the following are the most common:—*Crosslet*,—with a small arm crossing the end of each main arm; *Cross* (or *crosslet*) *fitchy*,—having the lowest arm spiked or pointed; *Formy*,—arms widening with concave curves from the centre, and square at the ends; *Greek*,—plain, with four equal arms; *Latin*,—plain, with the bottom arm longer than the other three; *Moline* (or *millrind*), also varieties called *fouchier*, *ancrè*, *revereche*,—with the arms split or forked at the ends; *Passion* (or *Calvary*), a Latin cross on a stepped base; *Paty* (also called, with slightly differing ends to the arms *fleurie* *flory*, and *patonce*), as a cross *Formy*, but with the arms tre-

- foiled at the ends; *Patriarchal*,—having an extra and smaller horizontal arm above the main arm; *Potent* (or *Jerusalem*),—having a small transverse arm at the extreme end of each main arm; *Tau* (or *Anthony*),—in the form of a T.
- Cross-loop.**—Narrow slits or openings in a wall, in the form of a cross, generally with circular enlargements at the ends.
- Cross-vaulting.**—See "Vaulting."
- Cross-staff.**—Staff terminating in a cross; carried before archbishops, who are usually shown holding it in effigies, brasses, etc.
- Crusilly.**—In heraldry, the field of a shield covered or powdered with small crosses.
- Cuirass.**—Breast and back plates of metal or leather.
- Cushion-capital.**—An early form of capital (late 11th and early 12th-century).
- Cusps** (*cusping, cusped heads, sub-cusps*).—The projecting points forming the foils in Gothic windows, arches, panels, etc.; they were frequently ornamented at the ends, or *cusp-points*, with leaves, flowers, berries, etc.
- Dagging.**—Cutting of edges of garments into slits and foliations.
- Dalmatic.**—Loose robe, moderate length, slit up sides, with wide sleeves.
- Dancetty.**—In heraldry, a zigzag band or line on a shield.
- Deacons' Vestments (Eucharistic).**—Amice, alb, stole, over left shoulder, maniple.
- Demi-brassart.**—Plate defences for outside of arm.
- Dexter.**—In heraldry, the right side of a shield (from the position of the holder).
- Diagonal-buttress.**—See "Buttress."
- Diaper.**—Decoration of surfaces with squares, diamonds, and other patterns.
- Dimidiated.**—In heraldry, cut in half palewise and one half removed.
- Dog-legged Staircase.**—Two flights of stairs in opposite directions.
- Dog-tooth Ornament.**—A typical 13th-century carved ornament consisting of a series of pyramidal flowers of four petals; used to cover hollow mouldings.
- Dormer-window.**—A vertical window on the slope of a roof, and having a roof of its own.
- Dorfer.**—A sleeping apartment.
- Double-ogee.**—See "Ogee."
- Dovetail.**—A carpenter's joint for two boards, one with a series of projecting pieces resembling doves' tails fitting into the other with similar hollows; in heraldry, an edge formed like a dovetail joint.
- Drawbar.**—A wood bolt inside a doorway, sliding when out of use into a long channel in the thickness of the wall.
- Dressings.**—The stones used about a window, or other feature when worked to a finished face, whether smooth, tooled in various ways, moulded, or sculptured.
- Drip-stone.**—See "Label."
- Drop-arch.**—See "Arch."
- Easter Sepulchre.**—A place provided on the N. side of the Chancel for the representation of the Burial and Resurrection of Christ; the Sepulchres were usually temporary structures of wood, but sometimes they were of stone, with recesses in the wall.
- Eaves.**—The lower edge or verge of a sloping roof overhanging a wall.
- Embattled.**—In heraldry, an edge with a regular series of square sinkings.
- Embattled Parapet.**—A parapet with square indents in the form of a battlement.
- Embrasures.**—The openings, indents, or sinkings in an embattled parapet.
- Enceinte.**—The main outline of a fort.
- Engaged Shafts.**—Shafts cut out of the solid or connected with the jamb, pier, respond, or other part against which they stand
- Engrailed.**—In heraldry, edged with a series of concave curves.
- Entablature.**—The horizontal superstructure above the columns or jambs of an opening, and consisting of an *architrave*, *frieze* and *cornice*.
- Erased.**—Of a head, etc., in heraldry, —having a ragged edge, as though torn off.
- Ermine.**—The fur most frequently used in heraldry; white with black tails; the following are varieties of *ermine*:—*Ermines*, black with white tails (*sable ermined argent*); *Erminois*, gold with black tails (*or, ermined sable*); and *Pean*, black with gold tails (*sable, ermined or*).
- E Type of House.**—See "House."
- Fan Vaulting.**—See "Vaulting."
- Fenestration.**—The arrangement of windows in the elevation of a building.
- Feretory.**—A place or chamber for a body which was watched by a "Feretrar"; the term now usually confined to a shrine or the chamber in which it stands.
- Fesse.**—In heraldry, a horizontal band from side to side, across the centre of a shield.
- Finial.**—A formal bunch of foliage or similar ornament at the top of a pinnacle, gable, canopy, etc.
- Fitchy.**—In heraldry, pointed, or spiked.
- Foil** (*trifol, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, multifol, etc.*).—A leaf-shaped curve formed by the cusping or feathering in an opening or panel.
- Foliated** (of a capital, corbel, etc.). Carved with leaf ornament.
- Fosse.**—A ditch.
- Four-centred Arch.**—See "Arch."
- Frater.**—The Dining hall of a monastic establishment.
- Fret.**—In heraldry, a small pattern formed by two bands interlaced with a voided lozenge.
- Fretty.**—A field of interlacing diagonal bands like a trellis.
- Frieze.**—The middle division in an *entablature*, between the *architrave* and the *cornice*; generally any band of ornament or colour immediately below a cornice.
- Fusil.**—In heraldry, an elongated lozenge.
- Fylfot.**—A peculiar cruciform figure, each arm of which is bent to form one or more right angles in its length.
- Gable.**—The wall at the end of a high pitched roof, generally triangular, sometimes semi-circular, and often with an outline of various curves, then called *curvilinear*.
- Gadlings.**—Spikes or knobs on plate gauntlets.
- Gambeson.**—Garment of padded cloth worn under hauberk or as sole defence.
- Gobony.**—In heraldry, a row of squares of alternate tinctures, or furs, and metals.
- Corget.**—Plate defence for neck and throat.
- Griffin.**—A winged monster with the head and legs of an eagle, and the body, hind legs, and tail of a lion.
- Groining, Groined Vault.**—See "Vaulting."
- Guardant** (of beasts).—In heraldry, looking out from the field.
- Guige.**—Strap from which shield was suspended.
- Guilloche-pattern.**—An ornament consisting of two or more intertwining wavy bands.
- Gules.**—In heraldry, red.
- Gussets.**—Pieces of flexible armour placed in gaps of plate defences.
- Cypon.**—Close fitting vest of cloth, worn over armour c. 1350 to c. 1410.
- Cyronny.**—In heraldry, a quartered shield in which each quarter is divided diagonally from the centre point of the shield, thus making eight triangular pieces, alternately tinctured; when more or less than eight pieces are blazoned the number is specified.
- Half-H type of House.**—See "House."
- Hall and cellar type of house.**—See "House"

- Hammer-beams.**—Horizontal brackets projecting from the wall at the wall-plate level, and somewhat resembling the two ends of a tie-beam with its middle part cut away; they are supported by braces (or struts), and help to diminish the lateral pressure in a roof by reducing the span for the upper part of the truss.
- Hatchment.**—A display of arms in a lozenge shaped frame.
- Hauberk.**—Shirt of chain or other mail.
- Hauriant** (of fish).—In heraldry, head in chief, tail in base.
- Helm.**—Complete barrel or dome-shaped head defence of plate.
- Helmet.**—Light headpiece giving complete protection to face; various forms are: Armet, Burgonet, close Helmet, all similar in principle.
- Herm.**—A form of caryatid, a square tapering column with a human body growing out of it at the top.
- Hirondelle.**—In heraldry, a swallow.
- Hood-mould.**—*See* "Label."
- Houses.**—These are classified as far as possible under the following definitions:—
- i. *Hall and cellar type*.—Hall on first floor; rooms beneath generally stone vaulted; examples as early as the 12th century.
 - ii. *H type*.—Hall between projecting wings, one containing living rooms, the other the offices. The usual form of a mediæval house, employed, with variations, down to the 17th century.
 - iii. *L type*.—Hall and one wing; generally for small houses.
 - iiii. *E type*.—Hall with two wings and a central porch; generally of the 16th and 17th centuries.
 - v. *Half-H type*.—A variation of the E type without the central porch.
 - vi. *Courtyard type*.—House built round a square; sometimes only three ranges of buildings with or without an enclosing wall and gateway on the fourth side.
 - vii. *Central Chimney type*.—(Rectangular plan), small houses only.
- Impaling.**—In heraldry, divided from—by a line palewise.
- Indent.**—The sinking, in a slab, in which a monumental brass is, or has been, fixed.
- Indented.**—In heraldry, a serrated or zigzag edge.
- Inescutcheon.**—In heraldry, a small shield on another larger one.
- Invected.**—In heraldry, edged with a series of convex curves.
- Jambs.**—1. The sides of an archway, doorway, window, or other opening.
2. In heraldry, legs of lions, etc.
3. In armour, plate defence for lower leg.
- Jazerinc.**—Armour of small plates on leather or cloth.
- Jessant de lis.**—Heraldic term for a leopard's face combined with a *fleur-de-lis*.
- Keep.**—A tower or stronghold in a Norman castle; of greater height and strength than the other buildings.
- Keystone.**—The central stone in an arch.
- King-post.**—The central vertical post in a roof truss.
- Kneeler.**—Stone at the foot of a gable.
- Label** (*hoodmould, dripstone*).—A projecting moulding on the face of a wall above an arch; in some cases it follows the form of the arch, and in others is square in outline.
- Label.**—In heraldry, a horizontal band (lying across the chief of a shield), from which small arms, generally three or five, called *points*, depend at right-angles.
- Lambrequin.**—Cloth, covering top of helm, hanging down behind.
- Lancet.**—A long narrow window with a pointed head, typical of 13th-century style.
- Langued** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, with a projecting tongue.
- Laniers.**—Straps or loops by which shield was held.
- Leopard.**—In heraldry, a lion showing its full face; always passant (unless otherwise emblazoned), as in the three leopards of England.
- Lierne vault.**—*See* "Vaulting."
- Lintel.**—The flat beam or joist bridging an opening.
- Lion.**—In heraldry, face in profile and (unless otherwise emblazoned) always rampant.
- Liripipe.**—Long tail of cloth attached to hooded tippet of 14th century; the whole finally developed into form of turban called *Liripipe head-dress*.
- Locker** (*Lumbry*).—A small cupboard cut or built in a wall.
- Loculus.**—A small niche in an Easter Sepulchre, in which the Pyx was placed.
- Loop.**—A small narrow light in a turret, etc.; often unglazed.
- Low side window.**—A window with a low sill, *i.e.*, within a few feet of the floor, in the N. or S. wall of the chancel near the W. end; it appears to have always been provided with a shutter instead of fixed glass; use uncertain.
- Lozenge.**—A diamond-shaped pattern.
- L type of house.**—*See* "House."
- Luce.**—In heraldry, a fish (pike).
- Lychgate.**—A covered gateway, at the entrance of a churchyard, beneath which the bier is rested at a funeral.
- Mail Skirt.**—Skirt of chain mail worn under taces and tuelles.
- Mail Standard.**—Collar of chain mail.
- Manch, maunche.**—A lady's sleeve with a long pendant lappet; an heraldic charge.
- Maniple.**—An Eucharistic vestment, being a long strip of cloth usually embroidered; carried in left hand up to end of 12th century; later, over wrist.
- Mantling.**—The decorative treatment of the *Lambrequin* in heraldry.
- Martlet.**—A martin, usually shown without feet in heraldry.
- Mask stop.**—A mask, to a label, bearing a distant resemblance to a human face; generally of the 12th and 13th centuries.
- Merlon.**—The solid part of an embattled parapet between the embrasures.
- Mezzanine.**—A subordinate storey between two main floors of a building.
- Mill-rind** (*Fer de moline*).—The iron affixed to the centre of a millstone; a common heraldic charge.
- Misericord.**—1. A projecting carved bracket affixed to the underside of the seat of a stall so that when the seat, which is hinged, is turned up against the back, the bracket forms a rest for the user.
2. Dagger worn with armour.
- Mitred Abbots' Vestments.**—Same as bishops'.
- Modillions.**—Brackets under the cornice in classical architecture.
- Molet.**—In heraldry, a five-pointed star.
- Morse.**—Large clasp fastening cope at throat.
- Mullion.**—A vertical post, standard, or upright dividing a window into two or more lights; generally chamfered, and often moulded.
- Muntin.**—The intermediate uprights in the framing of a door, screen, or panel, butting into or stopped by the rails.
- Nasal.**—Vertical bar or plate to protect nose.
- Nebuly.**—Heraldic term for a very exaggerated wavy line or edge, or a kind of rounded dovetail.
- Neck-moulding.**—The narrow moulding at the bottom of a capital.

- Newel.**—The central post in a circular or winding staircase; also the principal posts at the angles of a dog-legged or well staircase.
- Nogging.**—The filling, generally of brick, between the posts, etc., of a timber-framed house.
- Ogee.**—A compound curve of two parts, one convex, the other concave; a *double-ogee* mould is formed by two ogees meeting at their convex ends.
- Or.**—In heraldry, gold.
- Orders of Arches.**—The receding divisions, concentric rings, or groups of mouldings in an arch.
- Oriel Window.**—A projecting bay-window carried upon corbels or brackets.
- Orle.**—Formed by a border of a shield charged on another larger shield; *in orle*: arranged round the edge of a shield. Also a wreath of twisted cloth worn on basinet, or bare head, to take weight of helm; or on helm to hold lambrequin in place.
- Orphreys.**—Strips of embroidery on vestments.
- "Out of the Solid."**—Mouldings worked on the styles, rails, etc., of framing, instead of being fixed on to them.
- Oversailing Courses.**—A number of brick courses of which each course projects beyond the one below it.
- Pale.**—A vertical band in the middle of a shield reaching from edge to edge.
- Palimpsest.**—Of a brass,—re-used by engraving the back of an older engraved plate.
Of a wall-painting,—superimposed on an earlier painting.
- Paly.**—In heraldry, a shield divided by lines palewise, generally into six divisions, unless otherwise emblazoned.
- Paly-bendy.**—Divided evenly palewise and also bendwise.
- Panache.**—A plume of feathers worn on the helm.
- Pargetting.**—Ornamental plaster work on the surface of a wall.
- Party.**—In heraldry, showing direction of dividing lines; as "*party palewise*."
- Parvise.**—The area outside the W. end of a church; generally used to denote a chamber above a porch.
- Passant** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, walking and looking forward,—head in profile.
- Pastoral Staff.**—Staff ending in ornamented crook; carried by bishops and abbots.
- Paten.**—A plate or salver for holding the Bread at the celebration of the Eucharist.
- Paty** (*cross*).—See "*Cross*."
- Pauldron.**—Plate defence for the shoulders.
- Pediment.**—A low-pitched gable used in Classical and Renaissance architecture above a portico, at the end of a building, and above doors, windows, niches, etc.; sometimes the central part is omitted, forming a "*broken*" pediment.
- Pheon.**—In heraldry, a spear-head.
- Pile.**—In heraldry, a triangular or wedge-shaped charge, issuing from the chief of the shield unless otherwise blazoned.
- Piscina.**—A basin with a drain, set in a niche or recess in the wall S. of an altar, and used in the mediæval ceremonial.
- Pitch of Roof.**—The slope or angle of a ridged roof.
- Plinth.**—The projecting base of a wall, generally chamfered or moulded at the top; also the square member below a column.
- Poppy-head.**—The ornament at the heads of bench-standards, etc., in churches; generally carved with foliage and flowers, somewhat resembling a *fleur-de-lis*.
- Portcullis.**—A gate, rising and falling in vertical grooves in the jambs of a doorway.
- Pourpoint.**—Defence of padded cloth or of leather set with metal studs.
- Powdered.**—A shield with small charges scattered indiscriminately over the field is said to be powdered with them.
- Presbytery.**—The part of a church in which is placed the High Altar; E. of the choir.
- Priests' Vestments** (*Eucharistic*).—Amice, alb, girdle, stole, maniple, chasuble.
- Principals.**—Generally the larger rafters of a roof; also sometimes used for the tie-beams, purlins, and other main timbers.
- Processional Vestments.**—Same as canonical.
- Purlin.**—A horizontal timber resting on the principal rafters of a roof-truss, and forming an intermediate support for the common rafters.
- Purple.**—In heraldry, purple.
- Pyx.**—A vessel to contain the consecrated bread.
- Quarry.**—In glazing, small panes of glass, generally diamond-shaped or squares set diagonally.
- Quarter.**—The fourth part of a shield; also the name given to the top dexter fourth of the shield known as the canton.
- Quartered.**—A term applied to two coats of arms of which the principal occupies the first and fourth quarters of a shield, and the secondary the second and third quarters; often—as in the Royal Standard—other coats are introduced in place of one of the quarters with the repeated charges.
- Quarterly.**—In heraldry, of four parts.
- Quatrefoil.**—In heraldry, a four-petalled flower. See also "*Foil*."
- Queen-posts.**—A pair of vertical posts in a roof-truss equidistant from the centre line.
- Quillons.**—Bars forming cross-guard of sword.
- Quilted Defence.**—Armour made of padded cloth, leather, etc.
- Quoin.**—The dressed stones at the corners of a building.
- Ragged, Raguly.**—Having a ragged edge in heraldic charges; in a party-line,—an embattled edge with sloping battlements.
- Rampant** (of beasts, etc.).—In heraldry, erect; one hind paw on the ground, the other paws elevated.
- Rampart.**—A breastwork of earth.
- Rapier.**—Cut and thrust sword.
- Rear arch.**—The arch on the inside of a wall above a doorway or window opening.
- Rear-vault.**—The space between a rear arch and the outer stonework of a window.
- Rebate** (*rabbet, rabbit*).—A continuous rectangular notch cut on the edge of a solid.
- Reliquary.**—A small box or other receptacle for relics.
- Rerebrace.**—Plate or leather defence for upper arm.
- Reredos.**—A wall or screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar.
- Respond.**—The half-pillar or pier at the end of an arcade.
- Revetment.**—A retaining wall of masonry against a bank of earth.
- Roll-moulding.**—A plain round moulding cut upon the edges of stone and woodwork, etc.
- Rood** (*rood-beam, rood-screen, rood-loft*).—A cross or crucifix. The *Great Rood* was set up at the E. end of the Nave, and represented the Crucifixion, with the accompanying figures of St. Mary and St. John; it was generally carved in wood, and was fixed in the loft or head of the rood-screen, or in a special beam (the *Rood-beam*), reaching from wall to wall. Sometimes the Rood was merely painted on the wall above the Chancel-arch or on a closed wood partition or tympanum in the upper half of the Chancel, or Chancel-arch. The *Rood-screen* is the open screen spanning the E. end of the Nave, shutting off the Chancel; in the 15th century a narrow gallery was often constructed above the cornice to carry the Rood with its images and candlesticks, and it was also

- probably used as a music gallery. The loft was approached by a staircase (and occasionally more than one), either of wood or in a turret built in the wall wherever most convenient, and, when the loft was carried right across the building, the intervening walls of the Nave were pierced with narrow archways. Many of the Roods were destroyed at the Reformation, and their final removal, with the loft, was ordered in 1561.
- Roundel.**—A round disc or small sphere in an heraldic charge.
- Rubble.**—Walling of rough unsquared stones or flints.
- Rustic work, rusticated joints.**—Masonry in which the jointing is accentuated by grooves.
- Sable.**—In heraldry, black.
- Salade.**—Light steel headpiece, frequently with vizor.
- Saltire.**—In heraldry, a diagonal or X-shaped cross; also called St. Andrew's Cross.
- Sanctus.**—A small bell which, before the Reformation, was rung at the Elevation of the Host during Mass.
- Sash-window.**—A window of which the part to open is made to slide up and down, with pulleys and counterbalances. In late 17th or early 18th-century work the frames were placed almost flush with the outer face of the walls (*flush-sash*, or *outside sash*).
- Scallop.**—A shellfish, conventionalized in heraldry.
- Scalloped capital.**—A later development of the 12th-century cushion capital.
- Scappled flints.**—Split flints.
- Scarp.**—A vertical or sloping face of earth in a ditch or moat, or cut in the slope of a hill, and facing away from the place which it helps to defend.
- Scroll-moulding.**—A rounded moulding of two parts, the upper projecting beyond the lower, thus resembling a scroll of parchment.
- Scutcheon.**—A shield. A door handle in the form of a pendent ring, etc. A covering for a keyhole.
- Sedile** (pl. *sedilia*).—A seat; now usually applied to the seat on the S. side of the chancel, choir, or chapel near the altar, used during the Mass.
- Sexpartite vault.** See "Vaulting."
- Shaft.**—A small pillar.
- Shafted jambs.**—A jamb containing one or more shafts either engaged or detached.
- Shell-keep.**—An open space surrounded by a strong wall, moat, etc.
- Shingles.**—Tiles made of cleft oak; used for covering spires, etc.
- Sinister.**—In heraldry, the left half of a shield (from the position of the holder).
- Slype.**—A mediæval term for a narrow passage between two buildings; generally used for that from the cloister to the cemetery of a monastic establishment.
- Soffit.**—The under-side of a staircase, lintel, cornice, arch, canopy, etc.
- Solar.**—An upper chamber in a mediæval house reserved for the private use of the family.
- Sollerets.**—Shoes of articulated plates.
- Spandrel.**—The triangular-shaped space above the haunch of an arch; the two outer edges generally form a rectangle, as in an arched and square-headed doorway; the name is also applied to a space within a curved brace below a tie beam, etc., and to any similar spaces.
- Spire, Broach-spire, Needle-spire.**—The tall pointed termination, usually of stone or wood, forming the roof of a tower or turret. A *Broach-spire* rises from the sides of the tower without a parapet, the angles of a square tower being surmounted, in this case, by half pyramids against the alternate faces of the spire, which is octagonal. A *Needle-spire* is small and narrow, and rises from the centre of the tower-roof well within the parapet.
- Splay.**—A sloping face making an angle less than a right-angle with the main surface, as in window jambs, etc.
- Springing-line.**—The level at which an arch springs from its supports.
- Spurs.**—*Prick*: in form of plain goad; early form.
Rowel: with spiked wheel; later form.
- Squint.**—A piercing through a wall to allow a view of an altar from places whence it would be otherwise hidden.
- Stages of Tower.**—The divisions marked by horizontal string-courses externally.
- Stanchion, stancheon.**—The upright iron bars in a screen, window, etc.
- Style.**—The vertical members of a frame into which are tenoned the ends of the rails or horizontal pieces.
- Stole.**—An ecclesiastical vestment; a long narrow strip of cloth; ends usually embroidered.
- Stops.**—Projecting stones at the ends of labels, string-courses, etc., against which the mouldings finish; they are usually carved in various forms, such as shields, bunches of foliage, human or grotesque heads, etc.; a finish at the end of any moulding or chamfer bringing the corner out to a square edge, or sometimes, in the case of a moulding, to a chamfered edge; a splayed stop has a plain sloping face, but in many other cases the face is moulded.
- Stoup.**—A vessel, placed near an entrance doorway, to contain consecrated water; those remaining are usually in the form of a deeply-dished stone set in a niche. Also called *Holy-water Stones*, or *Holy-water Stocks*.
- String-course.**—A projecting horizontal band of brick or stone in a wall; usually moulded.
- Strut.**—A timber forming a sloping support to a horizontal beam, etc.
- Sub-deacons' vestments** (*Eucharistic*).—Amice, alb, tunicle, maniple.
- Surcoat.**—Coat, usually sleeveless, worn over armour.
- Tabard.**—Short loose surcoat, open at sides, sometimes worn with armour; distinctive garment of Herald.
- Taces.**—Articulated defence for hips and lower part of body.
- Tapul.**—Ridge down centre of breast-plate.
- Tie-beam.**—The horizontal transverse beam in a roof, tying together the feet of the rafters to counteract the thrust.
- Timber-framed building.**—A building of which the walls are built of open timbers and covered with plaster or boarding, or with interstices filled in with brickwork.
- Totternhoe stone.**—Clunch from the Totternhoe beds.
- Tracery.**—The ornamental work in the head of a window, screen, panel, etc., formed by the curving and interlacing of bars of stone or wood, and grouped together, generally over two or more lights or bays.
- Transom.**—A horizontal bar of stone or wood across the upper half of a window opening, doorway, or panel.
- Trefoil.**—In heraldry, a three-lobed leaf, *slipped* with a stalk ending in a point; *couped* with a straight-cut stalk.
- Tressure.**—Heraldic term for a narrow orle on a shield; generally enriched with *fleurs-de-lis*, pointing head outwards, and then called *tressure flory*. When the *fleurs-de-lis* point alternately inwards and outwards it is termed *tressure flory counterflory*, and when there are two *tressures* with the *fleurs* as last it is blazoned *double tressure flory counterflory*, as in the Arms of Scotland.
- Tripping.**—Applied to stags, etc., walking with an easy motion across the field of a coat-of-arms.
- Truss.**—A number of timbers framed together to bridge a space or form a bracket, to be self supporting, and to carry other timbers. The *trusses* of a roof are generally named after a peculiar feature in their construction, such as *King-post*, *Queen-post*, *hammer-beam*, etc. (*q.v.*).

- Tuilles.**—In armour, plates attached to taces.
- Tumulus.**—A circular burial mound.
- Tunicle.**—Similar to dalmatic, but longer and with close sleeves.
- Tympanum.**—An enclosed space in the head of an arch, doorway, etc., or in the triangle of a pediment.
- Types of houses.**—See "Houses."
- Unguled** (of Beasts).—In heraldry, armed with hoofs.
- Urinant** (of Fish).—In heraldry, in vertical position, head downwards.
- Vair.**—An heraldic fur; of two colours, blue and white, joined in horizontal bands, of which one edge is wavy and the other straight. *Counterair*, *potent*, and *counter potent* are varieties of *vair*.
- Vallum.**—A rampart.
- Vambrace.**—Plate defence for lower arm.
- Vamplates.**—Funnel-shaped hand-guard of lance.
- Vaulting.**—An arched ceiling or roof of stone, brick, or wood. *Barrel vaulting* (sometimes called *waggon head vaulting*) is a vault unbroken in its length by cross vaults. A *groined vault* (or cross vaulting) is one crossed at right-angles by another. A *rib-vault* is a framework of arched ribs carrying the material which covers in the spaces between them. One bay of vaulting, divided into four quarters, or compartments, is termed *quadripartite*; but often the bay is divided longitudinally into two subsidiary bays, each equalling a bay of the wall supports; the vaulting bay is thus divided into six compartments, and is termed *sex-partite*. A more complicated form is *Lierne vaulting*; this contains secondary ribs, which do not spring from the wall-supports, but cross from main rib to main rib, producing a star-shaped plan. *Fan vaulting* is made up of compartments or bays, each containing numerous ribs, spreading from a common pendant in equal curves, and giving a fan-like effect when seen from below.
- Vert.**—In heraldry, green.
- Vizor.**—Hinged face-guard of bascinet, salade, close helmet, etc.
- Voided.**—In heraldry, with the middle part cut away, leaving a margin.
- Vol.**—In heraldry, two birds' wings conjoined without the body.
- Volute.**—A spiral form of ornament.
- Voussoirs.**—The stones forming an arch.
- Waggon-head vault.**—See "Vaulting."
- Wall-plate.**—A timber laid lengthwise on the wall to receive the ends of the rafters and other joists.
- Water-bouget.**—A double vessel for carrying water, formed of two skins of animals, forms an heraldic charge.
- Wave-mould.**—A compound mould formed by a convex curve between two concave curves.
- Weather-boarding.**—Horizontal boards nailed to the uprights of timber-framed buildings and made to overlap; the boards are wedge-shaped in section, the upper edge being the thinner.
- Weathering** (to sills, tops of buttresses, etc.).—A sloping surface for casting off water, etc.
- Well-staircase.**—A staircase of several flights and generally square, surrounding a space or "well."
- Wimple.**—Scarf covering chin and throat.
- Window.**—A term applied to the stone, brick, or wood work forming the window opening, as well as the glass.
- Wyvern.**—A fabulous beast with a beaked head, wings, two legs, and tail coiled in a knot.

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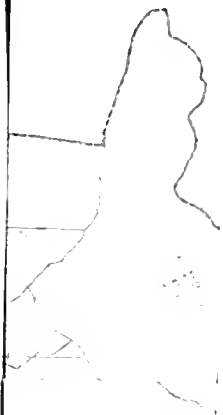
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